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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
(GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH)

(ANNUAL) REVIEW
of
(THE) EMPLOYMENT (SITUATION) *and payrolls*
in
CANADA

during

1935 — 38



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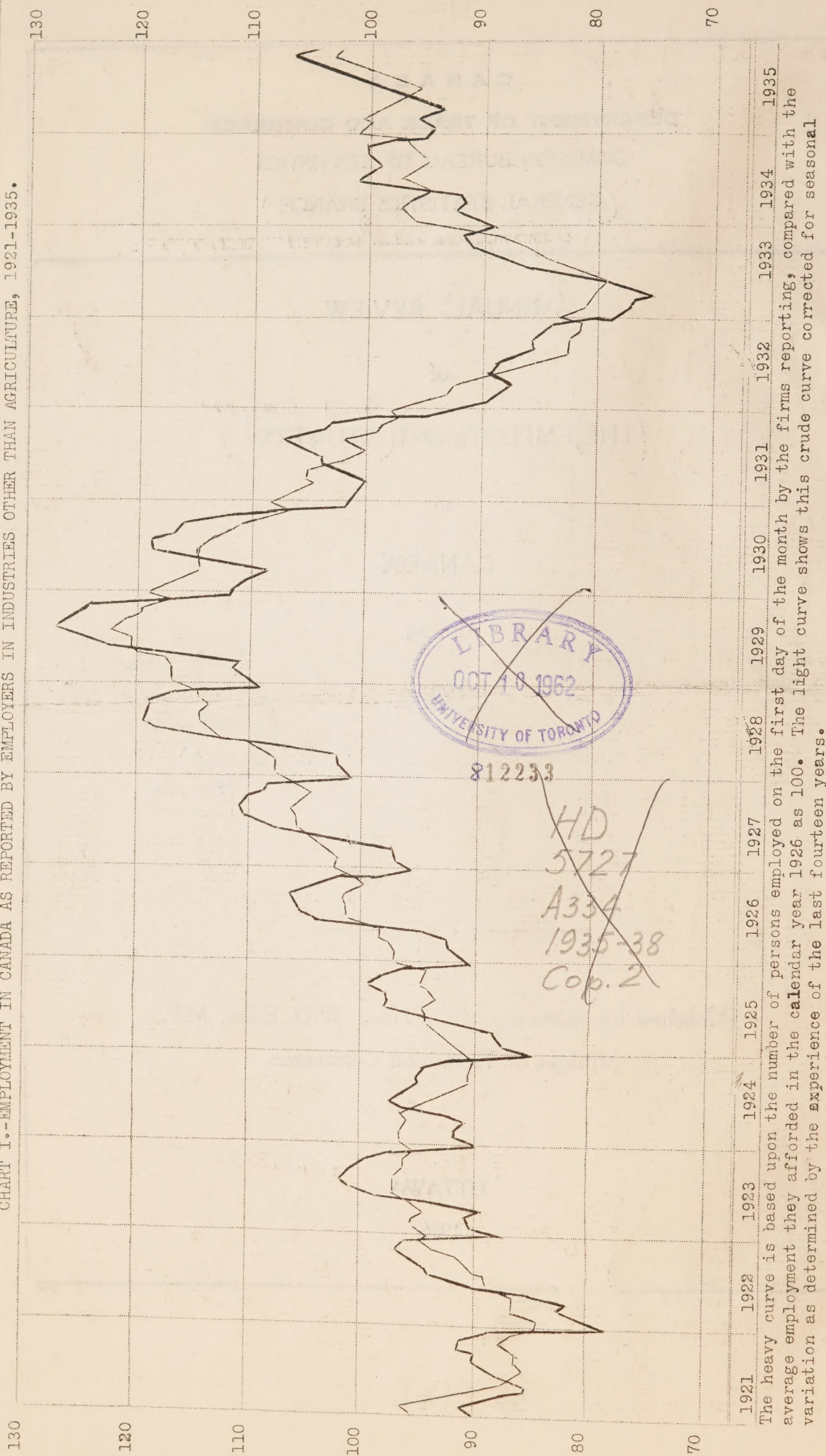
Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1936

CHART I.--EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE, 1921-1935.



Issued Jan. 18, 1935.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1935.

Dominion Statistician:

R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)

In Charge Employment Statistics:

M. E. K. Roughsedge.

The generally upward movement that has characterized employment since the first quarter of 1933 continued during 1935. The recovery was not so pronounced as that indicated in 1934 over 1933, in which was recorded the low point of the depression as affecting industrial activity; however, the gains previously made were consolidated and extended, with the result that employment at its 1935 peak at Nov. 1, was in greater volume than in any other month since the end of 1930. It is worthy of note that public employment of one sort or another was a factor of lessened importance in the general situation during 1935 than it had been in 1934, when a substantially larger number of persons were provided with work of that nature. The improvement indicated by employers during the year under review may therefore be regarded as affording sound evidence of a revival in business resulting from increased public demand for commodities and services rather than from governmental stimulation to industry.

From Jan. 1, 1935, until Nov. 1, there was only one general decline in employment; this occurred at the first of April, and like the losses indicated at the opening and the close of the year, was seasonal in character. In 1922, the period of uninterrupted expansion was of the same duration, while in no other year for which statistics are available has the trend been so consistently favourable. The improvement on the whole continues to be quite widely distributed, both geographically and industrially, but the outstanding feature of the year was the recovery in manufacturing, which was both extensive and prolonged; the chief exception to the generally upward movement was construction, employment in the highway division showing a marked decline.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated monthly returns from an average of 9,248 employers whose staffs averaged 933,085^{1/}, varying between 874,556 at Apr. 1 and 1,012,103 at the beginning of November. The index (based on the 1926 average as 100), then stood at 107.7, which was the highest in five years; the 1934 peak was 101.0 at July 1, while the maximum so far reached in this record of fifteen years was 127.8 at the first of August, 1929. The lowest point recorded was at Apr. 1, 1933, when the index was only 76. The annual average indexes in the fifteen years of the record are as follows:-

1921	88.8	1926	99.6 2/	1931	102.5
1922	89.0	1927	104.6	1932	87.5
1923	95.8	1928	111.6	1933	83.4
1924	93.4	1929	119.0	1934	96.0
1925	93.6	1930	113.4	1935	99.4

The recovery indicated in 1935 as compared with the preceding year is summarized in the following table, which shows the average number of reporting firms and of their employees and the mean index numbers for the twelve months, Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1935. The changes since 1934 in these three sets of figures are also given, those for the indexes being shown in points and also in percentages. With rare exceptions, the 1935 figures are higher than those for the preceding year, but where the reverse is the case, the decline is indicated by a minus sign. The table calls only for brief explanation since the employment situation in the various localities and industries is discussed in considerable detail in subsequent pages.

1/ The number of wage-earners reported in the Census taken on June 1, 1931, was 2,570,097, of whom 2,100,139 were at work on the date of the Census. The firms reporting for June 1, 1931, showed an aggregate payroll of 940,875 persons, or 44.8 p.c. of the census total, which included the professional classes, (notably teachers and public administration employees), agricultural workers, domestic servants and other important classes of workers not included in the monthly surveys of employment. When the census figures are adjusted, so far as is possible, to include only the classes of workers represented in the monthly employment surveys, the proportion of the latter to the former rises considerably. Since 1931, the number of co-operating firms has grown, with a consequent increase in the proportion of the total working population represented in these statistics. A memorandum comparing the industrial distribution of the workers included in the monthly employment surveys with the industrial distribution of all workers in the Dominion, as ascertained in the 1931 census, will shortly be issued. Copies may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

2/ As the average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

-2-

Average Number of Reporting Firms, of their Employees and the Average Indexes
for the Twelve Months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1935, together with the changes shown
in these figures as compared with those of 1934.

	1 9 3 5			Increase over 1934 in the				
	Average Number		Average	Average Number		Average		
	of	of	Indexes	of 1/	of	Index		
	Firms	Employ-	(1926=	Firms	Employ-	Numbers		
		ees	100)		ees			
<u>Economic Areas</u>								
Maritime Provinces	649	73,912	103.7	36	2,481	2.7	2.7	Points P.C.
Quebec	2,202	262,271	95.4	122	12,275	3.7	4.0	
Ontario	4,080	395,213	103.3	250	10,756	2.0	2.0	
Prairie Provinces	1,349	120,089	95.2	64	7,220	5.2	5.8	
British Columbia	968	81,600	97.7	86	6,700	7.3	8.1	
CANADA	9,248	933,085	99.4	558	39,432	3.4	3.5	
<u>Cities</u>								
Montreal	1,287	130,605	87.3	87	5,510	2.8	3.3	
Quebec City	165	12,719	96.9	6	386	1.8	1.9	
Toronto	1,372	118,543	97.5	91	5,778	4.0	4.3	
Ottawa	172	13,145	102.2	7	444	2.7	2.7	
Hamilton	270	29,630	92.6	12	2,886	8.5	10.1	
Windsor	165	15,568	115.0	12	3,112	21.9	23.5	
Winnipeg	448	37,529	87.8	27	2,332	4.9	5.9	
Vancouver	405	30,630	96.6	30	3,195	9.2	10.5	
Total 8 Leading Cities.....	4,284	388,369	93.1	272	23,643	4.9	5.6	
<u>Industries</u>								
MANUFACTURING	5,480	487,664	97.1	262	37,082	6.9	7.6	
Animal products, edible.....	275	22,171	117.3	22	1,710	6.8	6.2	
Fur and products	57	1,915	91.8	4	295	9.8	12.0	
Leather and products	280	21,273	104.6	20	1,895	8.8	9.2	
Lumber and products	806	37,422	71.3	18	2,944	5.3	8.0	
Musical instruments	35	1,080	37.8	-	53	-1.9	-4.8	
Plant products, edible	436	30,711	106.7	18	1,119	3.1	3.0	
Pulp and paper products.....	584	57,894	95.6	17	2,391	3.6	3.9	
Rubber products	52	11,763	92.3	1	41	.3	0.3	
Textile products	965	95,224	111.6	64	4,496	4.5	4.2	
Plant products, n.e.s.....	167	15,906	121.5	8	905	6.0	5.2	
Wood distillates and extracts	8	510	122.8	1	221	-6.0	-4.7	
Chemicals and allied products	190	10,251	128.9	19	1,121	9.3	7.8	
Clay, glass and stone products	194	7,978	72.4	7	647	5.3	7.9	
Electric light and power.....	98	14,190	112.5	2	380	2.6	2.4	
Electrical apparatus.....	109	12,450	114.2	2	1,198	11.2	10.9	
Iron and steel products.....	835	108,994	82.7	31	15,052	11.2	15.7	
Non-ferrous metal products...	154	18,940	119.6	8	2,177	13.2	12.4	
Non-metallic mineral products	128	13,585	134.6	10	239	2.1	1.6	
Miscellaneous.....	106	5,351	121.1	9	528	9.5	8.5	
LOGGING	301	35,427	126.9	21	878	2.2	1.8	
MINING	336	56,449	123.3	57	5,805	12.5	11.3	
COMMUNICATIONS	85	21,099	79.8	2	244	.7	.9	
TRANSPORTATION	402	96,047	81.2	18	1,273	.9	1.1	
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE..	1,044	114,683	97.8	39	-12,987	-11.5	-10.5	
Building	669	22,400	55.4	29	3,182	7.6	15.9	
Highway	341	64,865	175.5	110	-16,497	-45.8	-20.7	
Railway	34	27,417	68.8	-	327	.9	1.3	
SERVICES	451	25,478	118.2	38	1,362	3.1	2.7	
TRADE	1,151	96,246	122.1	123	5,785	4.2	3.6	
ALL INDUSTRIES	9,248	933,085	99.4	558	39,432	3.4	3.5	

1/ See footnote on page 3.

2/ An increase in the number of reporting firms accounts for the apparent increase in employment, accompanied by a decline in the index number.

The table shows a gain of 6.4 p.c. in the number of reporting employers,^{1/} accompanied by an increase of 4.4 p.c. in their staffs, and of 3.5 p.c. in the average index for 1935 as compared with 1934. Of the last two comparisons, undoubtedly that between the index numbers affords the more reliable guide to changes in the employment situation, since allowance is made therein for the inclusion of new industries, as well as for the cessation of defunct businesses.

While improvement was recorded in all five economic areas in 1935 as compared with the preceding year, it is evident that Quebec and the Western Provinces contributed unduly large proportions of the increase, while the gains in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario were disproportionately small. Thus, firms in Quebec employed over 31 p.c. of those added to payrolls, but only 28 p.c. of the total numbers employed in the co-operating establishments, while in the Prairies these proportions were 18.3 p.c. and 12.9 p.c. respectively, and in British Columbia, 17.0 p.c. and 8.7 p.c., respectively. On the other hand, the Maritime Provinces, with 7.9 p.c. of the average employees, and Ontario, with 42.4 p.c., reported only 6.3 p.c. and 27.3 p.c., respectively, of the total number re-employed during the year. The explanation of these discrepancies, of course, lies in the different degrees of activity manifested by the industries predominating in the various economic areas.

The general recovery in the cities, which in 1934 had lagged behind that for the country as a whole, was more pronounced in 1935, chiefly as a result of the large representation therein of manufactures and trade, which have greatly contributed to the general advance during the year under review. Employing some 42 p.c. of the aggregate workers covered in the monthly surveys of employment, the co-operating firms in the eight industrial centres for which separate tabulations are made, reported nearly 60 p.c. of the total number added to the payrolls. These gains were, of course, not uniformly distributed among the various cities, the increases over 1934 ranging from 1.9 p.c. in Quebec City to 23.5 p.c. in Windsor. Toronto recorded the largest gain in actual numbers involved, amounting to over 24 p.c. of the general increase in these municipalities, but this was not in proportion to the number employed therein, viz., 30.5 p.c. of the aggregate workers. Montreal firms reported 23.3 p.c. of the total increase, but 33.6 p.c. of all the employees reported in the eight centres. On the other hand, Windsor, with four p.c. of the aggregate staff, contributed 13.2 p.c. of the increase, and Vancouver with less than eight p.c. of the total employed in the larger cities, reported 13.5 p.c. of the total number added to the payrolls therein.

Especially pronounced gains were made in manufacturing, which, with approximately 52 p.c. of the average employees of all firms, reported a much larger proportion of the total increase during 1935; this presented a striking contrast to the 1934 situation, when factories employed about half of the total number covered in the monthly surveys, but contributed only 39.2 p.c. of the general increase over 1933. Mining and trade also showed disproportionately large increases in 1935 as compared with 1934, while in logging, communications, transportation and services the rate of improvement was lower than in the three industrial divisions first-named. Building and railway construction reported greater activity than in the preceding year, the increase in the former being marked; however, the gains were not sufficiently large to offset the losses in highway construction and maintenance, so that employment in the construction

1/ A continued growth in the number of firms co-operating with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics must be noted in connection with the increases in the workers represented in the monthly surveys of employment. The gain in the former, however, does not wholly result from the establishment of new industries, nor from more regular co-operation on the part of those previously on the mailing list, but is also due to the fact that a steadily increasing number of firms are furnishing statistics in detail for locality and industry. Thus, the different branches of a business organization in various centres appear in the tabulation as separate firms in the centres where establishments are maintained. Similarly, employers appear under each of the industries for which separate reports are furnished. The number of firms as used here might more precisely be described as the number of reports tabulated, but the former expression is generally adhered to in accordance with statistical usage in other series and other countries, and also as presenting a better visualization of the nature of the enquiries. On the whole, the establishments now being added to the mailing list have payrolls that are smaller than the average, being in many cases the less well-known businesses.

group as a whole declined by 10.5 p.c., as compared with 1934. This was partly due to the reabsorption of former highway workers into other industries as the general situation improved, while changes in the unemployment relief policies of the various governments also influenced considerably the situation^{1/} in this line of work.

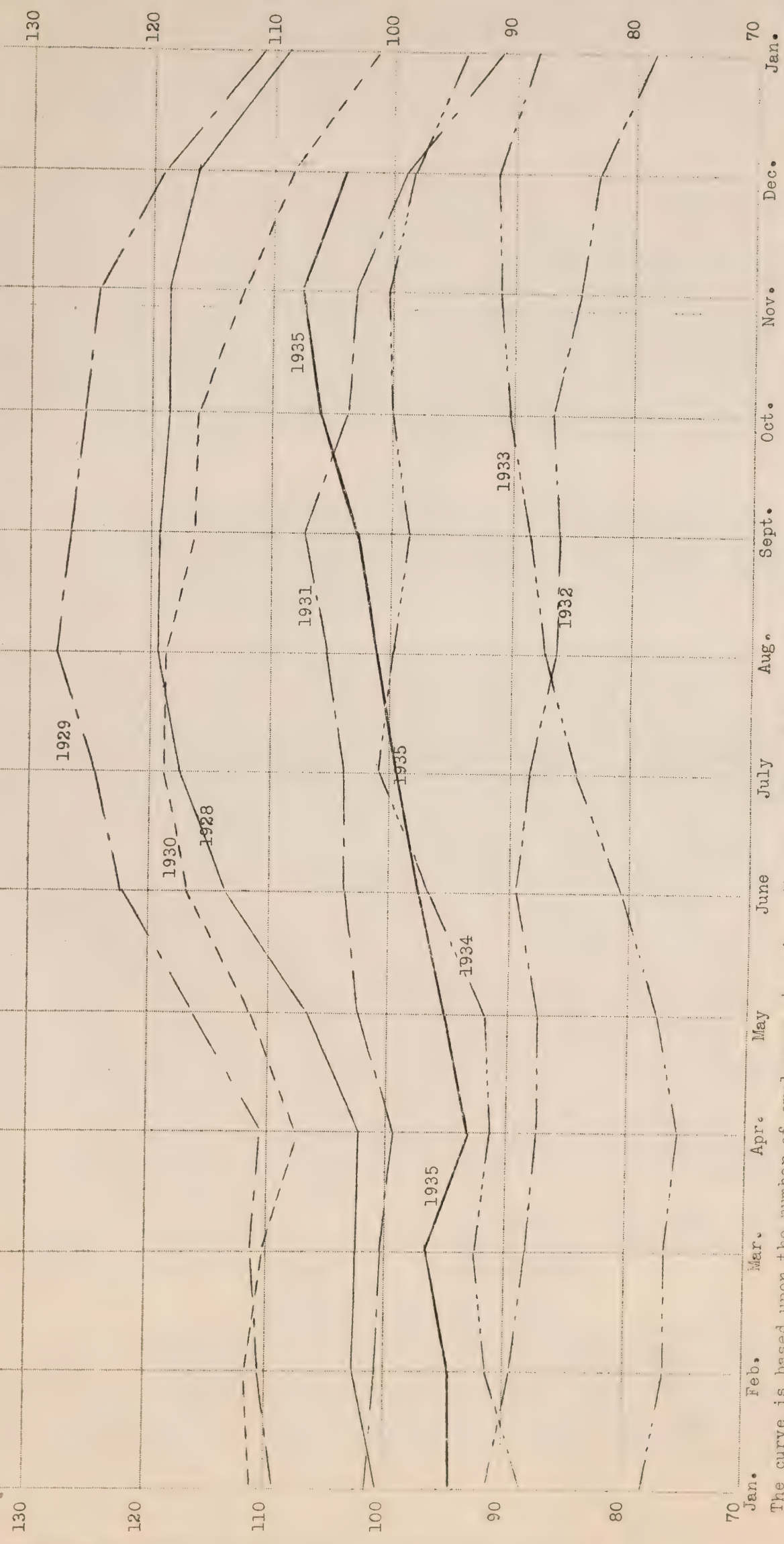
THE FLUCTUATIONS OF EMPLOYMENT IN 1935.

The index of employment (based on the 1926 average as 100), stood at 94.4 on Jan. 1; the movement in the two following months was upward, the gain on Mar. 1 being substantially above the average indicated at that date in the years since 1921. At the first of April, there was a seasonal decline of more than normal proportions, due to unusually large reductions in logging, together with pronounced contractions in highway and railway construction. Employment was then at its 1935 minimum. The upward trend was resumed at the beginning of May, and continued uninterruptedly until Nov. 1; this was a longer period of unbroken expansion than in most years of the record. The index, at 93.4 at Apr. 1, had risen to 107.7 at the first of November; or by more than fourteen points, as compared with the average seasonal increase of rather better than nine points between Apr. 1 and Nov. 1 in the experience of other years since 1920. Employment then moved seasonally downward at Dec. 1, the losses considerably exceeding the average decline in the years, 1921-1934. However, the index at that date (viz., 104.6) was 10.8 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, 1935, and was 5.8 p.c. higher than at Dec. 1 in the preceding year. The fluctuations had been more pronounced during 1934, when of the increases noted during seven months, only three had been consecutive; from the opening of the year to Dec. 1, the index advanced by 11.6 p.c., thus showing a slightly greater proportionate increase than in the year under review. The average gain from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in the last fourteen years has been between seven and eight p.c., so that the improvement in both 1934 and 1935 was more than normal. At July 1, 1935, activity was less than at the same date in the preceding year, the index standing at 99.5, or 1.5 points lower than at the beginning of July in 1934, while in all other months of 1935 employment was at a higher level.

The general index of employment in recent years has been influenced to some extent by public works undertaken for the relief of unemployment.^{1/} This factor, of less weight in 1935 than in 1934, only indirectly affects the situation in many other large industries, which reported marked improvement in the year under review - notably manufacturing, mining, trade, etc. Factory employment is especially important in this connection, since more than half of the total workers included in these surveys earn their livelihood in manufacturing establishments. This division showed uninterrupted recovery during ten months of 1935 - from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1. This was the longest period of unbroken expansion reported since the record was commenced in 1921, being longer by one month than that indicated in 1934. During these months of advancing activity, the reporting employers added some 81,000 persons to their staffs, a number that compared favourably with the increases of about 72,000 and 61,000 indicated by the co-operating manufacturers during 1934 and 1933, respectively. The index, rising from 87.4 at the opening of 1935 to 103.5 on Nov. 1, showed a gain of 16.1 points or 18.4 p.c. in these months. Curtailment of a seasonal character affected the situation in the last month of the year; although this exceeded the average decline indicated in the fourteen preceding years for which statistics are available, the index of factory employment, at 101.4 on Dec. 1, was sixteen p.c. above the Jan. 1 index. The importance of this percentage gain is emphasized when it is compared with the average increase in the index from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in the years, 1921-1934, which amounts only to eight p.c.

1/ During the 11 months, January to November, 1935, the average number of men, per month, afforded employment on a wage basis in connection with relief projects, as reported to the Dominion Unemployment Relief Commissioner by the Provinces and Dominion Departments, was 25,970, the total number of man-days worked during the 11 months being 3,980,735. A monthly average of 22,633 men were also afforded relief in provincially and federally operated camps where the unemployed were cared for and given useful work in return for subsistence and a small cash allowance, the total number of man-days relief afforded on this basis having been 6,006,865. These figures are subject to revision when final reports are received. During the year 1934, the monthly average of those employed on a wage basis on relief works was 48,144; the man-days worked during the year amounted to 8,970,721, while on a subsistence basis the average number of men afforded relief was 35,377 and the total number of man-days relief afforded was 9,557,862.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1935.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

The variations in general employment are illustrated in the curve shown in Chart 1 on the inside of the cover, and also in Chart 2. Industry in the Dominion is subject to severe fluctuations due to climatic conditions; an index of seasonal variation has, therefore, been calculated according to the Harvard method. The monthly indexes, depicted in the unbroken curve in Chart 1, have been adjusted by means of this index, and the corrected index numbers are shown in the broken curve. The elimination of the seasonal variations illustrates clearly the partial recovery indicated during most of 1933 and in 1934 and 1935 as compared with the general curtailment of the immediately preceding years.

In connection with the statistics on employment herein reviewed, it may again be mentioned that the tendency during the years of depression has been to retain as many as possible on the staff by reducing the daily or weekly hours worked. Thus, had statistics of the earnings of the persons included in the monthly reports on employment been available, they would in the period of declining industrial activity doubtless have shown in many cases a greater shrinkage than the number on the payrolls, while similarly, an improvement in the business outlook is reflected in many cases by an extension of the working hours rather than by an immediate increase in the personnel. This is illustrated in the recent statistics of earnings in the United States, which are collected from the firms furnishing monthly data on employment. Thus, at Nov. 1, 1935, the preliminary index of employment in manufacturing stood at 84.8 p.c. of the basic average for the three years, 1923-1925, or 7.9 points higher than in November, 1934, while the index of earnings was 74.5, an increase of fifteen points over the same period in the preceding year.

Another point may be noted regarding the Canadian index numbers of employment. Where employers are obliged to curtail their production, it sometimes happens that the date to which the monthly survey relates marks the low point in activity for the month, employment in some cases being in greater volume on almost any other working day of the month. This factor is of greater importance when the numbers at work fluctuate about a low level than when staffs are more normal!

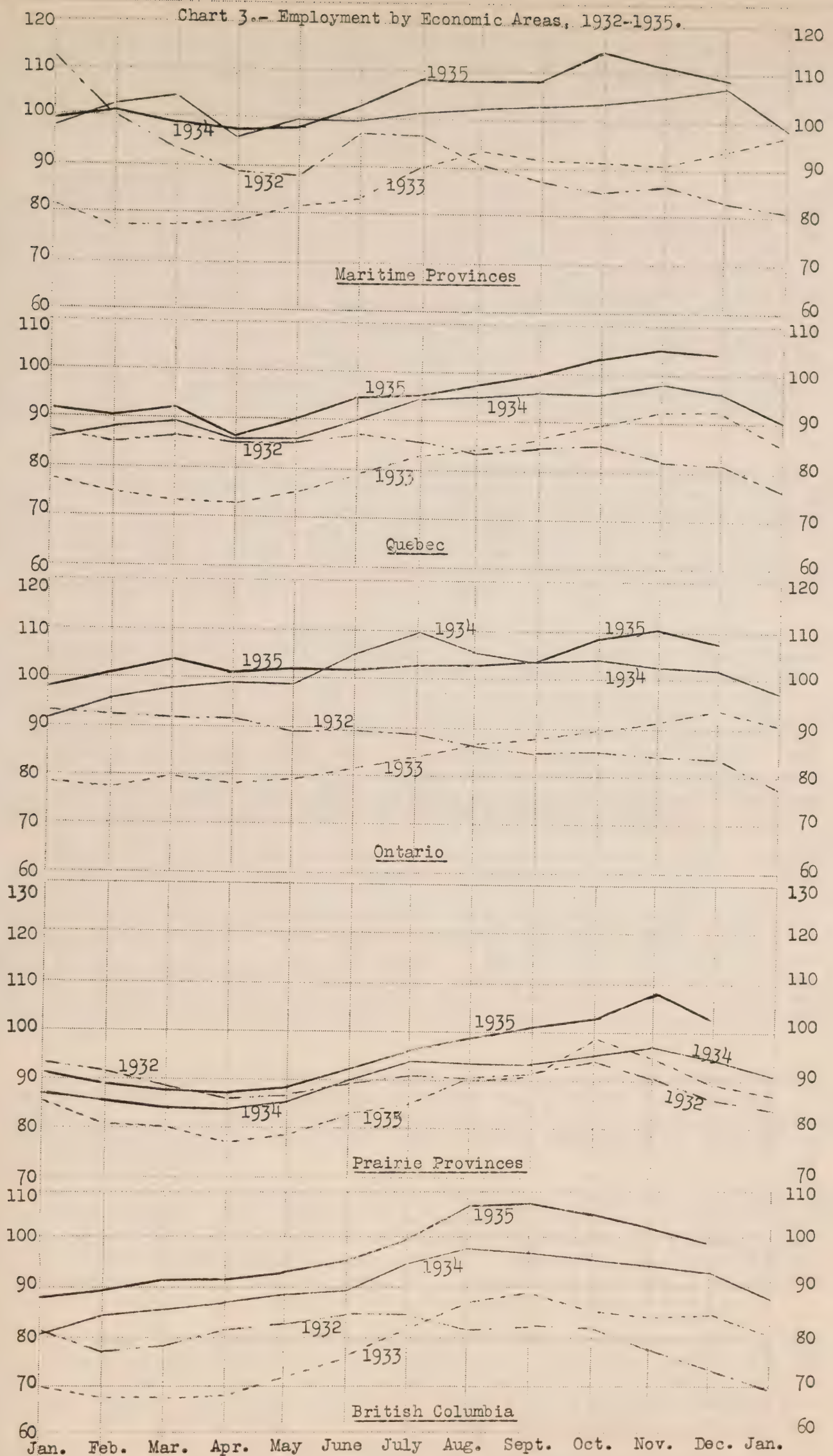
An analysis of the data furnished by employers shows that practically all industries except highway construction shared in the improvement noted during 1935 as compared with 1934, while in most cases the situation was also more satisfactory than in 1933 and 1932. It has already been stated that manufacturing experienced the longest period of expansion on record in the years since 1920; to this recovery, most of the various branches of factory employment contributed to a greater or less degree. Logging, on the whole, was unusually active, the average index, at 126.9 being slightly higher than the 1934 mean of 124.7; most of the advance occurred in the early months of the year, employment from September onward having been at a slightly lower level than in the autumn and early winter of 1934. The 1935 average was also slightly higher than the previous maximum of 125.8 reported in 1929. Mining, particularly of metallic ores, advanced during many months, with the result that employment in that group as a whole was brisker than in any other year of the record. Building construction gained considerably during the busy season, and was generally higher than in 1934, 1933 and 1932, though continuing at a low level as compared with years of normal activity; employment in railway construction was at much the same level as in the preceding year, but highway construction employed a smaller number of men, partly as a result of changes in the unemployment relief policies of the various governments. Services and trade were more active, stimulated to some extent by a better tourist season, as well as by the general improvement in business. In connection with these two industries, it may again be pointed out that in such lines of business, establishments as a rule cannot be wholly closed down for longer or shorter periods, as in manufacturing plants, with the result that the situation is frequently met by cutting down the normal working day or week for the individual employee, in order to retain as many as possible on the payroll. This tends to keep up the employment index, since the methods used in rotating the staff are usually not reflected in the monthly employment data.

Charts in the following pages show for the manufacturing, mining, transportation, trade and construction industries, the crude and corrected curves of employment since 1921, the seasonal adjustments being made by the Harvard method.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The revival in industrial activity evident during 1934 again extended with a varying intensity to all five economic areas during the year under review. The situation at the end of 1935 was substantially better in each of these districts than it was at the opening of the year, and also than it had been at the end of 1934, 1933 or 1932, being also in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia more favourable than at the close of 1931. The greatest proportional gain between the 1935 low and high points occurred in the Prairie Provinces, where the maximum of activity was at Nov. 1; the index then

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1932-1935.



stood at 108.1, being 21.2 points higher than the minimum of 86.9 recorded on Apr. 1. Employment in all five economic areas was greater, on the average, than in the twelve months of 1934, when general activity has been at a more satisfactory level than in the preceding year. In the Maritime Provinces, there was a gain of 2.7 p.c. in the 1935 mean over that for 1934, in Quebec of four p.c., in Ontario, of two p.c., in the Prairies, of 5.8 p.c. and in British Columbia, of 8.1 p.c.

Maritime Provinces.— Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed more fluctuation during 1935 than had been the case in 1934: large declines at the first of the year were followed by a moderate gain on Feb. 1. The trend was then unfavourable in the next two months, after which the situation improved steadily until Oct. 1, when the index, at 112.9, was higher than in any other month since Nov. 1, 1931. Curtailment took place at the beginning of November and December, 1935; that in the former month was contra-seasonal, while in the latter the reductions exceeded the average seasonal losses in the experience of the last fourteen years. In spite of these greater-than-average contractions, the Dec. 1 index, at 107.5, was 8.5 points higher than at the opening of the year, being also slightly above the Dec. 1, 1934, level. The aggregate payrolls of the 549 reporting employers in the Maritime Provinces averaged 73,912 persons in 1935, as compared with the mean of 71,401 employed by the 613 firms co-operating in the preceding year.

The index in manufacturing as a whole was consistently higher throughout the year than in 1934, the mean being 95.9, as compared with 91.8 in 1934 and 77.2 in 1933. The Dec. 1, 1935, index, at 99.4, was 13.3 p.c. higher than at the opening of the year, and 3.6 p.c. higher than in the same month in the preceding year. The greatest improvement was in the iron and steel, lumber and food industries, while the indexes in textiles and pulp and paper were rather lower, on the average, than in 1934. Employment in most branches of manufacturing continued substantially below the 1926 basic average.

Unsatisfactory export conditions continued to affect transportation, as in the last four years, and this industry afforded, on the whole, a smaller volume of employment in 1935 than in 1934. Communications generally showed slight improvement over 1934. Construction on the whole was rather more active, reductions in personnel in this comparison in the first five months of 1935 being offset by monthly increases from the beginning of June. Services consistently afforded greater employment, and trade also registered a generally higher level of activity. Mining, except at Feb. 1 and Mar. 1, showed a betterment over 1934. Logging was not so brisk as in the preceding year, but was more active than in 1933 and 1932, the index of employment averaging 160.0, as compared with 203.0 in 1934, 88.6 in 1933 and 62.3 in 1932.

Quebec.— With only two exceptions, the general trend of employment from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 was uniformly favourable in Quebec, the gains on the whole being on a much larger scale than those noted in the preceding year. Declines were indicated at Feb. 1 and Apr. 1, while the only interruption in the steady improvement noted in 1934 had occurred at the latter date. The index rose from its 1935 low of 85.9 on Apr. 1 to its maximum of 105.0 on Nov. 1, or by over 22 p.c. Employment in the year just closed fluctuated between wider limits than in 1934, the index advancing by over 19 points between the trough and the peak, as compared with a variation of some 13 points in the preceding year. Activity in each month of 1935 was greater than in the corresponding month of 1934.

The labour forces of the 2,202 co-operating employers varied between 235,855 and 289,363 workers on the dates of minimum and maximum activity, respectively, averaging 262,271 for the twelve months, while the mean index was 95.4; the 1934 average of the 2,080 reporting firms was 249,996, and the index averaged 91.7, while in the preceding year it was 82.0.

Employment in manufacturing as a whole was brisker during the entire year than in 1934, improvement in this comparison being indicated each month, while the 1935 index averaged 97.3, or 5.6 p.c. higher than in the preceding year. Practically all classes of manufacturing recorded a larger volume of employment; the improvement in the major groups,—lumber, pulp and paper, textiles and iron and steel,—was especially important, in view of the large number of workers engaged in such industries.

The index of employment in communications was fractionally lower in the twelve months. There was also a slackening in transportation, construction and trade during a number of months in the year just completed; the averages in the first two of those industries, however, were higher than in 1934, while that in trade was practically the same. In the logging group, activity was substantially greater in the first quarter of 1935 and was also higher at the beginning of May and June, but in the remaining months was at a lower level than in 1934. The mean index stood at 192.2, as against 202.5 in 1934; in 1933, it was 109.3 and in 1932, 60.3. Mining was decidedly

more active in 1935 than for several years past, largely due to gains in the metallic ore branch; the mining index averaged 144.5 as against 123.0 in the year before. Services, though in a more favourable position than in 1934, showed only moderate activity during the year under review. It may be repeated that many persons on the payrolls of the reporting trading and services establishments, as in manufacturing and various other groups, were probably not employed full time.

Ontario.— An average staff of 395,213 employees was registered by the 4,080 firms furnishing data in Ontario; the mean index was 103.3 in 1935, or two points higher than in the preceding year, when the payrolls of the 3,830 co-operating establishments had averaged 384,456. Employment, on the whole, showed less fluctuation during 1935 than in the preceding year, there being a range of only 12 points between the maximum and minimum indexes, as compared with that of nearly 19 points in 1934. The situation in all but three months was better than in the corresponding period of 1934, the Dec. 1 index, at 107.0, being 5.2 p.c. higher than at the same date of the preceding year.

Manufacturers, on the whole, reported decidedly greater activity throughout 1935, although employment generally was still in rather less volume than in the basic year, 1926. During the year under review, the index was slightly **higher** than the manufacturing index for the second great manufacturing province — Quebec, while in 1934 and 1933 the opposite was the case. This was mainly due to a revival of activity in the iron and steel industries, which are especially important in the industrial composition of Ontario; a comparison of the data shows that the heavy industries in this province experienced relatively greater recovery during 1935 than was the case in Quebec. On the other hand, the indexes in lumber and textiles were substantially higher in the latter than in Ontario.

Employment in pulp and paper, lumber, textile, metal and other factories was brisker throughout the year than in 1934, in each case also showing decided improvement between the opening and the close of the year under review. Iron and steel advanced steadily from Jan. 1 to May 1, 1935, succeeded by contractions in the next four months; the trend was again distinctly upward at Oct. 1 and Nov. 1. While the customary seasonal losses reduced employment in this group at the beginning of December, the index was then 26.3 p.c. higher than at the opening of the year, being also higher than in any month in 1932, 1933 or 1934. The index averaged 88.1, as compared with 72.1 in 1934, 58.3 in 1933 and 64.3 in 1932. In the textile group, activity gained month by month from Jan. 1 until Apr. 1, and expansion was also indicated in September, October and November; at the first of November, the index was 14.5 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, and in spite of the seasonal curtailment indicated at the beginning of December, it was then still 12.4 points above the Jan. 1 index. The 1935 mean of 108.0 was nearly four points above that of the previous year.

Operations in logging camps throughout 1935 were at a relatively high level in comparison with the last few years, the index averaging 107.4, as compared with 95.9 in 1934 and with 47.9 in 1933. Mining was particularly active, employment in the autumn and early winter reaching the highest level in the record; on Dec. 1 the index was 197.0, while in the twelve months it averaged 185.8, as compared with 154.5 in 1934 and 127.2 in 1933. The extraction of metallic ores, which accounts for most of the persons engaged in mining in Ontario, continued at an unusually high level during the year just passed, international monetary conditions again providing an important stimulus to production. The number employed in communications was practically the same as in 1934. Transportation, in seven months of 1935, was brisker than in the corresponding months of the preceding year, and the mean index was 75.9, or fractionally higher than that of 75.2 in 1934. Services also reported greater activity than in the year before, to some extent reflecting improvement in the tourist trade. Construction generally afforded less employment, partly a result of the changes in the unemployment relief policies; private and commercial building, however, was in greater volume than in the preceding year. The index for construction as a whole averaged 118.9 in the twelve months of 1935, compared with 158.8 in 1934, 86.2 in 1933 and 101.1 in 1932. The volume of employment in trade was greater throughout 1935 than in the preceding year, the index averaging 130.7, or 5.4 points higher than in 1934.

Prairie Provinces.— Employment in the Prairie Provinces showed rather more variation than in the preceding year, the index ranging from 86.9 on Apr. 1 to 198.1 at the beginning of November, as compared with a spread of only 13 points between the 1934 high and low. The general situation at the beginning of each month was better than on the same date of the year before, and employment at Nov. 1 attained its highest point since the same date in 1931. The average for the twelve months under review was 95.2, or 5.2 points more than in the preceding year, while it was nine points higher than in 1933. The 1,349 employers furnishing data in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta had an average staff of 120,089 persons during the year, while in 1934, the 1,285 co-operating firms reported an average payroll of 112,868 workers.

As has been pointed out in previous annual reviews of employment, the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in agriculture since the autumn of 1929 have caused much unemployment among farm workers generally, who are ordinarily not represented in these statistics but for many of whom work or relief has had to be found in recent years. The dependence of the population of the Prairies upon agriculture has intensified the situation in that area during the last few years of depression in the agricultural industries. Large programmes of highway construction and maintenance work have been undertaken to relieve the distress resulting from the unfavourable agricultural and industrial conditions; labour camps instituted for this purpose have also accommodated many men released from farming and other industries. However, the number employed on projects of this character was smaller in 1935 than in 1934.^{1/}

Activity in manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade in the Prairie Provinces was generally greater during 1935 than in the preceding year. Within the manufacturing group, there were advances in the textile, pulp and paper, lumber, iron and steel and some other industries. Logging, though not so active in the last three months of the year as in the final quarter of 1934, afforded considerably more employment on the average.

British Columbia.-- The 969 firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 81,600 employees, while in the preceding year a mean of 74,870 was reported by 882 employers; the 1935 index averaged 97.7, as compared with 90.4 in 1934, 78.0 in 1933, 80.5 in 1932, 95.5 in 1931 and 107.9 in 1930.

All groups of manufacturing indicated heightened activity during the year under review. The lumber, pulp and paper, textile, iron and steel and other factories reported a decidedly better situation at the end of 1935 than at the beginning, while the indexes also averaged higher than in the preceding year. Logging showed improvement, although employment in this and other branches of the lumber industries continued to suffer from the decline in world demand, the indexes still being at a low level in comparison with most years of the record. Mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade were brisker during the greater part of 1935, the mean index in each of these being higher than in 1934 and also than in 1933.

Index Numbers by Economic Areas.

Monthly index numbers by economic areas are shown for the last four years in Table 1, which also gives annual averages since 1921. The course of employment in these areas during the last four years is depicted in Chart 3, the curves being based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Improvement in industrial employment was reported in each of the eight centres for which statistics are segregated, viz., Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver; the gains were relatively greater during 1935 in Windsor, Vancouver and Hamilton than in the other cities. A significant feature of the situation is that the recovery in these cities, which during 1933 and 1934 was generally at a slower rate than in the Dominion as a whole, was in 1935 rather more pronounced. Thus, in 1934, 46 p.c. of the average number of co-operating firms in Canada were located in these municipal areas, and they had 40.8 p.c. of the average employees covered in the monthly surveys; of the total additions to staffs during the year, however, they reported only 20 p.c.; in 1935, firms in the cities and their employees constituted 46.3 p.c. and 41.6 p.c., respectively, of the total employers and total employees, while almost 60 p.c. of the total increase during the year was reported in these eight centres. Their index numbers showed an average advance of 5.6 p.c., as compared with the general increase of 3.5 p.c. in the Dominion. On the one hand, the marked improvement in manufacturing and trade in recent months, and on the other hand, the decreasing importance of highway construction in the industrial distribution of the workers covered in these surveys, largely accounts for this situation.

The reports showed that employment was maintained at a generally higher level in Ottawa and Windsor than in the other centres above-named, while the lowest indexes were again indicated in Montreal and Winnipeg. The greatest percentages of improvement shown by the 1935 index numbers over those for 1934 were in Windsor, Hamilton and Vancouver.

^{1/} See footnote on page 4.

Percentage of Employment by Principal Cities, 1931-1935.

1931

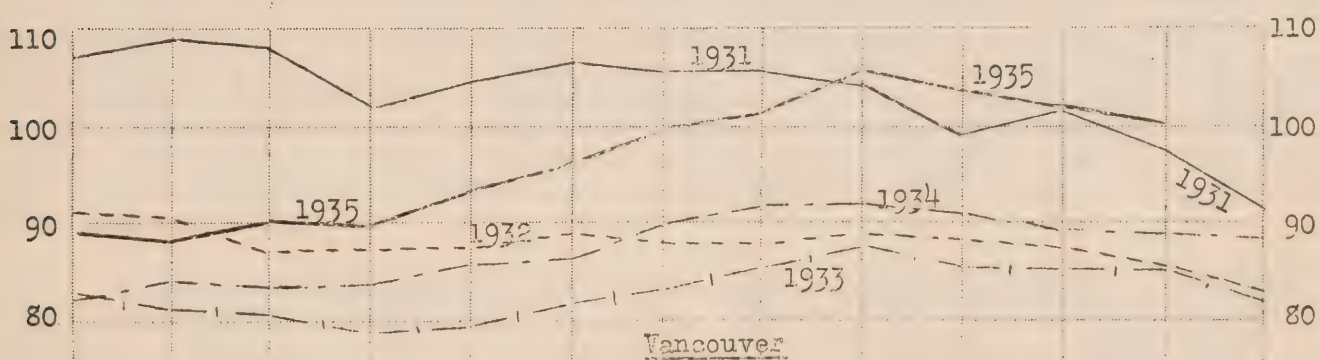
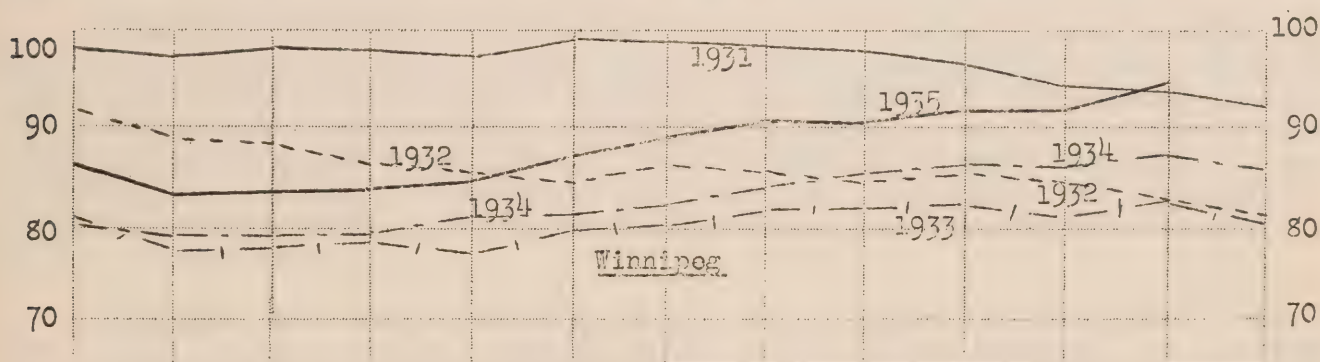
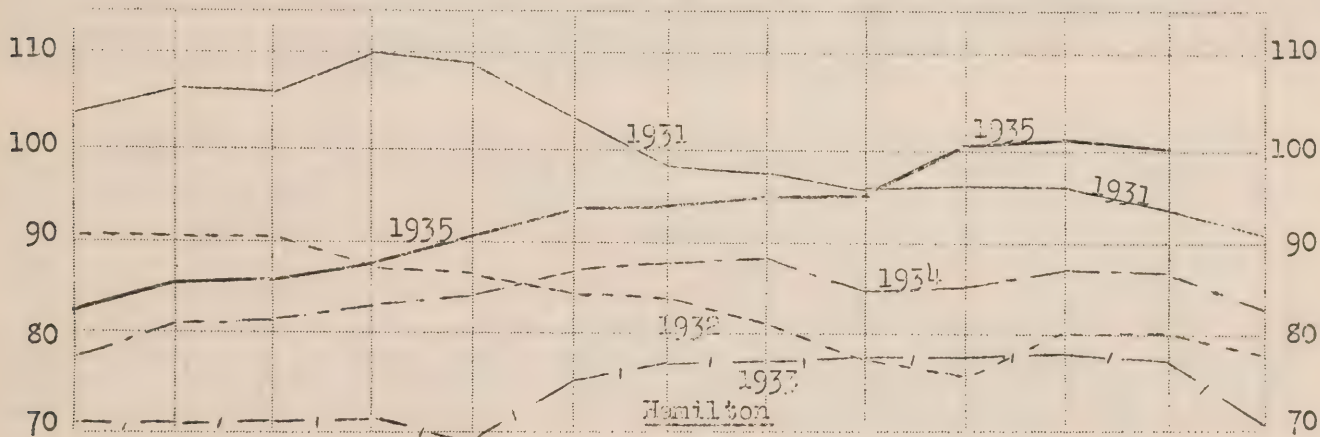
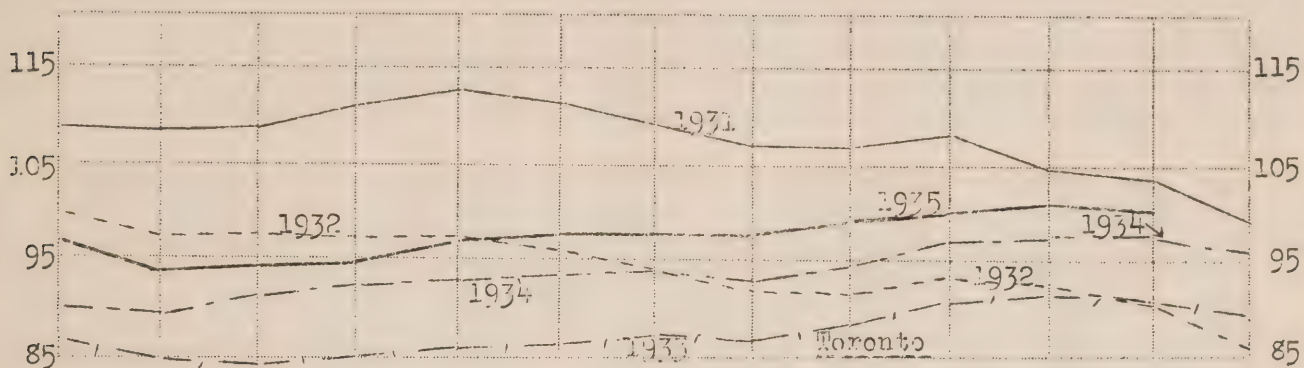
1932

1933

1934

1935

Montreal



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

Montreal.— The staffs of the 1,287 Montreal firms making returns averaged 130,605 persons, while the mean index, at 87.3, was 3.3 p.c. higher than that for the preceding year. The 1935 fluctuations in employment were different from those of 1934; however, gains were made in eight months which provided work for a larger number of persons than had been added to the reported staffs in the preceding year. The index rose from 81.6 at Feb. 1, 1935, to 91.9 at the beginning of December, when activity was at its highest since the end of 1931. Manufacturing generally was more active in every month of the year under review; the index averaged 89.8, as compared with 85.7 in 1934, and 79.9 in 1933. The vegetable food group showed a higher level during nine months of last year than in the same months of the year preceding, and the average index was higher. The printing, publishing and paper goods, textile, tobacco and beverage, iron and steel and other divisions reported substantial improvement, on the whole, as compared with 1934. Communications consistently afforded less employment. Transportation was brisker in most months, but the improvement was not especially marked, the index averaging 92.1 p.c. of the 1926 average, as compared with 87.9 in 1934. Construction firms reported smaller payrolls during the greater part of 1935, their average employment during the year being lower. In trade, the index in six months was below that for the same period of 1934, but the annual average was fractionally higher, at 121.4.

Quebec City.— The 1935 variation between the minimum and the maximum of employment in Quebec amounted to nearly fourteen points in the index, a range very similar to that of 1934; however, the average index, at 96.9, was slightly above that of 95.1 in the preceding year. The staffs of the 165 employers furnishing data averaged 12,719, as compared with the mean of 12,333 reported by 159 firms in 1934. Activity in manufacturing generally was at much the same level, the mean index standing at 95.6, as against 94.0 in the preceding year. Leather plants, on the whole, were rather busier than in 1934, and other branches of manufacturing showed moderate improvement in this comparison. The mean index in transportation was lower, while that for construction was much higher, averaging 116.7 as against 95.5 in 1934.

Toronto.— Employment showed moderate improvement during seven months of 1935; at the close of the year, the index was five points higher than at the beginning, while the annual mean of 97.5 compared favourably with that of 93.5 for 1934. The number of employees of the 1,372 firms co-operating during the year under review averaged 118,543, while in the year before the mean payroll of the 1,281 reporting employers was 112,765. The manufacturing industries showed a better situation each month of 1935 than in 1934, and the average index of 94.4 was over five points higher. Within this group, iron and steel, textile, printing and publishing and other manufacturing industries reported consistently greater employment in the twelve months under review, while in vegetable food factories little general change was indicated.

Transportation during the first half of last year was duller than in 1934, but improvement occurred from June onward, and the index, averaging 89.4, was practically the same as in the preceding year. Communications afforded less employment; there was also a falling-off in construction. Trading establishments, on the other hand, showed heightened activity; the index averaged 123.7 in 1935, as compared with 120.7 in the preceding year. In Toronto, as in the other centres, some establishments continued to retain a considerable proportion of their ordinary staffs by reducing the hours worked by their employees.

Ottawa.— There were uninterrupted advances in Ottawa from the first of the year to July, after which the tendency, except at Oct. 1, was downward. On the whole, however, employment was brisker than in 1934, the index averaging 102.2 in 1935, compared with 99.5 in the preceding year. Manufacturing reported a larger volume of employment; pulp and paper and other plants showed greater activity, while lumber mills were slacker. Construction and trading establishments also reported larger staffs than in 1934, improvement in the former having been noted during eight months and in the latter, throughout the year. An average payroll of 13,145 workers was employed by the 172 firms whose data were received, as compared with the 1934 average of 12,701 reported by 165 employers.

Hamilton.— Employment in Hamilton increased during nine months of the year under review, with the result that the Dec. 1 index of 100.4 was 17.4 points above the level of Jan. 1; it was also higher by 14 points than at Dec. 1, 1934, while the mean for the year under review was 92.6, as compared with 84.1 in the preceding year. The 270 co-operating firms reported an average working force of 29,630 persons; in 1934, 258 establishments had 26,744 workers on the average. Manufacturing showed gains from month to month from January to November, being also brisker throughout 1935 than in 1934. Iron and steel, electrical appliances and other groups of factory employment were more active, improvement over 1934 being indicated in every month of the year under review; in textiles, however, the index averaged 86.3, or fractionally less than in the preceding year. Construction and trade, on the whole, afforded heightened employment in 1935, the gain in the latter being fairly marked.

Windsor.-- The index number of employment in Windsor averaged 115.0 and the recorded payrolls of the 165 co-operating firms averaged 15,568 workers in 1935, compared with the mean index of 93.1 and 12,456 employees in 153 establishments reported during the preceding year; in 1929, when employment was at its maximum for this record, the average index was 153.2. Manufacturing showed general improvement as compared with 1934, the index each month being higher than at the same date in the preceding year, and averaging 123.7, or 26.6 points higher than in 1934. The automobile and related industries showed marked activity. Employment in construction, though brisker each month of 1935 than in the same month of the year before, continued in very small volume. Owing to the employment policy followed by some firms in the Border Cities, it frequently happens that activity on the date of these enquiries is at a lower level than on almost any other day in the month; the practice of reducing working hours rather than personnel is also an especially important factor in the situation in these centres.

Winnipeg.-- Conditions in this city continued to improve moderately, but employment was still dull, the index being lower than in any other leading city, except Montreal. The geographical position of Winnipeg is such that the city is particularly affected by the unsatisfactory markets for agricultural products prevailing at home and abroad, as well as by other factors of more general application. Improvement was noted in nine months, while the gains in general were on a larger scale than for several years past; activity on Dec. 1 was higher than at the beginning of 1935 and also than in any other month since October, 1931. The mean index for the year was 87.8, compared with 82.9 in 1934, 80.2 in 1933, 86.6 in 1932, 97.1 in 1931, 107.6 in 1930 and 112.3 in 1929. The manufacturing division as a whole was brisker in every month of the year under review than in 1934; considerable improvement occurred in the iron and steel, food, textile, printing and publishing and other factories. Transportation, construction and trade generally reported a larger volume of employment. An average staff of 37,529 was employed by the 448 firms whose data were received during the twelve months under review, compared with 35,197 reported by 421 establishments in 1934.

Vancouver.-- During 1934, employment in Vancouver had advanced during eight months; the 1935 period of expansion extended over only six months, but the index averaged 96.6, or 9.2 points more than in the preceding year. The Dec. 1 index, at 100.3, compared favourably with that of 88.7 recorded at Jan. 1; in 1934, there had been a gain of 6.8 points between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1. Data were furnished by 405 firms with a mean payroll of 30,630 workers in 1935, while in 1934 the averages were 375 establishments and 27,435 employees. The unemployment existing in Vancouver, as in other industrial centres, is doubtless greater than would be indicated by these surveys of employment, owing to the unemployed transients who gravitate there, although they may never have appeared on any of the payrolls reported by Vancouver establishments. While the unemployment relief camps are designed to take care of such workers, it is probable that in some cases they still constitute a problem. The situation in Vancouver is aggravated by the milder winters enjoyed as compared with other parts of Canada.

Manufacturing showed improvement during most months of 1935, when the index averaged 95.5, or 10.7 points higher than in the year before. In every month, the lumber trade showed heightened activity, and other manufactures were also generally brisker. The indexes for communications, transportation, construction, services and trade in each case averaged higher than in 1934. While there was an advance of over nineteen points in construction, the index continued low, averaging only 57.6 during the twelve months.

Index Numbers In Eight Leading Cities.

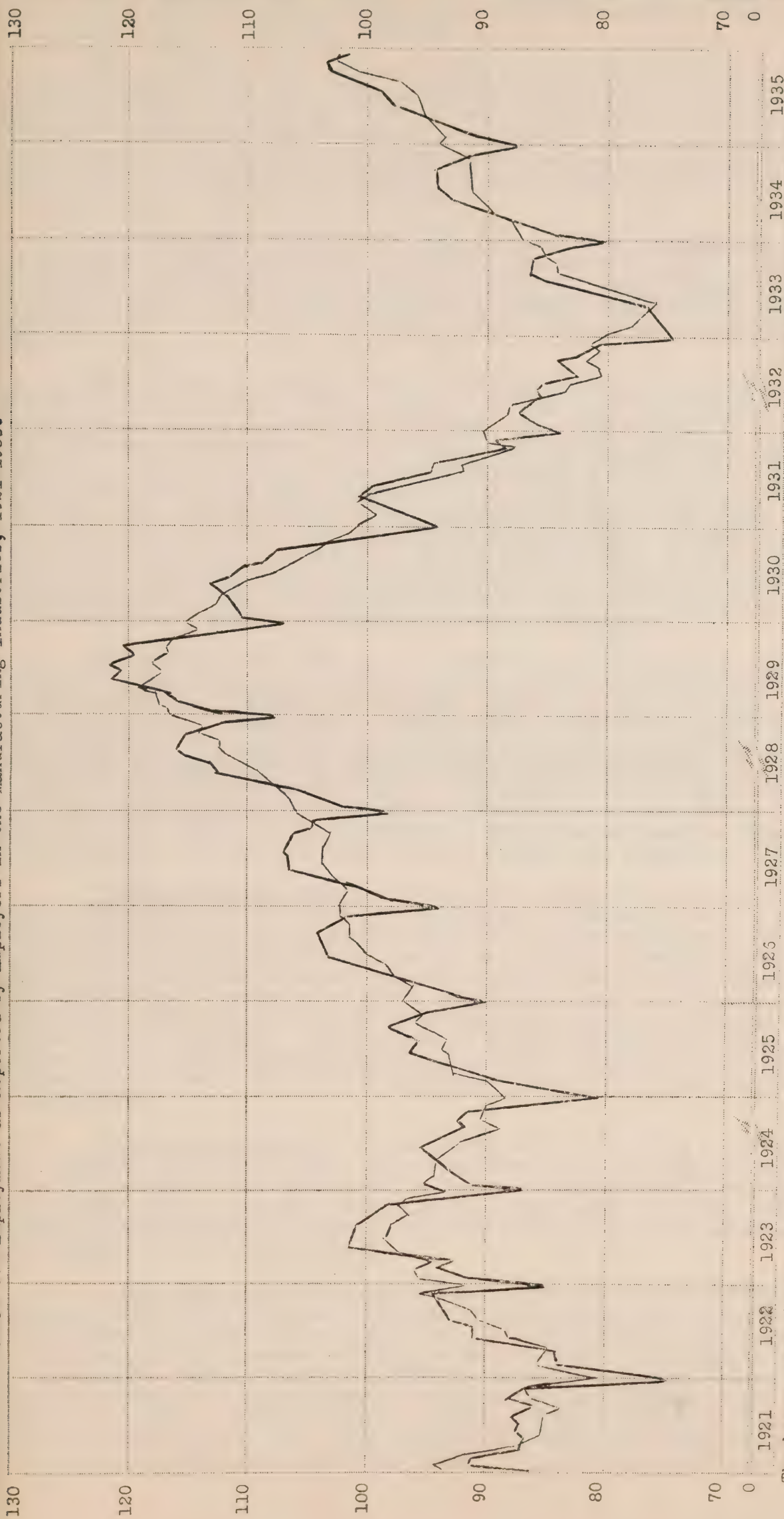
Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2, and Chart 4 illustrates the fluctuations of employment in the larger industrial centres during the last five years.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

MANUFACTURING.

It has already been stated that employment in manufacturing generally showed a longer period of unbroken expansion than in any other year for which data are available, having increased each month from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1. In 1934, there were advances from the first of the year to Oct. 1, or during nine months, while no previous year showed more than eight uninterrupted monthly advances. During the ten months of recovery during the year under review, some 81,400 persons were reinstated on the staffs of the co-operating establishments. Seasonal losses that exceeded the average indicated in the preceding fourteen years reduced employment at Dec. 1, but the index, at 101.4, was then fourteen points or sixteen p.c. higher than at the first of the year. This increase compared favourably with those of 14.1 p.c. and 13.4 p.c. between the same months in 1934 and 1933, respectively, while in each of the other years since 1930 activity had declined as the year progressed, there having been reductions of 3.6,

Chart 5.-- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1935.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

4.1 and 5.9 points between the indexes for Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 of 1932, 1931 and 1930, respectively. The average increase in the index during the twelve months, Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in the years 1921-1934 is eight p.c., so that the advance of 16.0 p.c. in the year under review is especially noteworthy.

The improvement which occurred in 1935 over 1934 was more marked than that noted in 1934 as compared with 1933. The payrolls reported at the beginning of December, 1934, had exceeded those indicated for Jan. 1 by some 72,000 persons, while in the year before some 58,500 workers had been reinstated in the co-operating establishments. Employment in each month of 1935 was more active than in the same month of the preceding year, while the indexes at the beginning of September, October, November and December, were higher than in any other month since Nov. 1, 1930.

Statistics were received during 1935 from some 5,480 manufacturers employing, on the average, 487,664 operatives, as compared with the average of 450,582 reported by the 5,218 establishments making returns in 1934. The index averaged 97.1 p.c. of the 1926 payrolls of the co-operating firms, as compared with a mean of 90.2 in the preceding year, 80.9 in 1933, 84.4 in 1932, 95.3 in 1931, 109.0 in 1930 and 117.1 in 1929.

Index numbers are prepared for 45 different divisions and sub-divisions of factory employment; in 43 of these, employment on the whole was in greater volume than in 1934, while in only two was it not so brisk. These two were musical instruments and wood distillates and extracts. In most cases, activity was also greater than in 1933 and 1932. The most pronounced gains during 1935 occurred in ^{the} iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and electrical appliance divisions, but the chemical, lumber, food, leather, clay, glass and stone, pulp and paper, textile and many other groups also showed important improvement, an extension of that recorded in 1934 over 1933. The mean index in iron and steel advanced from 71.5 in 1934 to 82.7 in the year under review, or by 15.7 p.c.; this gain is of particular importance as indicative of an upward movement in the production of capital goods, the recovery from the low point of the depression having originated in the production of goods for immediate consumption.

The highest level of employment, relatively to the 1926 basic average, was maintained in the edible animal, leather, vegetable food, textile (notably silk, woollen and knitting mills), in tobacco and beverage, chemical, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, automobile, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufactures. On the other hand, the indexes in lumber, musical instrument, agricultural implement and steel ship-building works were decidedly lower than the average for all manufacturing industries. Nevertheless, three of these four industries showed increases over 1934 that considerably exceeded the average, musical instrument plants being the exception; the manufacture of radios and equipment is elsewhere classified, otherwise this industry might also have shown a more favourable situation.

Animal Products - Edible.- During 1935, employment in this group showed advances during five months, the index rising from its minimum of 101.7 at Mar. 1 to 142.3 at the maximum at the beginning of August; in the preceding year, the period of expansion had also extended over five months, during which a smaller number was taken on for these months of marked seasonal activity, the increases occurring mainly in fish-canneries. The mean index in the animal food group, at 117.3, was nearly seven points higher than in 1934; fish-preserving and meat-packing plants and dairies contributed to this improvement. The payrolls of the 275 employers furnishing statistics averaged 22,171 workers, varying between 19,100 on Mar. 1 and 27,000 at the beginning of August; in the year before, 253 co-operating firms reported a mean working force of 20,461 persons.

Leather and Products.- Leather factories, on the whole, afforded more employment throughout 1935 than in 1934. An average staff of 21,273 employees was recorded by the 280 co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 104.6, as compared with 95.8 in 1934, 90.5 in 1933, 88.4 in 1932, 88.0 in 1931 and 87.8 in 1930. Footwear factories showed moderate improvement, and there were also gains in tanneries and in the production of other leather goods.

Lumber Products.- The seasonal fluctuations indicated in the lumber trades during 1935 were rather different from those of the preceding year, when seven consecutive advances had been reported from Feb. 1; the 1935 period of expansion extended over only six months, increases occurring at Feb. 1 and Mar. 1, and again from May 1 to Aug. 1, while the tendency was unfavourable in the remaining months. During the active season of the year just passed, however, the number of persons added to the reported payrolls was larger, and the succeeding, seasonal declines were smaller than during the autumn and early winter of 1934. The situation each month was better than at the same late in the year before, and the average index, at 71.3, was over five points higher

Chart 6.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1931-1935.

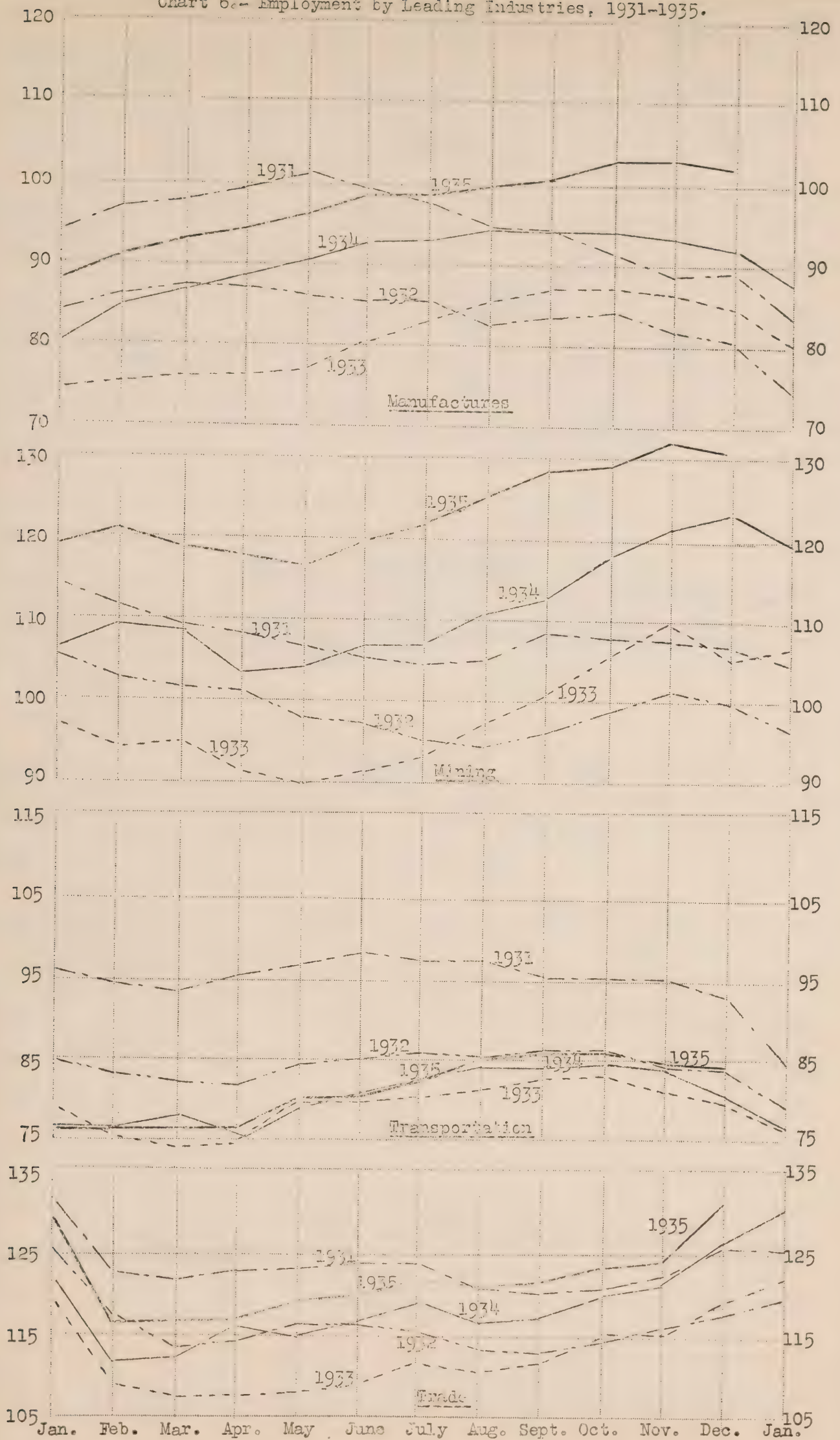
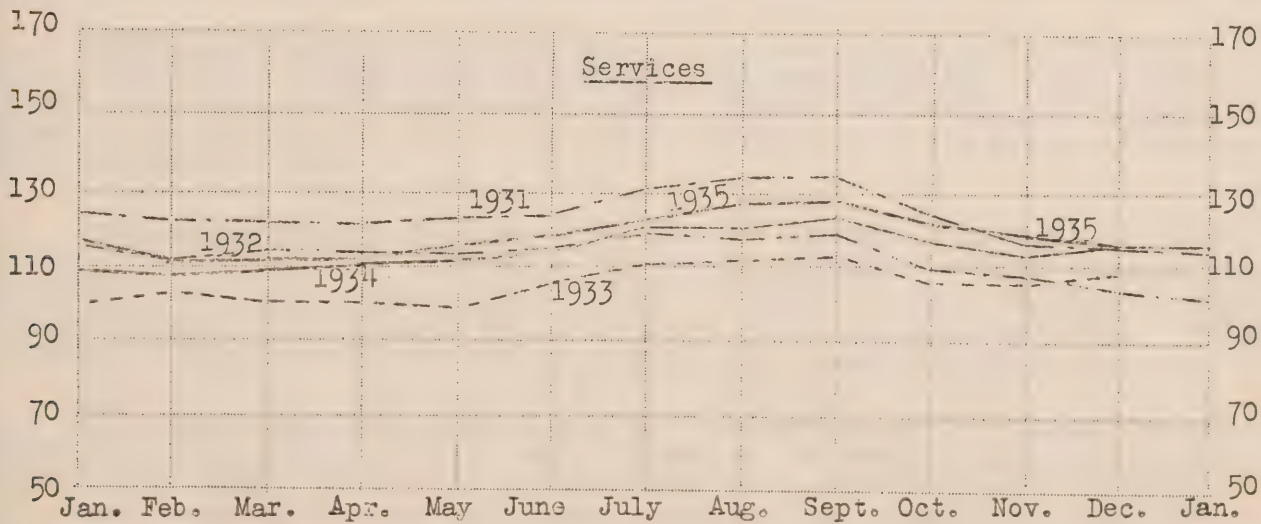
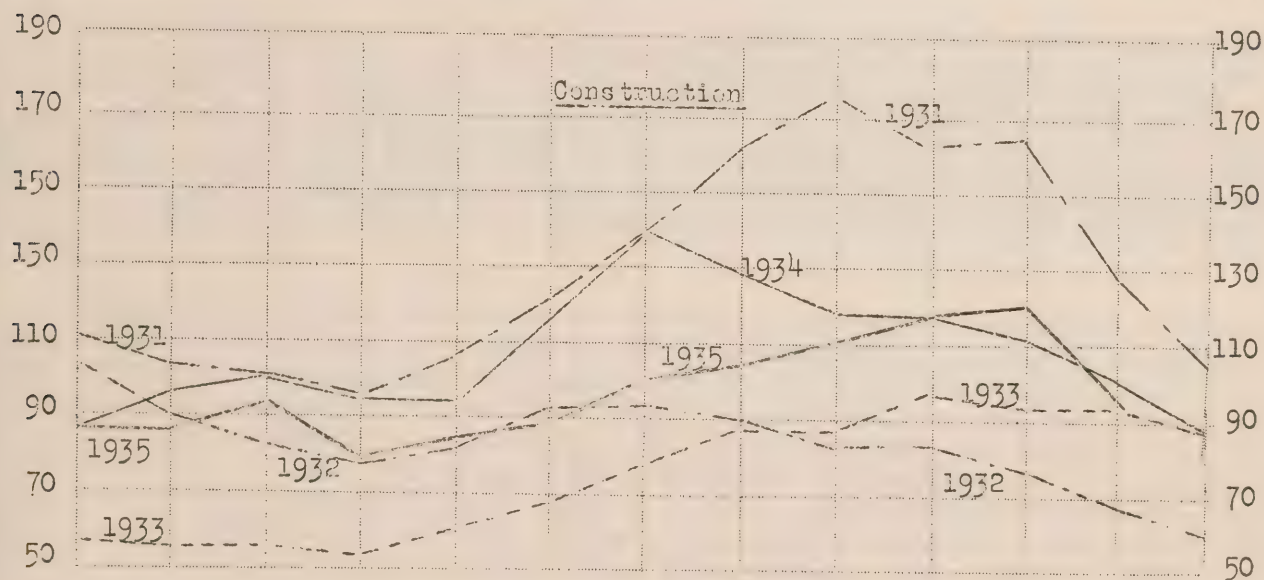
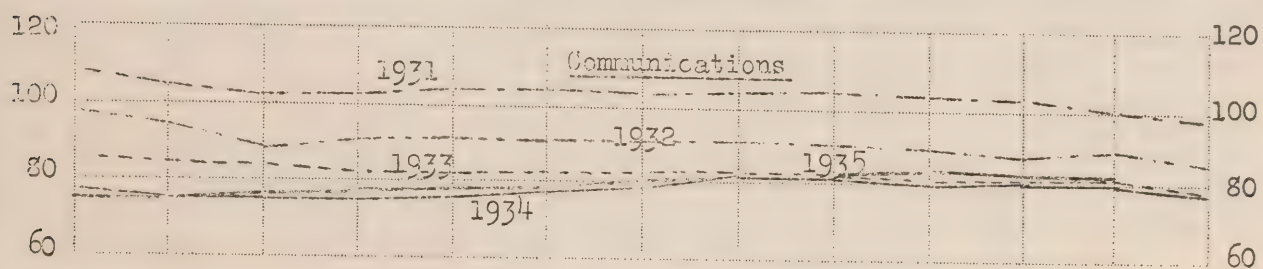
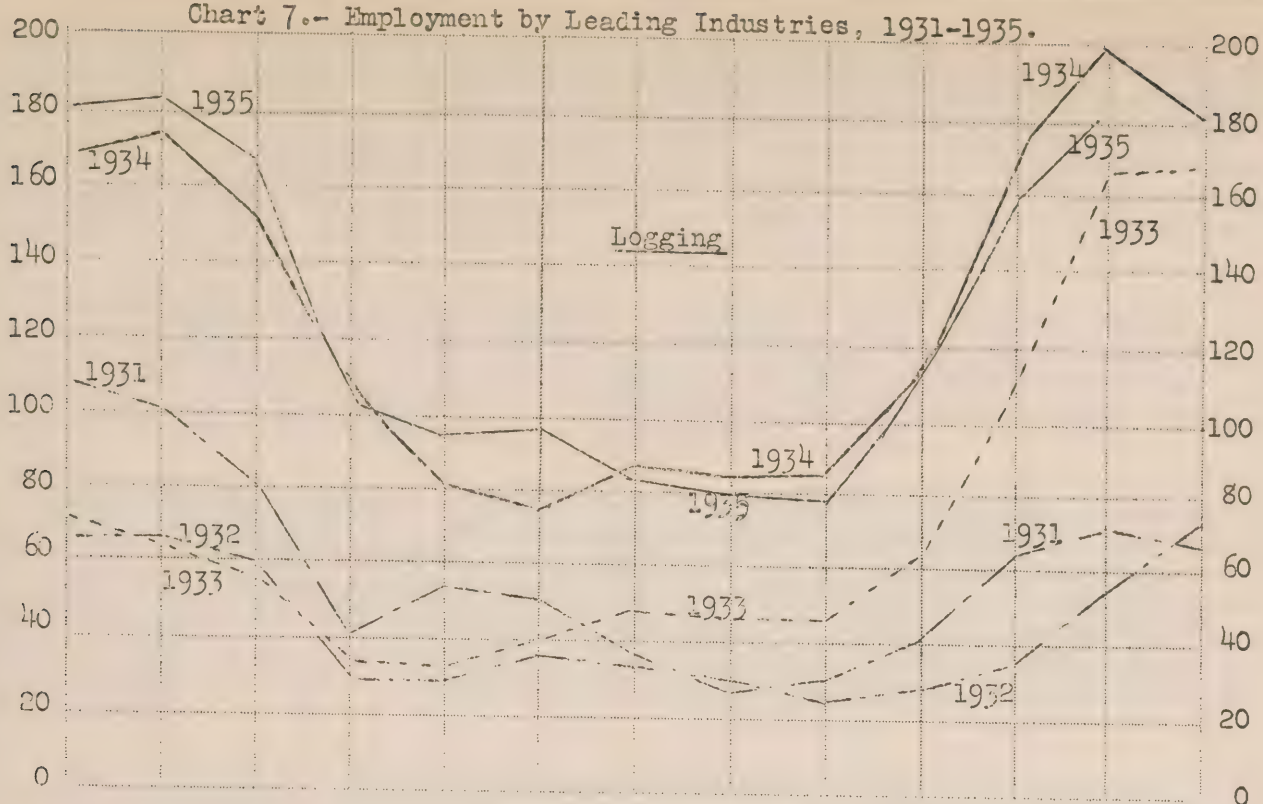


Chart 7.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1931-1935.



than for 1934. The payrolls of the 806 firms furnishing data, on the average, ranged between 43,600 persons at the beginning of August, and 29,900 on Jan. 1, averaging 37,422 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1934 mean of 34,478 employed in 788 establishments. Rough and dressed lumber mills, stimulated by an increased demand arising from improved industrial conditions at home and abroad, were more active in every month than at the same period of the year before. Gains in this comparison were also noted, on the whole, in furniture and other lumber-using plants.

Musical Instruments.-- Employment in musical instrument factories was not quite so active as in 1934, according to statements from 35 firms whose staffs averaged 1,080. The mean index stood at 37.8 in 1935, compared with 39.7 in the preceding year. The production of wireless apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which continues to be seriously affected by the popularity of radios.

Plant Products, Edible.-- Employment in vegetable food factories generally was brisker in 1935 than in the preceding year; canneries reported a slight improvement, and chocolate and confectionery, bread and bakery, sugar and some other divisions of the group also recorded larger payrolls. An average working force of 30,711 persons was registered by the 436 reporting establishments, the number of operatives ranging between 25,900 on Apr. 1, and 39,350 at the beginning of October. The mean general index was 106.7 in 1935, compared with 103.6 in the year before, 99.1 in 1933, and 101.0 in 1932.

Pulp and Paper.-- The pulp and paper industries continued to reflect a certain measure of recovery in the foreign and domestic market, employment throughout 1935 averaging higher than in the preceding year. With few exceptions, the trend was favourable from month to month from Jan. 1 to the beginning of December, when the index, standing at 98.7, was nearly seven p.c. higher than at the beginning of the year, and was also four points higher than on Dec. 1, 1934. The reported staffs of 584 establishments averaged 57,394 employees, and the index 95.6, as compared with the mean index of 92.0 in 1934, 85.7 in 1933 and 87.9 in 1932. Employment in 1935 was generally greater in each of the three divisions of the group -- pulp and paper, printing and publishing and paper goods,-- than in the preceding year.

Rubber Products.-- Activity in rubber factories fluctuated considerably in 1935, but, on the average, was in much the same volume as in the preceding year, the mean index being 92.3, as compared with 92.0 in 1934. The Dec. 1 index, at 98.3, was between nine and ten p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, 1935, and was also six points higher than at Dec. 1, 1934, but during many of the intervening months had been lower than in the preceding year. The payrolls of the 52 plants supplying information during 1935 averaged 11,763, ranging between 11,235 workers at Aug. 1, and 12,522 at the beginning of December.

Textile Products.-- Employment in the textile industries showed improvement during nine months of 1935; the index at 117.0 at the end of the year, was higher by 14.1 p.c. than at the beginning of January, and by 9.2 p.c. than at Dec. 1 in the preceding year. The index in each month of 1935 was above that in the same period of 1934, while the twelve-month mean stood at 111.6, as compared with 107.1 in 1934, 96.1 in 1933 and 97.0 in 1932. An average staff of 95,224 was employed by the co-operating manufacturers, who averaged 965; in 1934, 901 firms reported 90,728 employees. The woollen, silk, hosiery and knitting, garment and other branches of this group reported greater activity than in 1934, while cotton mills showed little general change.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.-- Statements were compiled from 167 firms, whose working forces averaged 15,906 persons. The mean index was 121.5 in 1935, as compared with 115.5 in 1934 and 112.8 in 1933. Tobacco and beverage factories were quieter during some months of the year under review, but, on the whole, afforded more employment than in 1934.

Chemicals and Allied Products.-- The level of employment in this group was substantially higher than that reported in the preceding year; the index averaged 128.9, as compared with 119.6 in 1934, 109.3 in 1933 and 109.7 in 1932. An average staff of 10,251 was registered by the 190 employers whose statistics were tabulated. In 1934, an average of 171 firms had reported working forces averaging 9,130 persons.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.-- While employment in these industries was still greatly depressed as compared with earlier years of the record, the situation was nevertheless better than in 1934 or 1933, reflecting the partial recovery in building. The index number averaged 72.4, while in 1934 it was 67.1; in 1933, at the minimum, it was 65.6, and in 1929, the year of maximum activity, it stood at 126.2. For the twelve months under review, 194 factories reported an average payroll of 7,978 persons, ranging from 6,100 on Mar. 1, 1935, to 9,300 at the beginning of October. The firms making returns in the preceding year had an average of 7,331 employees.

Electric Light and Power.- The number reported as engaged about electric light and power plants was larger in each month of 1935 than in the preceding year. The index averaged 112.5, as compared with 109.9 in 1934, 109.0 in 1933 and 115.4 in 1932, while the aggregate staffs of the 98 co-operating producers averaged 14,190 during 1935. The trend was steadily upward from Mar. 1 to Oct. 1.

Electrical Apparatus.- Employment in this division, which includes a considerable proportion of the firms producing radios and equipment, was in larger volume in each month of 1935 than in 1934. The 109 reporting firms had, on the average, 12,450 workers, and the mean index was 114.2, as compared with 107 employers of 11,252 persons, and a mean index of 103.0 in 1934.

Iron and Steel Products.- Iron and steel works have shown important increases since the low point of the depression in these industries was reached in 1933; during 1934, substantial improvement was indicated over that year, and also as compared with 1932, while the favourable movement continued generally in evidence throughout 1935. The slight contraction which occurred at the opening of last year was followed by marked recovery until June 1. The tendency was then downward in the next three months, while the upward trend was resumed at the beginning of October, and there were large, contra-seasonal gains at Nov. 1. Reductions in personnel were noted at the first of December, in spite of which, the situation was more favourable than in any month of 1934, 1933 or 1932. The index, at its 1935 peak of 88.7 on Nov. 1, was 24.8 p.c. higher than on Jan. 1, being also higher than in any other month since June of 1931. The Dec. 1 index, at 86.8, compared favourably with that of 71.4 indicated at the same date in the preceding year, while the average for the year was 82.7, or 15.7 p.c. higher than the 1934 mean of 71.5, and 35.3 p.c. higher than the 1933 average (61.1).

The aggregate working force of the 835 manufacturers of iron and steel products furnishing data during 1935 averaged 108,994 persons; in 1934 the mean of the 804 establishments was 93,942, and at the 1929 maximum, it was 161,126 in the 661 co-operating plants. The average labour force per establishment in the year under review was 131, compared with 117 in 1934.

In practically every month of 1935, employment in the crude, rolled and forged, machinery, agricultural implement, land vehicle, (including automobile), shipbuilding, heating appliance, structural iron and steel, foundry and machine shop and miscellaneous iron and steel plants was at a higher level than in the same period of 1934. This general improvement during the year under review is of especial importance as indicative of recovery in the manufacture of the agents of production; nevertheless, activity in the iron and steel group continued at a low level as compared with most years for which statistics are available. The index for the year, as already stated, was only 82.7 p.c. of the 1926 average as 100.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.- Employment in this division was on the whole in decidedly greater volume during the year under review than in 1934, the index averaging 119.6, while that for 1934 was 106.4, in 1933 it was 84.1 and in 1932, 84.9. The reported employees numbered 18,940 on the average, and were engaged in 154 establishments, as compared with a 1934 mean of 16,763 workers in 146 plants. Additions to staffs were recorded in nine months of last year, while the index rose by over twenty points from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, when the employment index was at its peak of 126.8. This was 15.1 points higher than at the beginning of November in 1934.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.- There were gains in eight months of the year, and these were on a rather larger scale than those noted during 1934. The 1935 employment index averaged slightly higher, at 134.6, as compared with 132.5 in the preceding year. Statements were received each month from 128 firms whose staffs averaged 13,585 persons, while in 1934, an average of 118 employers had 13,346 workers on their payrolls. Employment in the manufacture of non-metallic minerals was higher in the last four years in relation to the 1926 average than in any other manufacturing division except silk mills.

Other Manufacturing Industries.- Fur factories on the whole reported a higher level of employment than in 1934, the index averaging 91.8, as against 82.0 in the preceding year. The production of miscellaneous manufactured products also showed considerable advances, the situation being better than in the last few years, but employment in wood distillates and extracts was at a rather lower level.

LOGGING.

Employment in logging during 1934 had reached a volume only exceeded in this record of fourteen years by that reported in 1929. During 1935, activity continued at a high level, despite unsuitable weather conditions towards the close of the year, which resulted in lower employment than at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1934. Nevertheless, the annual index in logging showed a small increase as compared with that for the preceding year, and was also slightly higher than the previous maximum in 1929. Improvement over 1934 was indicated in Ontario and the Western Provinces, but in the Maritimes and Quebec employment was not quite so active. The working force of the 301 logging firms supplying information during 1935 averaged 35,427, and the index number, 126.9. The reported payrolls varied between 21,600 on Sept. 1 and 51,200 at the first of February. In 1934, the mean index was 124.7, while the number employed by the 280 employers co-operating was 34,549; in 1933, the index averaged 66.5 and in 1932, 42.6. Previous issues have mentioned that the difficulties of collecting data covering bush operations are constantly increased by the growing practice on the part of the larger operators, of letting contracts for their wood requirements to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement. From many of such contractors, it is impossible to obtain data, at any rate in time for inclusion in the monthly surveys of employment.

MINING.

There were gains in mining during nine months of 1934, while the trend was upward in only seven months of last year; however, employment throughout 1935 was consistently higher than in 1934, while on the average, it was also in greater volume than in any other year on record. The index at 131.1 on Dec. 1, 1935, was ten p.c. higher than at the opening of the year, and was also 6.7 p.c. higher than on Dec. 1, 1934. The index averaged 123.3, compared with 110.8 in 1934 and 97.5 in 1933.

In coal-mining, employment was in practically the same volume on the whole, the index averaging 88.4, compared with 87.6 in 1934. The labour force of the 101 co-operating operators averaged 23,915 workers in 1935, as against a mean of 23,710 employed at some 100 mines in the preceding year.

Employment in the extraction of metallic ores was generally much higher than in 1934, or any other year for which statistics are available; the mean index, at 218.8, was nearly 22 p.c. above the average of the preceding year. The index varied from 200.8 at Jan. 1 to 234.4 at Nov. 1, showing almost uninterrupted improvement during these months. The staffs of the 157 reporting firms averaged 26,064 during the year under review, compared with 21,259 in 103 mines during 1934. World monetary conditions continued to exercise a decidedly stimulating effect on activity in the metallic ore division.

Non-metallic minerals (other than coal) again showed considerably increased employment, being assisted by the partial recovery in the building trades and by activity on road work; employment in every month of 1935 was better than in the same period of the preceding year. In spite of this improvement, however, production continued at a relatively low level as compared with many other years of the record. The index averaged 94.8, as compared with 83.5 in 1934^{and} 69.3 in 1933, but with 137.1 in 1929, when activity in this group was unusually pronounced, in consequence of the very large programme of construction work then being executed. An average payroll of 6,471 persons was employed during 1935 by the 79 co-operating firms, while those reporting in 1934 had a mean of 5,674. Quarries and other divisions coming under this heading recorded rather heightened activity over the preceding year.

TRANSPORTATION.

The fluctuations in employment during the year under review differed from those of 1934, although there were gains in six months, or the same number as in the preceding year. The expansion was on a rather smaller scale, but in spite of this the employment index for 1935 averaged 81.2, as compared with 80.3 in 1934 and 79.0 in 1933. The 402 transportation companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 96,047 workers, as compared with the mean of 94,774 reported by the 384 employers co-operating in the preceding year.

In the steam railway division, the index averaged 72.1, as compared with 72.2 in 1934. An average working force of 57,321 employees was recorded in steam railway operation, compared with 57,413 in 1934. It is probable that the working hours of many railroad employees, which had been reduced in the last few years, have been lengthened as a result of the general improvement in business, which has not yet been of sufficient dimensions to require any large increase in personnel.

Street railways and cartage companies, to the number of 203 with a mean of 24,953 workers, reported a slightly better level of employment, the index averaging 113.0, or about two points higher than in the preceding year. Employment in shipping and stevedoring was also rather greater than in 1934; the mean index was 82.3, while the reported staffs averaged 13,773, varying between 10,500 persons on Feb. 1, and 16,459 at the beginning of December. In the year before, the mean index was 79.0.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The communications division reported practically the same volume of employment as in the preceding year, the index averaging 79.8, compared with 79.1 in 1934. Telegraphs showed moderate improvement, but employment on telephones did not greatly respond to the general recovery in business; this is partly due to the increasing use of the mechanical methods of telephone operation. The personnel of the companies furnishing data during 1935 averaged 21,099 employees, of whom approximately 77 p.c. were engaged on telephones. In the preceding year, the average was 20,855, some 77 p.c. of whom were also engaged in telephonic communications, while in 1933 this proportion had been 80 p.c.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

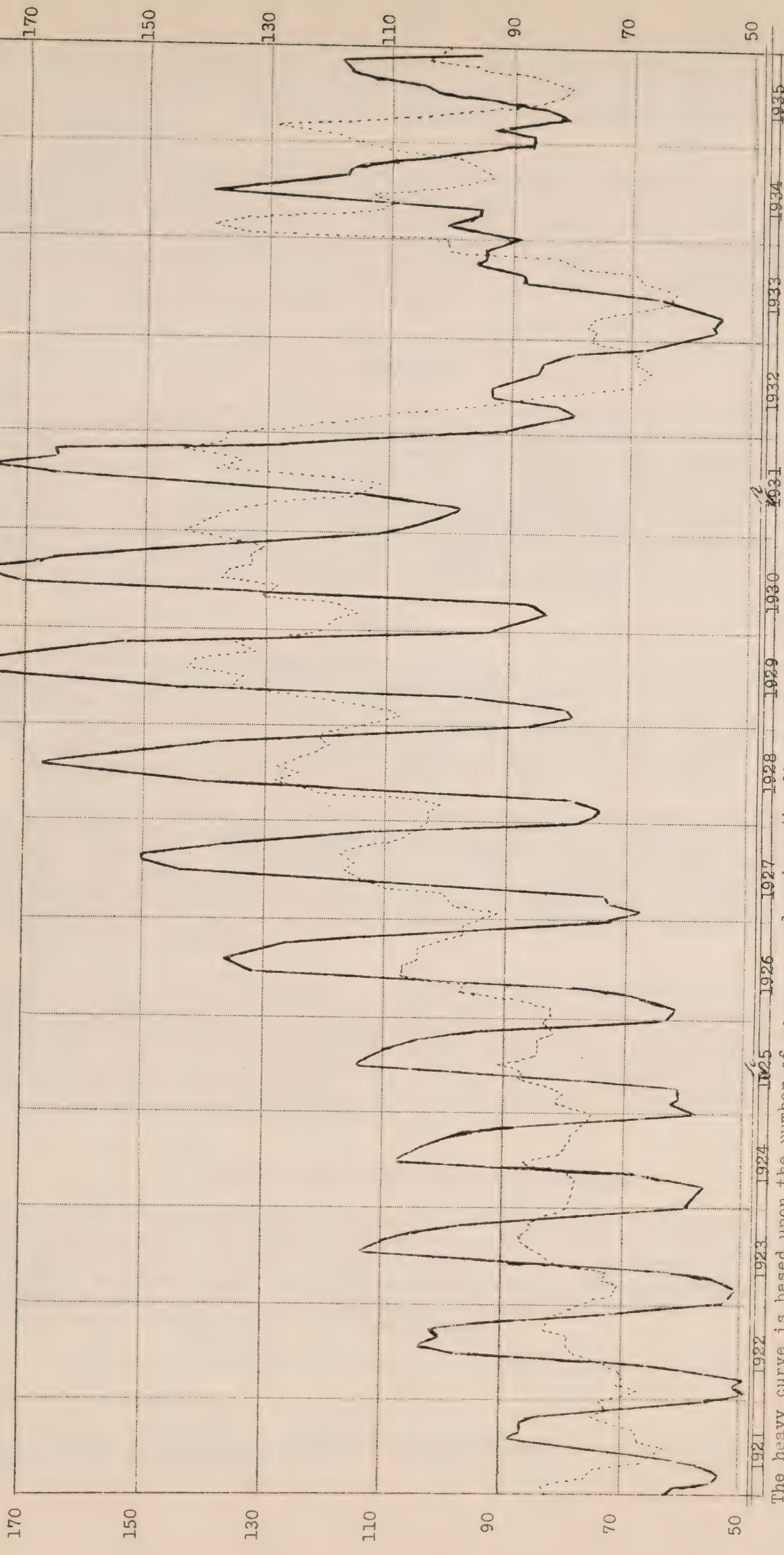
Employment in construction showed general advances in eight months of 1935, during which period approximately 55,300 workers were taken on by the co-operating contractors; in the preceding year, increases were recorded in only five months, but the number of persons then added to the payrolls was about 67,500. The increases in construction during 1934 over 1933 had been disproportionately large, constituting nearly one third of the general gain; this was due, in the main, to the abnormally great activity in highway and street construction and maintenance arising from the unemployment relief policies of the various governments.^{1/} In 1935, the persons thus employed were not so numerous; while there were advances of a more general character in building and railway construction, these were not sufficiently large to counteract the declines recorded in work on roads, streets and highways, so that employment in construction as a whole was in smaller volume than in the preceding year. This was the only main industrial group showing reduced activity from 1934. The forces of the 1,044 co-operating employers aggregated 114,683 in the year being reviewed, varying from 93,763 at Apr. 1, to 140,901 at the beginning of November.

Building construction gained in eight months in 1935, and was more active in each month than at the same date in the preceding year, when the period of expansion had been longer by one month. The Dec. 1, 1935, index, at 67.3, was almost 22 p.c. higher than that of 55.2 recorded on Dec. 1, 1934. The mean index in the year under review, (55.4 p.c. of the 1926 average), compared favourably with that of 47.8 in the preceding year, but was very much lower than in years of normal building activity. The average number of persons employed by the 669 reporting contractors was 22,400. In 1934, 640 contractors had reported an average of 19,218 employees. As already stated in connection with logging, there is an increasing tendency for the larger contractors to sublet their contracts, by trades, to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have less than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly considerably in excess of that covered in these statistics.

Road construction as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics afforded less employment in every month of 1935, except Nov. 1, than in the same period of 1934. The payrolls reported in the year under review averaged 64,865, ranging between 52,903 at Apr. 1 and 83,753 at the beginning of November; in 1934 the average was 81,362. The 1935 indexes averaged 175.5, compared with 221.3 in 1934 and 132.2 in 1933. In many districts, road work normally is supplementary to the occupations usually followed by nearby residents, particularly agriculturists during slack periods on their farms, but in the last few years has provided work for men on unemployment relief projects. The

^{1/} See footnote on page 4.

Chart 10.-- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Construction Industries, 1921-1935.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

number^{1/} engaged by the Dominion and Provincial governments on the Trans-Canada Highway and other unemployment relief projects and camps, however, was smaller than during 1934, and there were not so many employed on work of this nature by the municipalities and other authorities.

Employment in railway construction was generally rather more active than in 1934, improvement in this comparison being indicated in seven of the twelve months, while the working forces averaged 27,417, as compared with 27,090 in the preceding year. The reporting employers averaged 34, the same number as in 1934. The mean index was 68.8, while in 1934, it was 67.9 and in 1933, 61.3. In 1928, when activity was at its maximum in this record of fifteen years, an average payroll of 46,148 persons was reported, and the mean index stood at 116.7.

SERVICES.

Statements were received monthly from some 451 firms in this division, whose employees averaged 25,478. The situation showed improvement during five months of the year under review, while employment in each month was in greater volume than at the same date of 1934. The index averaged 118.2, compared with 115.1 in the preceding year, and 106.7 in 1933. Employment in hotels and restaurants was rather brisker than in 1934, reflecting the generally improved situation in business, together with the better tourist trade resulting therefrom. In laundering and dry-cleaning establishments, employment was also in greater volume than in the preceding year, the mean index, at 120.8, being just over six points higher.

TRADE.

Trade was generally at a **higher level** than in 1934; at the first of February, employment showed the usual pronounced contraction (in reaction from the intense activity of the Christmas and holiday season), and it also declined at the beginning of August. Apart from these recessions, the trend was steadily upward throughout 1935. The payrolls of the 1,151 co-operating firms averaged 96,246 persons, and the index, 122.1, compared with 117.9 in 1934, 112.1 in 1933 and 116.1 in 1932.

It has been mentioned in previous issues that during the depression, many establishments, in order to keep on most of their usual staff, have reduced the working hours per week or per month, so that the per capita earnings of the persons employed would, if available, have shown a greater falling-off than the personnel. In the same way, it is likely that the working hours of many persons in trading establishments have recently been extended, with consequent increase in the earnings of the individual, as well as in the numbers employed.

Of the workers reported in the trade group during 1935, approximately 74 p.c. were classified as employed in retail stores, in which activity was relatively greater than in wholesale houses. In recent years, there has been a growing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, and this change in organization may have helped to keep the index of employment in trade at a relatively high level in recent years as compared with certain other groups.

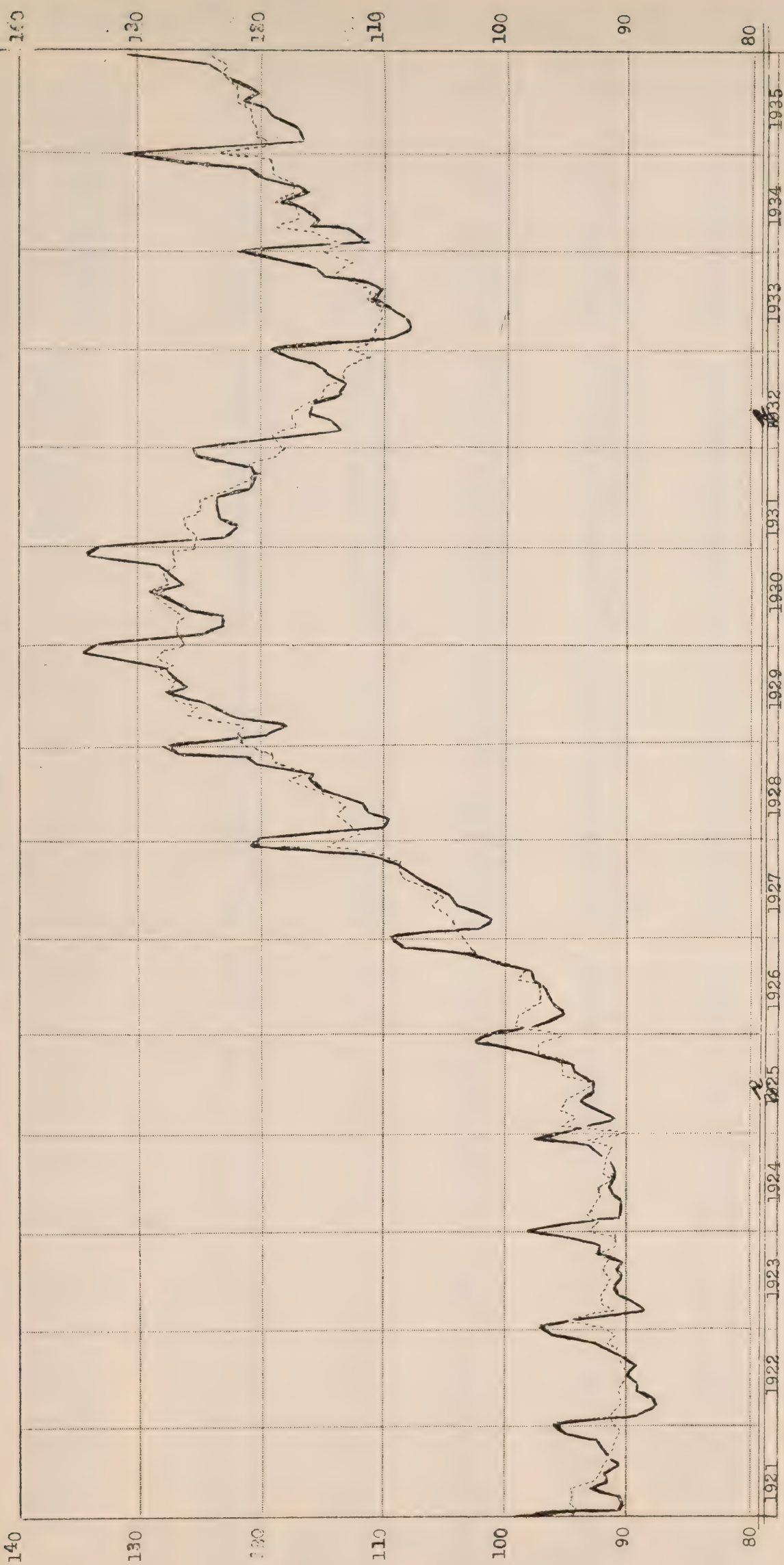
TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions in the last four years, together with annual averages since 1921, while the trend of employment in some 60 industries during the years, 1933-35, is shown in Table 4. ^{2/} The columns headed "relative weight" give the proportion that the number of employees in the specified industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1 of the indicated years.

^{1/} See footnote on page 4.

^{2/} Detailed indexes for the years 1924-1932 may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Chart 11.-- Employment as Reported by Trading Establishments, 1921-1935.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.(1926=100). -I-
 Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting for Dec.1,1935.

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
1921 - Average	102.4	82.2	90.6	94.0	81.1	88.8
1922 - Average	97.3	81.4	92.8	92.6	82.8	89.0
1923 - Average	105.7	90.7	99.5	94.8	87.4	95.8
1924 - Average	96.6	91.3	95.5	92.1	89.4	93.4
1925 - Average	97.0	91.7	94.8	92.0	93.7	93.6
1926 - Average 1/	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.5	100.2	99.6
1927 - Average	103.7	104.0	105.6	105.3	101.1	104.6
1928 - Average	106.6	108.3	113.5	117.9	106.4	111.6
1929 - Average	114.8	113.4	123.1	126.3	111.5	119.0
1930 - Average	118.3	110.3	114.6	117.1	107.9	113.4
1931 - Average	108.1	100.9	101.2	111.5	95.5	102.5
1932 - Jan. 1	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6	91.6
Feb. 1	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5	89.7
Mar. 1	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7	88.7
Apr. 1	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9	87.5
May 1	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7	87.5
June 1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7	89.1
July 1	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7	88.7
Aug. 1	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4	86.3
Sept.1	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8	86.0
Oct. 1	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1	86.7
Nov. 1	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8	84.7
Dec. 1	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8	83.2
Average, 1932	92.2	85.5	88.7	90.0	80.5	87.5
1933 - Jan. 1	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7	78.5
Feb. 1	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0	77.0
Mar. 1	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7	76.9
Apr. 1	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8	76.0
May 1	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2	77.6
June 1	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2	80.7
July 1	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8	84.5
Aug. 1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3	87.1
Sept.1	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2	88.5
Oct. 1	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6	90.4
Nov. 1	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0	91.3
Dec. 1	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4	91.8
Average, 1933	85.3	82.0	84.2	86.2	78.0	83.4
1934 - Jan. 1	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4	88.6
Feb. 1	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1	91.4
Mar. 1	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6	92.7
Apr. 1	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6	91.3
May 1	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4	92.0
June 1	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1	96.6
July 1	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1	101.0
Aug. 1	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6	99.9
Sept.1	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2	98.8
Oct. 1	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4	100.0
Nov. 1	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1	100.2
Dec. 1	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9	98.9
Average, 1934	101.0	91.7	101.3	90.0	90.4	96.0
1935 - Jan. 1	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8	94.4
Feb. 1	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6	94.6
Mar. 1	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9	96.4
Apr. 1	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8	93.4
May 1	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6	95.2
June 1	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6	97.6
July 1	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5	99.5
Aug. 1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8	101.1
Sept.1	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0	102.7
Oct. 1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0	106.1
Nov. 1	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8	107.7
Dec. 1	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3	104.6
Average, 1935	103.7	95.4	103.3	95.2	97.3	99.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Dec. 1,1935.

The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec.31,1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.(1926=100). -11-

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting for Dec.1,1935.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922 - Average	86.0	-	96.1	-	-	-	93.9	81.5
1923 - Average	92.7	-	98.0	107.2	94.6	-	90.6	82.5
1924 - Average	93.0	99.6	94.5	102.3	86.0	-	86.5	86.2
1925 - Average	94.2	97.9	95.7	100.1	88.0	85.1	88.5	92.0
1926 - Average 1/	99.7	99.1	99.6	100.0	99.3	99.9	99.2	99.9
1927 - Average	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
1928 - Average	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.5	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
1929 - Average	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
1930 - Average	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.8
1931 - Average	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	88.3	97.1	104.5
1932 - Jan. 1	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept.1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Average,1932	88.1	101.8	95.2	99.3	83.7	78.4	86.6	88.5
1933 - Jan. 1	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.0	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept.1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Average,1933	81.0	95.1	87.5	90.2	74.6	75.9	80.2	83.0
1934 - Jan. 1	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.3
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept.1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Average,1934	84.5	95.1	93.5	99.5	84.1	93.1	82.9	87.4
1935 - Jan. 1	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept.1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Average,1935	87.3	96.9	97.5	102.2	92.6	115.0	87.8	96.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1935.

14.0 1.3 12.5 1.4 3.3 1.6 4.1 3.3
The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES. (1926=100).

-III-

Note:-The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting for Dec.1,1935.

	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Commun.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade	All Industries
1921 - Average	87.7	103.0	98.0	90.2	94.1	71.1	83.6	92.7	88.8
1922 - Average	88.3	85.1	99.5	86.4	97.8	76.7	81.9	90.8	89.0
1923 - Average	96.6	114.2	106.2	87.6	100.3	80.9	87.9	92.1	95.8
1924 - Average	92.4	116.7	105.3	93.7	99.1	80.3	93.8	92.5	93.4
1925 - Average	93.0	105.4	99.8	95.5	96.6	84.9	95.4	95.1	93.6
1926 - Average 1/	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.2	99.5	99.2	99.6
1927 - Average	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Average	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929 - Average	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Average	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
1931 - Average	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5
1932 - Jan. 1	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7	91.6
Feb. 1	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2	89.7
Mar. 1	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6	88.7
Apr. 1	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3	87.5
May 1	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2	87.5
June 1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1	89.1
July 1	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4	88.7
Aug. 1	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8	86.3
Sept.1	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1	86.0
Oct. 1	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5	86.7
Nov. 1	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4	84.7
Dec. 1	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8	83.2
Average,1932	84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5
1933 - Jan. 1	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6	78.5
Feb. 1	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4	77.0
Mar. 1	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3	76.9
Apr. 1	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6	76.0
May 1	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6	77.6
June 1	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1	80.7
July 1	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8	84.5
Aug. 1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5	87.1
Sept.1	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8	88.5
Oct. 1	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0	90.4
Nov. 1	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6	91.3
Dec. 1	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1	91.8
Average,1933	80.9	66.5	97.5	83.9	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	83.4
1934 - Jan. 1	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3	88.6
Feb. 1	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6	91.4
Mar. 1	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5	92.7
Apr. 1	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1	91.3
May 1	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6	92.0
June 1	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5	96.6
July 1	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1	101.0
Aug. 1	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5	99.9
Sept.1	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1	98.8
Oct. 1	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0	100.0
Nov. 1	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3	100.2
Dec. 1	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0	98.9
Average,1934	90.2	124.7	110.8	79.1	80.3	109.3	115.1	117.9	96.0
1935 - Jan. 1	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6	94.4
Feb. 1	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6	94.6
Mar. 1	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7	96.4
Apr. 1	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4	93.4
May 1	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3	95.2
June 1	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9	97.6
July 1	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1	99.5
Aug. 1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7	101.1
Sept.1	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8	102.7
Oct. 1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8	106.1
Nov. 1	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6	107.7
Dec. 1	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1	104.6
Average,1935	97.1	126.9	123.3	79.8	81.2	97.8	118.2	122.1	99.4

Relative weight of employment by industries as at Dec.1,1935.

51.8 5.2 6.1 2.2 10.2 11.4 2.6 10.5 100.0

The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31,1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 4.-INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1933-1935 (1926=100)

Note:-The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1.

IV.

Industries	1 9 3 3						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	74.4	75.0	75.8	76.0	76.8	80.0	53.4
Animal products - edible	92.0	88.1	88.3	90.4	97.7	110.4	2.7
Fur and products	77.8	65.8	65.0	63.0	72.9	87.1	.2
Leather and products	77.6	82.2	84.0	86.1	87.8	91.7	2.5
Boots and shoes	80.8	88.9	91.1	93.8	95.4	100.1	1.8
Lumber and products	43.2	44.4	44.5	45.0	49.1	56.4	3.9
Rough and dressed lumber	30.0	31.2	31.4	31.8	37.3	45.8	2.0
Furniture	64.1	64.1	64.1	61.7	62.9	66.5	.7
Other lumber products	67.0	69.3	69.6	72.6	75.1	81.4	1.2
Musical instruments	22.9	22.3	20.5	22.8	22.6	22.9	.1
Plant products - edible	88.4	89.8	87.3	86.9	88.0	93.5	3.6
Pulp and paper products	82.2	83.3	83.9	82.0	82.1	85.7	6.9
Pulp and paper	67.1	67.7	68.3	66.2	67.9	72.6	2.9
Paper products	89.4	94.5	96.9	95.2	93.4	97.1	1.0
Printing and publishing	100.5	100.4	100.3	98.5	97.4	99.4	3.0
Rubber products	75.6	72.3	76.6	75.6	74.8	76.2	1.3
Textile products	88.1	89.2	91.1	91.6	91.5	93.6	10.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	100.6	99.3	97.8	96.5	95.4	102.4	4.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	73.6	69.4	66.6	65.8	67.1	74.1	1.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	105.7	108.7	107.3	103.8	95.0	107.4	.9
Silk and silk goods	364.9	375.0	376.5	375.3	373.1	367.3	.9
Hosiery and knit goods	103.0	102.4	103.1	102.4	100.0	101.3	2.2
Gaiments and personal furnishings	75.3	77.9	84.2	86.8	87.8	84.6	3.3
Other textile products	65.9	72.0	73.7	74.5	77.9	79.2	1.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	120.6	114.5	117.4	114.5	105.4	102.5	1.8
Tobacco	124.8	116.6	124.2	118.4	102.9	98.2	1.1
Distilled and malt liquors	113.0	110.6	106.8	108.1	108.7	107.9	.7
Wood distillates and extracts	108.9	112.5	108.6	99.5	100.0	100.2	.1
Chemicals and allied products	101.8	103.6	104.7	106.6	109.4	111.1	1.1
Clay, glass and stone products	50.1	48.6	48.2	48.5	50.2	51.9	.8
Electric light and power	108.3	106.7	106.7	106.9	108.4	112.1	1.9
Electrical apparatus	96.4	90.2	88.1	88.1	84.1	84.0	1.2
Iron and steel products	56.3	58.2	59.3	60.3	60.8	61.7	10.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	47.7	46.4	39.6	44.2	43.1	53.4	.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	63.1	62.3	63.3	61.8	61.3	62.8	1.0
Agricultural implements	22.9	30.3	33.1	34.1	33.4	33.5	.4
Land vehicles	64.2	66.9	68.8	69.8	70.4	68.4	5.5
Automobiles and parts	57.9	64.4	69.3	76.3	78.6	75.0	1.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	53.2	52.5	57.5	55.2	54.6	50.6	.3
Heating appliances	54.3	51.7	58.6	58.1	65.2	70.0	.4
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	43.4	44.5	45.0	43.3	45.8	46.4	.4
Foundry and machine shop products	57.0	52.9	56.1	60.3	62.5	61.2	.4
Other iron and steel products	53.2	57.0	57.9	58.8	58.8	63.4	1.6
Non-ferrous metal products	74.7	76.8	77.4	77.3	75.1	81.0	1.7
Non-metallic mineral products	115.4	116.0	114.1	112.4	114.8	121.9	1.6
Miscellaneous	93.5	92.4	91.9	93.7	90.8	97.8	.5
MINING	74.5	67.3	57.1	35.6	35.1	40.7	1.5
Coal	96.9	94.0	94.6	91.4	89.9	91.4	5.6
Metallic ores	91.6	85.8	86.6	82.8	78.0	78.2	2.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	129.8	132.8	134.2	131.3	133.7	135.9	2.2
COMMUNICATIONS	59.3	57.3	55.4	54.7	59.5	65.3	.6
Telegraphs	87.5	85.7	85.6	84.5	83.7	83.2	2.9
Telephones	83.9	82.3	81.9	80.7	80.2	81.7	.6
TRANSPORTATION	88.4	86.6	86.5	85.5	84.6	83.6	2.3
Street railways and cartage	78.3	75.0	74.1	74.2	78.9	79.0	12.5
Team railways	114.2	112.4	112.1	111.8	113.9	113.4	3.2
Shipping and stevedoring	71.6	68.5	67.6	67.5	67.5	67.8	7.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	64.7	58.6	57.3	59.0	88.0	89.1	2.0
Building	58.5	56.2	56.5	54.7	60.8	67.8	10.6
Highway	29.7	28.7	25.3	25.2	28.4	33.8	1.8
Railway	97.1	92.8	97.0	88.5	97.4	106.7	5.2
SERVICES	53.7	51.0	51.8	54.2	60.5	66.3	3.6
Hotels and restaurants	102.2	104.2	102.9	102.5	99.9	106.2	2.8
Professional	95.2	97.7	95.4	94.7	93.1	100.6	1.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	116.6	125.1	127.1	126.9	121.7	118.6	.3
RETAIL	109.2	108.9	108.3	108.5	104.9	111.5	1.1
Wholesale	119.6	109.4	107.3	107.6	108.6	109.1	10.7
INDUSTRIES	128.4	114.9	112.2	111.9	114.7	114.9	7.8
	98.9	96.5	96.0	97.5	94.9	96.0	2.9
	78.5	77.0	76.9	76.0	77.6	80.7	100.0

TABLE 4.-INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1933-1935 (1926=100)-Continued.

V.

Note:-The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 5							January 1936
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING	83.0	85.2	86.8	86.7	86.5	84.4	80.9	
Animal products - edible	130.2	129.6	127.4	109.2	104.8	101.0	105.8	
Fur and products	95.8	104.1	101.5	99.5	91.7	88.7	84.4	
Leather and products	94.0	98.9	100.2	100.1	96.1	86.8	90.5	
Boots and shoes	101.5	106.9	108.2	107.5	101.0	87.7	96.9	
Lumber and products	63.7	67.3	66.5	63.9	61.5	59.0	55.3	
Rough and dressed lumber	55.2	60.7	58.9	54.4	49.7	46.0	44.4	
Furniture	69.1	67.2	70.5	71.7	76.3	79.1	68.1	
Other lumber products	85.7	88.2	87.0	87.6	86.8	76.5	78.9	
Musical instruments	22.0	24.5	29.6	29.8	44.3	44.4	27.4	
Plant products - edible	97.2	104.4	115.2	119.6	116.2	103.1	99.1	
Pulp and paper products	86.4	88.4	89.5	88.0	89.0	88.1	85.7	
Pulp and paper	74.5	77.3	79.3	76.8	77.4	74.1	72.4	
Paper products	98.5	100.1	102.3	100.8	101.7	103.7	97.8	
Printing and publishing	98.5	99.2	98.7	98.6	100.0	101.4	99.4	
Rubber products	79.8	81.0	84.2	86.2	87.0	89.2	79.9	
Textile products	95.6	97.7	101.5	104.5	105.4	103.5	96.1	
Thread, yarn and cloth	103.9	109.9	115.2	114.3	116.2	116.6	105.7	
Cotton yarn and cloth	75.4	79.9	82.8	81.2	81.6	82.3	75.0	
Woollen yarn and cloth	108.5	119.0	126.0	125.8	130.0	130.7	114.0	
Silk and silk goods	377.5	384.4	397.9	413.3	425.5	427.3	388.2	
Hosiery and knit goods	108.5	109.9	113.9	118.2	122.5	120.2	108.8	
Garments and personal furnishings	86.4	85.6	89.0	93.5	92.9	88.8	86.1	
Other textile products	77.9	78.1	81.3	86.9	83.4	81.9	77.7	
Plant products (n.e.s.)	106.6	109.6	109.3	117.0	117.4	118.7	112.8	
Tobacco	102.3	105.1	105.5	111.5	113.4	119.9	111.9	
Distilled and malt liquors	112.6	115.9	113.2	124.5	124.1	115.9	113.4	
Wood distillates and extracts	91.3	95.9	96.4	112.2	122.7	128.0	106.4	
Chemicals and allied products	111.3	111.6	111.3	111.4	113.4	114.8	109.3	
Clay, glass and stone products	57.0	63.8	64.6	64.0	62.1	57.7	55.6	
Electric light and power	110.0	111.7	112.1	112.2	109.1	104.9	109.0	
Electrical apparatus	85.5	87.4	91.8	95.7	95.1	96.3	90.2	
Iron and steel products	62.4	63.0	62.8	62.5	63.0	63.0	61.1	
Crude, rolled and forged products	65.1	66.9	68.7	66.7	72.4	74.3	57.4	
Machinery (other than vehicles)	63.9	65.4	66.3	65.8	67.4	68.3	64.3	
Agricultural implements	38.9	35.2	29.6	25.3	30.2	30.6	31.4	
Land vehicles	66.6	66.4	65.0	64.2	63.0	63.3	66.4	
Automobiles and parts	73.8	73.3	68.8	65.9	60.0	61.3	68.7	
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	37.7	43.2	42.7	47.5	44.8	43.2	48.6	
Heating appliances	68.2	71.0	81.4	89.9	89.9	84.7	70.3	
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	50.1	49.3	55.3	54.7	51.9	51.3	48.4	
Foundry and machine shop products	63.3	62.3	63.0	65.0	64.8	64.7	61.1	
Other iron and steel products	64.7	67.8	67.5	68.1	69.9	68.8	63.0	
Non-ferrous metal products	87.0	89.5	91.6	91.6	93.8	93.8	84.1	
Non-metallic mineral products	125.4	125.7	127.5	128.2	127.8	125.9	121.3	
Miscellaneous	98.7	96.3	99.3	104.1	103.7	103.6	97.2	
LOGGING	49.5	48.9	48.3	64.7	110.3	166.5	66.5	
MINING	93.1	97.4	100.4	105.8	109.7	105.5	97.5	
Coal	76.6	77.7	80.7	88.7	94.2	88.2	84.1	
Metallic ores	142.0	151.7	156.5	158.8	159.4	159.7	143.8	
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	73.2	80.2	80.7	81.1	84.9	80.1	69.3	
COMMUNICATIONS	84.0	83.6	83.8	82.5	81.1	81.0	83.9	
Telegraphs	83.6	86.9	87.7	86.6	85.4	84.5	83.8	
Telephones	84.1	82.8	82.7	81.5	80.0	80.1	83.9	
TRANSPORTATION	80.5	81.2	82.5	82.7	81.4	79.8	79.0	
Street railways and cartage	113.4	112.6	114.4	113.9	111.9	111.0	112.9	
Steam railways	69.8	71.2	72.0	72.0	71.3	69.9	69.7	
Shipping and stevedoring	89.9	88.8	91.9	94.2	90.5	87.3	79.9	
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	78.2	88.4	88.4	97.0	94.6	94.6	74.6	
Building	39.0	43.1	45.9	45.2	45.0	42.5	38.5	
Highway	129.2	156.5	155.6	185.5	184.9	194.6	132.2	
Railway	71.1	71.7	69.7	68.2	62.1	55.4	61.3	
SERVICES	111.5	111.8	113.8	108.1	107.9	108.8	106.7	
Hotels and restaurants	109.3	108.6	113.2	104.1	104.5	106.2	101.9	
Professional	113.1	119.9	123.3	115.6	115.1	121.5	120.4	
Personal (chiefly laundries)	114.5	114.7	112.4	112.5	111.5	109.9	110.6	
TRADE	111.8	110.5	111.8	115.0	115.6	119.1	112.1	
Retail	118.1	116.2	117.1	121.0	121.1	126.5	118.1	
Wholesale	97.2	97.6	99.6	101.2	102.7	102.1	98.4	
ALL INDUSTRIES	84.5	87.1	88.5	90.4	91.3	91.8	83.4	

TABLE 4.- INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1933-1935 (1926=100)-Continued. VI.
 Note:-The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1.

Industries	1 9 3 4						Rel. Weight
	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	80.0	84.2	86.5	88.1	90.2	93.2	51.7
Animal products - edible	94.7	95.3	96.0	95.4	103.2	115.8	2.4
Fur and products	76.3	74.1	71.8	73.5	76.9	86.5	.2
Leather and products	79.1	89.2	97.0	99.5	99.9	99.9	2.2
Boots and shoes	78.6	92.9	105.1	106.4	106.7	105.9	1.6
Lumber and products	52.9	57.0	59.5	60.3	63.2	71.1	4.1
Rough and dressed lumber	40.7	45.5	48.0	48.5	51.8	61.9	2.3
Furniture	69.3	73.0	72.9	72.9	74.2	73.1	.7
Other lumber products	77.9	80.4	85.1	87.1	90.5	98.2	1.1
Musical instruments	39.4	32.5	33.2	33.0	27.3	30.4	.1
Plant products - edible	85.6	89.1	88.0	88.9	92.4	98.3	3.1
Pulp and paper products	85.6	87.1	88.2	88.3	90.3	93.6	6.3
Pulp and paper	71.6	74.3	75.6	75.9	79.1	84.5	2.9
Paper products	96.2	98.2	100.4	101.0	103.4	105.7	.9
Printing and publishing	100.7	100.4	100.8	100.5	100.8	101.7	2.5
Rubber products	85.2	86.6	91.0	93.0	92.3	96.3	1.4
Textile products	97.5	102.4	106.9	109.3	110.7	109.8	10.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	114.1	119.4	122.8	122.9	124.8	125.6	4.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	82.7	84.5	88.1	88.5	89.7	91.0	1.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	120.6	131.2	132.2	128.8	128.8	125.8	.8
Silk and silk goods	432.6	455.2	460.1	465.4	481.7	491.8	1.0
Hosiery and knit goods	112.3	113.9	116.1	118.2	120.4	118.4	2.1
Garments and personal furnishings	81.4	85.4	91.7	95.9	96.7	94.2	3.1
Other textile products	73.0	84.2	90.6	94.5	95.0	96.7	1.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	125.6	119.2	120.2	116.4	108.5	107.0	1.5
Tobacco	126.7	116.5	119.9	114.2	100.4	99.7	.9
Distilled and malt liquors	122.3	122.6	120.5	119.2	119.2	116.6	.6
Wood distillates and extracts	133.7	142.2	141.4	136.4	136.7	121.4	.1
Chemicals and allied products	112.1	113.2	116.1	118.1	125.2	123.5	1.1
Clay, glass and stone products	53.4	55.4	55.5	57.6	64.1	73.5	.9
Electric light and power	104.8	103.6	104.7	105.0	105.8	107.9	1.5
Electrical apparatus	95.5	97.6	97.5	97.8	100.5	103.5	1.2
Iron and steel products	60.9	68.2	70.5	73.4	75.7	77.1	11.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	64.4	81.9	83.1	88.8	91.8	92.2	1.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	66.4	69.5	71.1	73.3	76.3	78.9	1.0
Agricultural implements	35.6	41.8	44.1	43.8	45.4	47.0	.5
Land vehicles	65.0	72.5	74.6	77.0	79.4	78.8	5.3
Automobiles and parts	67.6	87.3	96.2	105.5	116.8	117.7	1.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	43.8	47.0	45.4	57.1	51.2	61.0	.2
Heating appliances	58.8	68.3	82.1	80.9	85.0	88.1	.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	49.3	51.5	50.6	53.0	56.5	63.8	.5
Foundry and machine shop products	62.3	68.8	70.7	77.9	77.2	79.7	.5
Other iron and steel products	61.4	66.9	70.2	72.4	75.5	79.1	1.6
Non-ferrous metal products	90.5	97.5	99.7	103.5	106.5	111.0	1.9
Non-metallic mineral products	127.4	127.1	128.3	126.9	129.7	134.5	1.5
Miscellaneous	97.8	102.5	102.8	107.9	109.4	112.5	.5
LOGGING	168.8	174.0	153.3	104.9	80.5	75.0	2.3
MINING	106.8	109.4	108.9	103.3	103.6	106.2	5.4
Coal	92.6	96.6	94.4	84.3	80.6	79.7	2.4
Metallic ores	158.5	160.3	163.7	165.4	169.5	175.2	2.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	73.0	71.2	71.0	71.2	80.5	91.3	.7
COMMUNICATIONS	78.4	76.8	76.7	76.8	76.9	78.0	2.3
Telegraphs	83.0	82.2	81.9	83.4	84.3	85.5	.5
Telephones	77.3	75.5	75.3	75.1	75.0	76.1	1.8
TRANSPORTATION	76.3	76.2	78.0	75.9	78.5	80.3	10.5
Street railways and cartage	109.8	108.8	109.5	107.4	109.2	110.4	2.7
Steam railways	69.8	69.9	70.8	70.6	70.7	71.4	6.3
Shipping and stevedoring	63.7	62.9	70.8	60.0	75.4	83.6	1.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	88.1	98.0	100.8	95.8	95.8	116.7	15.1
Building	33.9	34.7	36.8	38.6	42.5	47.8	2.1
Highway	179.1	201.1	202.1	201.9	192.6	242.8	9.9
Railway	59.4	67.6	72.3	56.2	59.8	69.5	3.1
SERVICES	109.8	108.7	109.3	111.8	111.7	115.4	2.7
Hotels and restaurants	107.8	105.9	107.3	109.1	108.7	113.1	1.5
Professional	126.2	122.9	120.9	121.7	120.8	119.0	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	108.8	109.8	109.6	113.9	114.3	118.2	1.0
TRADE	122.3	111.6	112.5	116.1	115.6	116.5	10.0
Retail	133.2	117.2	118.7	123.4	122.2	123.0	7.4
Wholesale	97.4	99.2	98.2	98.9	100.5	101.4	2.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	88.6	91.4	92.7	91.3	92.0	96.6	100.0

TABLE 4.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1933-1935 (1926=100)—Continued. VII.

Note:—The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1.

Industries	1933						Average Jan. 1- Dec. 1
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING	93.8	94.2	94.3	94.4	92.8	91.3	90.2
Animal products - edible	132.7	132.6	125.9	113.9	111.9	103.9	110.5
Fur and products	89.4	83.6	81.9	89.6	91.1	89.0	82.0
Leather and products	95.4	99.3	99.9	100.0	96.0	94.3	95.8
Boots and shoes	99.7	105.3	105.2	103.0	95.1	92.3	99.7
Lumber and products	74.7	74.9	74.2	71.8	67.9	64.5	66.0
Rough and dressed lumber	68.1	69.9	68.9	63.9	56.9	52.5	56.4
Furniture	72.5	70.1	72.3	76.9	78.9	78.1	73.7
Other lumber products	97.1	94.5	92.2	92.6	93.7	90.7	90.0
Musical instruments	33.0	41.9	48.0	50.4	55.2	52.3	39.7
Plant products - edible	107.0	115.6	125.3	135.0	114.4	103.7	103.6
Pulp and paper products	95.8	95.8	94.4	95.0	95.3	94.7	92.0
Pulp and paper	88.9	89.1	85.4	86.3	85.7	83.4	81.7
Paper products	105.2	104.6	105.2	106.8	107.8	109.4	103.7
Printing and publishing	101.9	101.5	101.4	102.5	103.9	104.5	101.7
Rubber products	95.0	94.1	94.3	91.8	91.7	92.3	92.0
Textile products	107.5	106.0	108.1	109.4	110.0	107.1	107.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	122.0	123.3	122.6	121.4	122.3	121.2	121.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	90.2	90.8	90.3	89.3	88.5	86.3	88.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	114.7	120.3	119.3	117.4	121.8	123.9	123.8
Silk and silk goods	481.7	478.3	469.7	467.9	476.6	476.7	469.8
Hosiery and knit goods	118.2	114.8	114.0	115.0	118.5	117.6	116.4
Garments and personal furnishings	93.3	90.8	96.1	100.3	100.3	94.2	93.4
Other textile products	90.2	86.8	91.7	91.6	89.7	87.7	89.3
Plant products (n.e.s.)	109.5	111.2	114.0	114.8	110.9	128.3	115.5
Tobacco	99.7	101.2	103.7	105.9	101.3	122.7	109.3
Distilled and malt liquors	123.3	124.3	123.4	126.6	124.6	137.1	123.7
Wood distillates and extracts	112.2	116.1	122.1	130.7	125.5	127.2	123.8
Chemicals and allied products	121.0	117.6	121.1	120.4	125.1	122.4	119.6
Clay, glass and stone products	75.6	76.6	75.8	74.5	73.8	63.9	67.1
Electric light and power	109.5	113.9	116.6	117.6	116.2	113.1	109.9
Electrical apparatus	103.1	103.7	105.1	108.5	111.6	111.7	103.0
Iron and steel products	74.2	73.7	71.2	70.6	71.3	71.4	71.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	85.7	88.3	85.7	81.4	89.2	92.3	85.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	80.5	81.0	82.2	81.9	82.9	83.3	77.3
Agricultural implements	42.5	39.4	37.0	34.6	39.6	39.1	40.8
Land vehicles	75.1	74.0	69.4	68.0	67.9	67.8	72.5
Automobiles and parts	105.4	99.2	79.4	71.4	71.2	69.8	90.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	51.9	47.5	48.3	53.5	45.3	52.2	50.3
Heating appliances	85.8	89.2	93.5	98.2	100.1	92.8	85.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	63.5	65.5	65.0	64.6	63.9	61.5	59.1
Foundry and machine shop products	84.7	80.1	71.5	78.0	72.5	77.1	75.3
Other iron and steel products	76.9	76.3	77.0	82.3	78.6	77.4	74.6
Non-ferrous metal products	111.4	110.2	111.9	112.7	111.7	110.4	106.4
Non-metallic mineral products	137.3	137.6	138.7	136.3	134.3	132.2	132.5
Miscellaneous	116.0	114.8	114.2	121.7	120.9	119.2	111.6
LOGGING	86.3	84.5	85.6	113.4	171.9	195.6	124.7
MINING	107.0	110.3	112.4	117.9	121.2	122.9	110.8
Coal	78.7	81.4	83.1	91.0	93.3	95.5	87.6
Metallic ores	179.7	185.3	189.1	195.4	204.1	206.1	179.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	93.7	94.4	95.2	87.9	85.6	87.2	83.5
COMMUNICATIONS	80.1	81.2	82.5	81.3	80.7	79.8	79.1
Telegraphs	89.3	91.2	93.2	92.5	91.1	88.6	87.2
Telephones	77.7	78.6	79.7	78.3	77.9	77.5	77.0
TRANSPORTATION	82.6	83.6	83.6	84.8	83.9	80.1	80.3
Street railways and cartage	112.0	112.3	114.3	114.6	112.7	110.2	110.9
Steam railways	73.1	74.2	74.3	75.0	75.1	71.0	72.2
Shipping and stevedoring	89.5	90.6	87.1	92.3	88.3	84.2	79.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	140.6	129.0	118.1	117.0	111.0	100.3	109.3
Building	52.2	56.6	56.3	58.1	60.6	55.2	47.8
Highway	310.0	266.2	224.7	222.3	214.0	198.9	221.3
Railway	73.0	75.1	81.9	79.0	66.7	54.7	67.3
SERVICES	119.7	123.0	125.5	116.2	114.9	115.2	115.1
Hotels and restaurants	121.3	127.0	131.5	115.0	112.4	113.9	114.4
Professional	117.7	117.7	120.8	119.0	122.0	121.5	120.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	117.5	117.7	116.5	117.5	117.6	115.6	114.7
TRADE	119.1	116.5	117.1	120.0	121.3	126.0	117.9
Retail	126.5	122.5	123.3	126.8	128.0	135.6	125.0
Wholesale	102.0	102.5	102.7	104.2	105.4	103.7	101.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	101.0	99.9	98.8	100.0	100.2	98.9	96.0

TABLE 4.-INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1933-1935 (1926=100)-Continued.

VIII

Note:—The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1.

Industries	1 9 3 5					Rel. Weight	
	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	June 1
MANUFACTURING	87.4	90.1	92.7	93.9	95.6	98.4	54.0
Animal products - edible	105.1	102.9	101.7	102.5	111.1	120.6	2.5
Fur and products	83.0	78.4	75.4	79.5	84.8	99.0	.2
Leather and products	86.8	98.7	104.0	107.3	108.8	108.1	2.4
Boots and shoes	84.7	103.0	108.4	113.2	113.4	112.0	1.6
Lumber and products	57.1	58.4	63.3	63.0	67.2	75.6	4.3
Rough and dressed lumber	45.0	45.9	51.2	49.8	56.3	68.1	2.4
Furniture	69.9	71.3	72.1	72.6	70.9	72.4	.7
Other lumber products	84.4	86.9	93.4	96.7	98.2	101.6	1.2
Musical instruments	26.1	31.1	33.0	29.9	29.0	27.4	.1
Plant products - edible	92.4	94.0	90.9	90.4	92.6	98.9	3.1
Pulp and paper products	92.3	92.4	91.1	92.7	93.4	96.7	6.4
Pulp and paper	81.0	79.5	78.4	80.8	81.6	86.7	2.9
Paper products	100.7	105.6	106.4	107.1	108.0	109.7	.9
Printing and publishing	104.4	104.8	102.6	103.5	104.1	105.5	2.6
Rubber products	89.8	90.7	94.1	92.7	91.2	91.3	1.3
Textile products	102.5	105.0	110.1	111.9	111.9	112.4	10.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	121.2	121.0	125.7	123.6	124.2	127.3	4.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	86.9	82.2	86.8	84.3	85.8	90.3	1.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	113.8	128.1	133.9	132.6	128.3	127.6	.8
Silk and silk goods	493.8	502.4	509.3	504.9	508.9	512.7	1.1
Hosiery and knit goods	109.9	111.1	114.9	118.4	117.1	117.9	2.1
Garments and personal furnishings	87.0	92.8	97.7	102.4	102.9	101.0	3.3
Other textile products	82.2	85.5	93.8	96.7	95.2	94.3	1.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	127.7	122.4	120.2	118.9	109.7	115.5	1.7
Tobacco	121.4	123.1	118.5	114.5	94.1	104.1	.9
Distilled and malt liquors	137.4	120.5	120.9	122.9	130.4	130.1	.7
Wood distillates and extracts	126.0	130.8	129.6	120.2	111.8	118.8	.1
Chemicals and allied products	118.9	121.7	123.2	128.0	130.6	131.0	1.1
Clay, glass and stone products	60.9	59.7	55.5	59.9	69.4	77.9	.9
Electric light and power	110.0	106.2	105.8	106.9	109.0	111.0	1.5
Electrical apparatus	105.0	104.5	105.2	106.0	106.0	108.1	1.3
Iron and steel products	71.1	77.9	82.9	84.3	86.0	86.2	12.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	81.2	91.1	91.8	88.4	98.7	104.0	1.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	83.1	82.6	85.5	87.4	88.7	90.1	1.1
Agricultural implements	45.9	52.5	56.0	59.6	61.2	61.8	.6
Land vehicles	72.7	82.1	88.4	89.4	89.1	86.9	5.7
Automobiles and parts	92.9	126.6	152.0	156.6	154.6	145.8	2.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	47.1	55.7	65.1	66.6	69.1	64.2	.3
Heating appliances	73.9	81.0	88.5	90.0	94.3	97.4	.5
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	58.3	58.8	63.0	67.9	72.1	76.0	.5
Foundry and machine shop products	76.0	79.6	88.4	89.6	92.7	92.9	.6
Other iron and steel products	70.2	74.1	77.3	80.9	80.2	83.7	1.7
Non-ferrous metal products	106.4	111.5	114.2	116.2	119.0	121.3	2.1
Non-metallic mineral products	132.3	125.6	126.7	126.8	129.3	134.6	1.5
Miscellaneous	113.4	115.2	114.2	117.4	118.7	123.5	.6
LOGGING	181.3	183.4	166.9	104.3	93.9	96.0	2.9
MINING	119.1	120.3	118.8	117.7	116.2	119.2	5.9
Coal	93.4	94.7	91.5	88.3	82.2	83.2	2.4
Metallic ores	200.8	204.4	204.6	207.2	211.0	216.7	2.8
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	78.7	75.7	77.0	78.4	85.4	92.8	.7
COMMUNICATIONS	78.6	77.8	77.5	77.7	77.5	79.2	2.3
Telegraphs	88.1	86.7	85.6	85.4	85.5	89.4	.5
Telephones	76.2	75.5	75.4	75.6	75.4	76.5	1.8
TRANSPORTATION	76.2	76.2	76.5	76.3	80.1	79.9	10.3
Street railways and cartage	109.9	103.1	108.2	103.3	109.8	111.3	2.7
Steam railways	69.6	70.1	69.8	69.4	69.8	70.4	6.1
Shipping and stevedoring	63.4	63.2	66.1	66.7	90.3	83.6	1.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	87.9	87.2	94.2	80.2	84.7	89.5	11.5
Building	45.4	43.3	43.3	45.2	47.2	54.0	2.4
Highway	165.4	161.4	183.4	143.4	154.5	146.1	5.9
Railway	59.3	62.6	63.0	56.9	58.0	72.9	3.2
SERVICES	115.2	111.9	111.7	111.4	116.4	118.5	2.8
Hotels and restaurants	115.3	109.7	108.9	106.3	110.9	113.5	1.5
Professional	121.5	127.1	123.3	126.7	127.3	125.5	.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	113.7	111.7	113.6	116.4	122.7	125.1	1.0
TRADE	130.6	116.6	116.7	117.4	119.3	119.9	10.3
Retail	142.5	122.7	122.5	123.5	126.0	126.2	7.6
Wholesale	102.7	102.2	103.1	103.4	104.0	105.5	2.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	94.4	94.6	96.4	93.4	95.2	97.6	100.0

TABLE 4.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1933-1935. (1926=100)-Concluded. -IX-
 Note:--For the relative importance in 1935 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on the preceding page.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 5						Aver. Jan. 1- Dec. 1
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING	98.5	99.8	100.8	103.3	103.5	101.4	97.1
Animal products - edible	125.7	142.3	134.6	124.6	120.5	115.4	117.3
Fur and products	96.8	100.3	99.7	103.2	100.4	101.5	91.8
Leather and products	102.8	107.4	111.0	110.1	106.3	103.8	104.6
Boots and shoes	105.5	111.2	115.7	114.0	107.2	102.6	107.6
Lumber and products	80.8	82.6	81.7	79.9	76.2	69.8	71.3
Rough and dressed lumber	75.8	78.6	77.5	72.5	66.5	57.2	62.0
Furniture	73.3	76.6	75.9	82.0	86.6	85.4	75.8
Other lumber products	102.4	99.7	99.1	101.1	97.8	96.2	95.5
Musical instruments	35.1	41.1	47.4	50.1	51.8	51.8	37.8
Plant products - edible	103.3	114.3	126.4	136.2	126.5	114.7	106.7
Pulp and paper products	96.6	98.3	98.2	98.5	98.6	98.7	95.6
Pulp and paper	87.8	90.3	89.9	89.1	88.6	87.4	85.1
Paper products	108.8	110.4	113.0	115.9	117.8	118.1	110.1
Printing and publishing	104.2	104.8	104.2	105.0	105.1	106.9	104.6
Rubber products	91.8	88.2	91.2	92.3	96.3	98.3	92.3
Textile products	110.4	109.9	112.3	116.9	118.9	117.0	111.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	125.3	128.0	129.0	131.7	134.8	136.9	127.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	87.5	90.6	89.5	90.7	93.3	97.8	88.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	130.4	131.1	133.0	141.2	145.8	142.4	132.8
Silk and silk goods	502.8	506.1	523.6	529.8	534.8	538.7	514.0
Hosiery and knit goods	118.8	117.1	117.9	123.5	127.2	127.6	118.5
Garments and personal furnishings	98.5	94.3	99.9	105.6	105.8	99.4	99.0
Other textile products	89.7	92.7	92.6	97.2	97.7	94.5	92.7
Plant products (n.e.s.)	117.5	117.9	121.0	120.8	122.3	143.8	121.5
Tobacco	106.3	103.3	109.0	107.2	106.2	144.1	112.7
Distilled and malt liquors	129.5	135.4	133.5	138.4	144.6	141.0	132.1
Wood distillates and extracts	103.1	101.2	107.5	139.0	145.5	140.0	122.8
Chemicals and allied products	132.0	128.7	129.5	132.0	134.8	135.5	128.9
Clay, glass and stone products	81.2	83.6	80.6	84.5	80.1	75.8	72.4
Electric light and power	113.5	115.4	118.8	119.6	117.6	116.2	112.5
Electrical apparatus	110.6	118.6	122.3	128.4	131.2	124.5	114.2
Iron and steel products	83.4	81.0	79.7	84.7	88.7	86.8	82.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	100.7	100.6	100.0	112.0	116.7	115.7	100.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	91.2	92.6	91.8	94.9	95.8	93.6	89.8
Agricultural implements	59.6	59.1	52.8	53.0	55.9	52.5	55.8
Land vehicles	82.7	77.6	75.1	79.0	85.4	83.7	82.7
Automobiles and parts	131.0	109.2	100.1	110.8	131.5	120.0	127.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	58.5	62.5	58.4	68.0	62.9	59.5	61.5
Heating appliances	98.3	99.6	100.9	112.1	113.1	105.3	96.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	76.1	76.3	79.1	83.9	86.8	89.5	74.0
Foundry and machine shop products	91.3	87.2	87.9	97.1	97.4	94.8	89.6
Other iron and steel products	81.8	80.9	83.0	86.4	88.5	87.2	81.2
Non-ferrous metal products	122.6	122.3	123.2	125.8	126.8	125.8	119.6
Non-metallic mineral products	138.1	140.3	141.6	142.7	139.8	137.5	134.6
Miscellaneous	123.8	119.3	128.3	130.2	124.6	125.0	121.1
LOGGING	82.2	79.0	77.7	115.8	158.4	183.5	126.9
MINING	121.5	125.2	128.6	129.5	132.5	131.1	123.3
Coal	81.9	83.6	86.5	89.0	92.9	93.7	88.4
Metallic ores	223.2	230.0	233.0	230.3	234.4	230.3	218.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	101.7	106.5	112.8	113.1	110.6	104.8	94.8
COMMUNICATIONS	80.8	81.6	82.1	82.1	81.4	81.0	79.8
Telegraphs	92.4	93.0	94.2	93.6	94.8	91.7	90.0
Telephones	77.7	78.6	78.9	79.0	77.8	78.1	77.1
TRANSPORTATION	82.7	85.4	85.8	86.4	84.5	84.0	81.2
Street railways and cartage	114.2	117.1	118.3	118.7	117.4	115.2	113.0
Steam railways	72.5	74.7	75.4	75.8	74.2	73.1	72.1
Shipping and stevedoring	89.9	94.7	92.1	94.0	89.8	93.7	82.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	101.1	104.7	110.9	117.4	119.9	95.9	97.8
Building	57.3	60.6	63.2	67.2	70.4	67.3	55.4
Highway	170.2	179.0	191.8	213.3	226.3	171.0	175.5
Railway	81.5	80.6	84.5	79.3	71.5	55.3	68.8
SERVICES	123.6	127.9	127.8	120.5	117.1	116.3	118.2
Hotels and restaurants	122.2	129.4	129.9	117.3	113.3	112.0	115.7
Professional	122.8	126.9	124.0	123.5	123.0	122.4	124.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	126.0	125.7	125.3	125.1	122.2	122.0	120.8
TRADE	122.1	120.7	121.8	123.8	124.6	121.1	122.1
Retail	128.9	126.4	126.8	128.9	130.2	140.0	128.7
Wholesale	106.4	107.5	110.2	112.2	111.6	110.8	106.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	99.5	101.1	102.7	106.1	107.7	104.6	99.4

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

(GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH)

ANNUAL REVIEW

of

(THE) EMPLOYMENT (SITUATION)

in

CANADA

during

1936

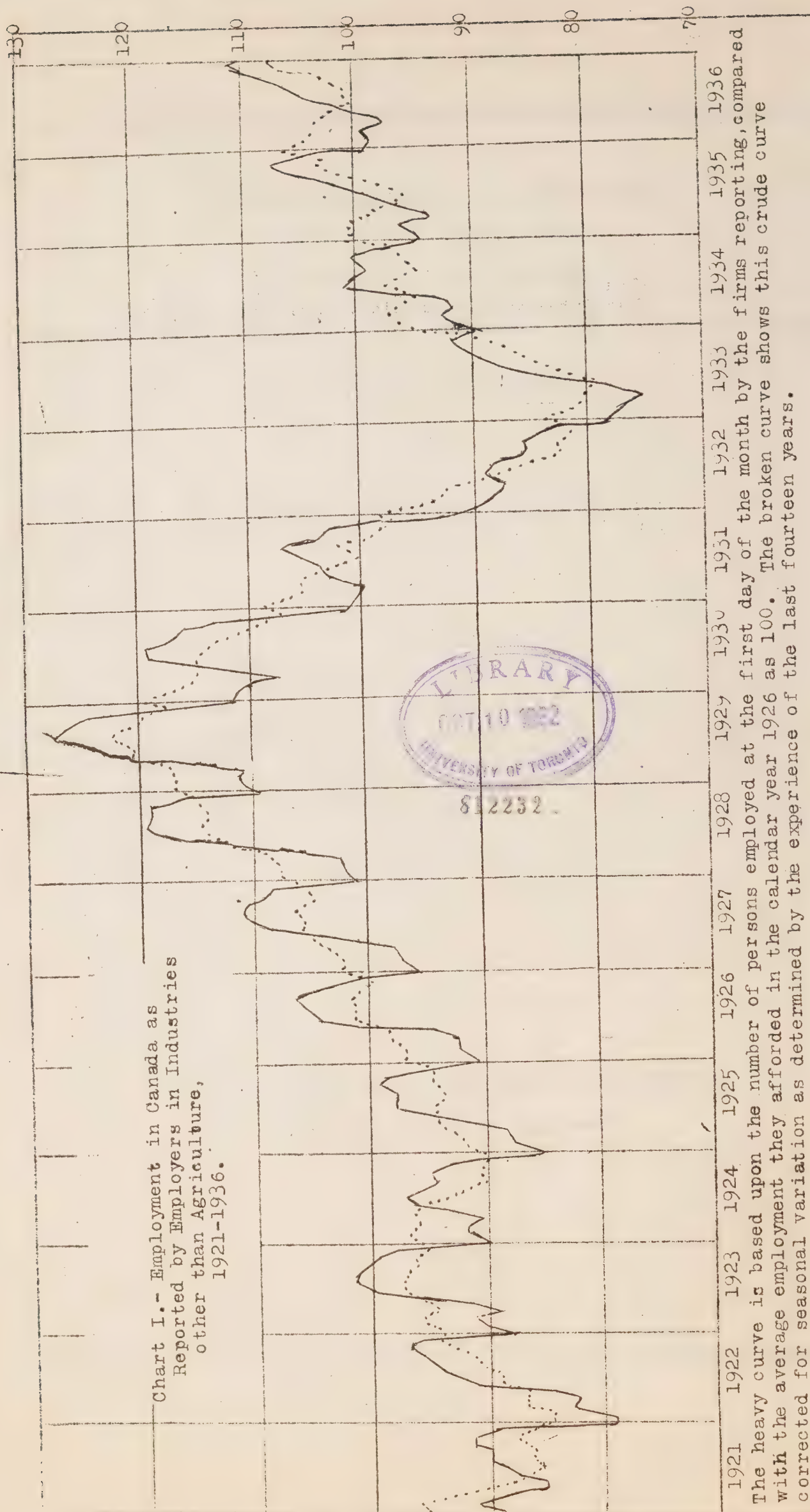


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Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA

1937

Chart I.- Employment in Canada as
Reported by Employers in Industries
other than Agriculture,
1921-1936.



1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.



Issued Jan. 15, 1937.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1936.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Industrial employment in Canada showed further moderate improvement during 1936, a continuation of the favourable trend which with few interruptions, has been in evidence during the last four years. On the whole, the fluctuations during 1936 were not so pronounced as those in the preceding year, the increase in the number of persons at work being accompanied by an increase in the regularity of their employment. The general improvement during the year just passed as compared with 1935 was rather greater than that in 1935 over 1934. The consolidation of the gains made in the last few years, and their extension to lines which had been slower in responding to the upward movement originating in 1933, resulted in a generally higher level of industrial employment in 1936 than in any other year since 1930. At the 1936 peak at Nov. 1, the index stood at 111.0, which was the maximum in 72 months.

In 1936, as in 1935, public work undertaken primarily for the relief of unemployment was a factor of diminishing importance in the general situation; the number of persons^{1/} provided with such employment was smaller in the year under review than in 1935, when it in turn had not been so large as in 1934 and 1933. The more favourable situation which existed therefore gave encouraging evidence of a natural revival in business resulting from a greater public demand for commodities and services, rather than from artificially stimulated activity.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated an aggregate of 116,606 individual employment reports during 1936, a monthly average of 9,717 returns. The employees^{2/} of the co-operating firms varied from the minimum of 918,716 at Apr. 1 to the maximum of 1,052,985 at the beginning of November, averaging 979,741 in the twelve months. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 97.4 at the former date to 111.0 at the latter, when it was at its highest point since November of 1930. The unusually small, seasonal decline recorded at Dec. 1 reduced the index to 110.1, but the situation was then more favourable than in any month in the preceding five years.

The average change in the index from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in the period 1921 to 1935 has been an increase of just over eight p.c. Between those dates in 1936, the index advanced by rather more than eleven p.c., showing that the upward movement is gaining momentum as it proceeds. The 1936 mean index was 103.7, as compared with 99.4 in the preceding year. This represents a very considerable increase over the low average of 83.4 in 1933, but it is still substantially below the sixteen-year maximum of 119.0 in 1929.

^{1/} See footnote on page 5.

^{2/} The number of wage-earners reported in the Census taken on June 1, 1931, was 2,570,097, of whom 2,100,139 were at work on the date of the Census. The firms reporting for June 1, 1931, showed an aggregate payroll of 940,875 persons, or 44.8 p.c. of the census total, which included the professional classes, (notably teachers and public administration employees), agricultural workers, domestic servants and other important classes of workers not included in the monthly surveys of employment. When the census figures are adjusted, so far as is possible, to include only the classes of workers represented in the monthly employment surveys, the proportion of the latter to the former rises considerably. Since 1931, the number of co-operating firms has grown, with a consequent increase in the proportion of the total working population represented in these statistics. A memorandum comparing the industrial distribution of the workers included in the monthly employment surveys with the industrial distribution of all workers in the Dominion, as ascertained in the 1931 census, has been issued. Copies may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The improvement recorded during 1936 as compared with 1935 extended with few exceptions to the various geographical and industrial units, construction being the great exception among the latter. Manufacturing, logging, mining (particularly of metallic ores), services and trade reported considerable advances. On the whole, activity in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made showed gains over 1935 that slightly exceeded the general increase in Canada, but it should also be noted that employment in these cities, taken as a unit, continues at a lower level than in the Dominion as a whole. Thus, the average index for the eight cities stood at 97.7 in 1936, while that for Canada was 103.7. This disparity should be considered in any comparison of the employment record and the unemployment relief statistics, in which city dwellers figure very largely.

The present Annual Review of Employment contains two new features: (1) a chart showing together the curves of population and of employment as reported by leading employers, and (2) a comparison of the employment index numbers in Canada and the United States. Following these brief discussions, is an analysis in some detail of employment conditions in the Dominion during the year just passed.

POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

The accompanying chart shows the population curve in Canada since 1921, together with the fluctuations in the employment reported by employers in the same period; the 1926 figure is taken as 100 p.c. in calculating the indexes on which both curves are plotted. It is interesting to note that the employment curve rose much more rapidly than that of the population from 1926 to 1929; during these years there existed a high rate of immigration, while many persons were no doubt absorbed into the industries covered in the employment surveys from others not included, and a considerable number of men and women also transferred themselves from the class of "workers on own account" to wage-and-salary-earners. The content of the population in the boom period was also abnormal, being composed of an unnaturally high proportion of wage-earners as a result of the above-mentioned factors: (1) the great influx of immigrants, most of whom were of working age and (2) the employment of persons not normally wage-earners. Were it possible to depict the curve of employable population rather than the crude population curve, the difference between it and the curve of employment would be reduced. Emigration, but more particularly the stoppage of immigration following the boom period culminating in 1929, lowered considerably the employable population, despite the natural increase in the crude population, which, as a result, became more normal both in age distribution and in proportion of wage-earners.

While the crude population curve has therefore continued steadily to gain, the employment curve declined more or less precipitately from 1929 to 1933. The recovery indicated in the years since then, substantial though it has been, has not yet brought the employment curve into line with that of the estimated total population; in part, this is due to the changed employable content of the population, mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

There has recently been manifested a considerable public interest in a comparison of employment in the Dominion and the United States. For the benefit of those who have not access to the available statistics compiled in the latter, the following brief review is presented.

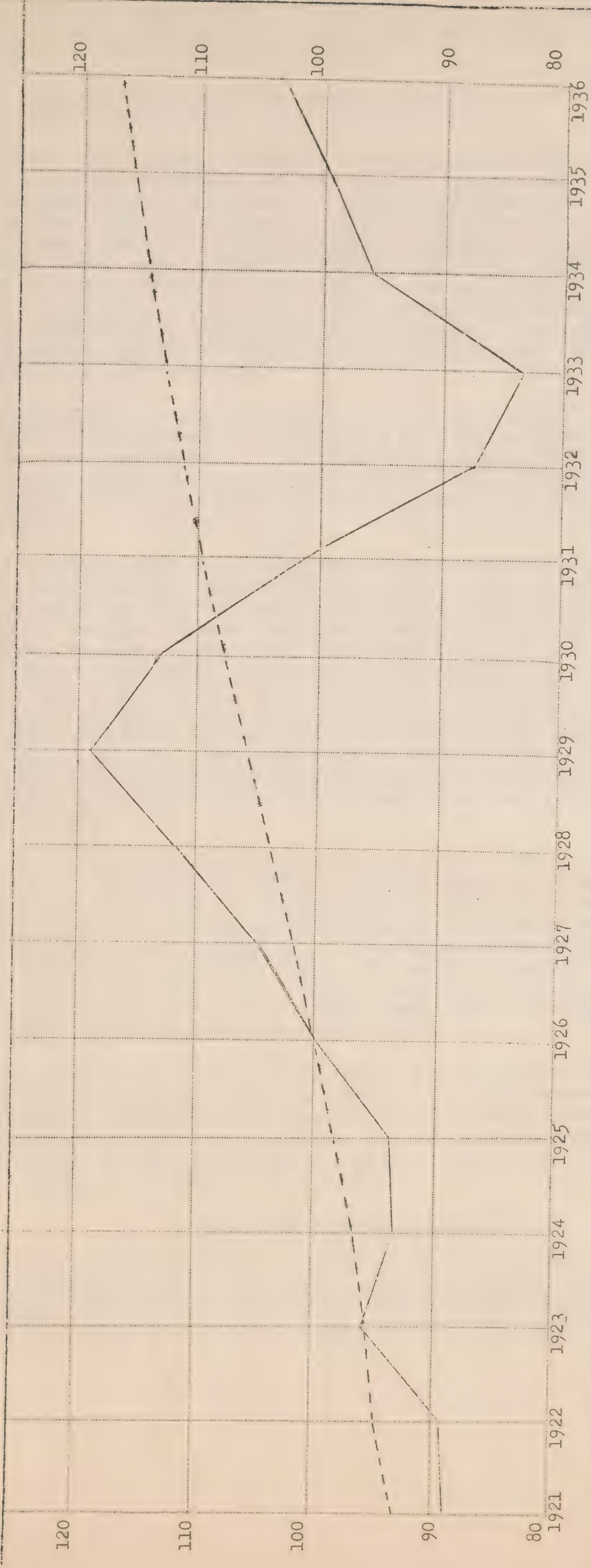
The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes monthly statistics of employment for certain manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries. Differences in the industrial classifications used in the two countries make difficult comparisons for most of the non-manufacturing industries, so that this analysis is confined to two divisions - manufacturing and steam railway transportation. The classifications of industries within the former are by no means identical in Canada and the States, but enough similarity exists to afford a good basis of comparison.

1.-Manufacturing.

Both American and Canadian figures cover a large proportion of the total factory employees. Indexes for the States are calculated on the average for the three years, 1923-1925, as 100 p.c., while the base of the Canadian indexes is 1926; the American figures have been converted on a 1926 base to bring about greater comparability with our own data.

The United States index numbers have recently been revised and adjusted to the Census of Manufactures totals for 1933; this has not altered their trends, but it has raised the previously published monthly figures, thereby diminishing the differences

CHART 2.- POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA.



The broken curve shows the course of population since 1921; the fluctuations in the employment afforded by leading employers are depicted in the unbroken line. In both cases the 1926 figures are used as 100 p.c. in making the index numbers from which the curves are plotted.

between the American and the Canadian indexes. In the Dominion, the curves of employment plotted from the data collected in the annual Census of Industry and in the monthly surveys of employment have been so similar that revision has not been found necessary, the disparities that exist resulting chiefly from differences in the dates of collection; this factor appears to be important mainly when employment is fluctuating to a greater-than-normal degree.

Chart 3 shows the movements of employment in Canada and the United States since 1921 in manufacturing and steam railway transportation.

In the years 1921 to 1926, employment in manufactures in Canada was at a lower level than in the United States, but from 1926 the development of industry in the Dominion was rapid and the curve rose to a level much higher than in the States. It is probable that during these years, curtailment of staffs due to technological improvements was a factor of generally greater influence in restricting employment in the United States than in Canada, where the more recent establishment of many industries no doubt provided from the first for the use of labour-saving machinery. Again, the fluctuations in employment resulting from technological changes are to some extent conditioned by the industrial distribution of the workers, and by the scale of operations characteristic of the various industries. These factors differ considerably in the two countries.

Factory employment in both countries was, of course, seriously affected during the depression, and apparently to somewhat the same degree; thus, the falling-off in the index from the peak year to the trough was not quite 39 points in the States and just over 36 points in the Dominion. Indeed, a very interesting feature of the charts since 1927 is the great similarity of the curves, which from 1928 to 1932 were almost parallel.

In 1933, factory employment in the Dominion, on the average, was in smaller volume than in the preceding year, despite the marked improvement recorded from the second quarter; in the United States, however, under the stimulus of the National Industrial Recovery Acts and other factors, employment was brisker than in 1932. From 1933, the curves for the two countries continued in the same general direction, although it appears that, on the whole, the recovery in Canada has been slightly more accelerated than in the States. This is partly a result of the varying degrees to which the different industries have responded to the generally upward movement. From the information available, the recovery in the durable goods industries in the two countries appears to have been fairly similar, the differences lying mainly in the class of non-durable goods. Thus, employment in food, textile, leather, pulp and paper, chemical and some other groups in Canada appears relatively more active than across the border.

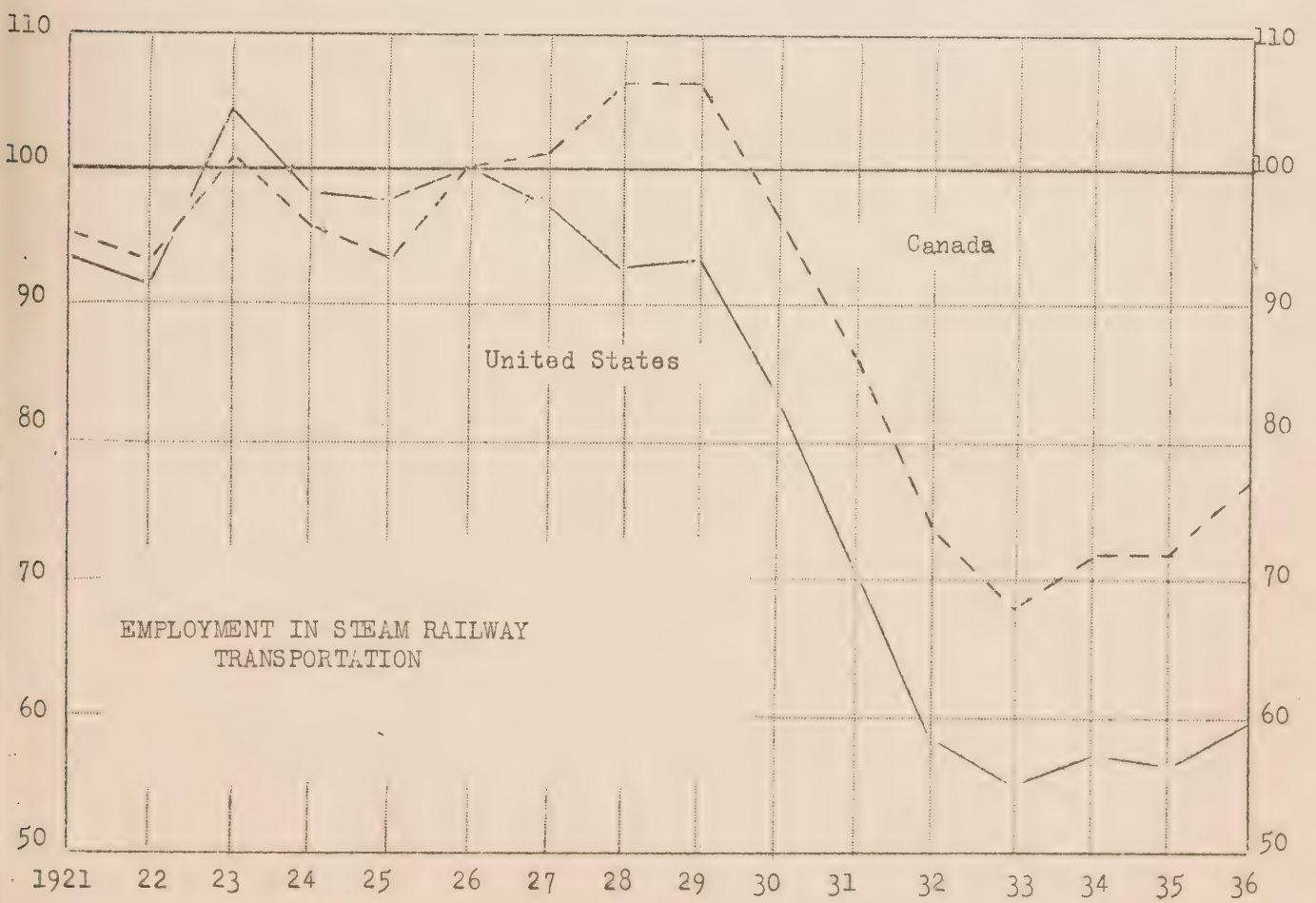
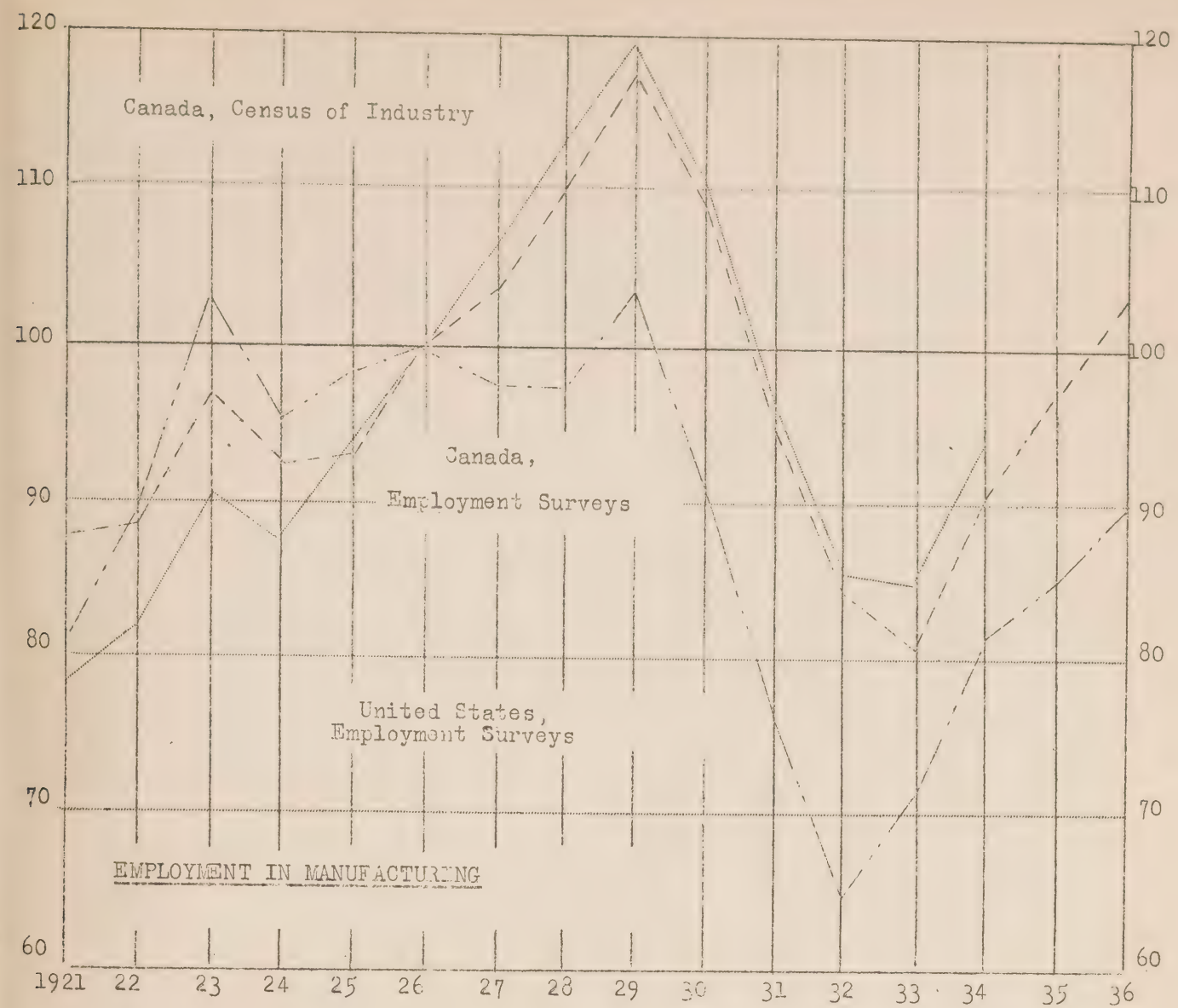
The Bureau of Labor Statistics in the United States does not publish figures corresponding to the industrial "relative weights" shown in our employment surveys, but a comparison of the data of the 1933 Biennial Census of Industries with the industrial distribution of the workers covered in the current statistics, shows considerable differences in the importance of corresponding industries in the two countries, judged on an employment basis. In Canada, it happens that some of the industries in which activity is at a higher level than across the border, employ a relatively greater proportion of the total workers than is the case in the States; this, of course, tends to raise the general index.

A comparison of the monthly figures shows that employment in the Dominion fluctuates in accordance with seasonal movement to a much greater extent than in the United States. For this reason, among others, the annual averages have been used in plotting the above curves. Again, the fact that the aggregates on which the index numbers are based are much smaller here than in the States tends to emphasize changes in employment in the Dominion.

2.- Steam Railway Transportation.

The United States Interstate Commerce Commission tabulates statistics of the employment afforded by Class 1 railroads, while data are also furnished by the railways in Canada. The statistics in the two countries differ in scope, but the figures are sufficiently similar to warrant a comparison of their movements.

CHART 3.- EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING AND IN STEAM RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1921-1936.



The course of employment on steam railways in the two countries is depicted in the accompanying chart; this shows that employment was at a higher level in the States than in Canada from 1922 to 1926. From then until 1928, the upward trend in the latter compared favourably with declining activity across the Border. The number of railway employees in both countries diminished uninterruptedly between 1929 and 1933; although employment continued at a higher level in the Dominion than in the States, the curves showed the same general movements, in that, repeating the experience in manufacturing. Since 1934, a measure of recovery has been indicated in each country, although railway employment has not yet shown either in Canada or the States, a revival commensurate with the improvement indicated in many other lines of business.

THE SITUATION IN THE DOMINION DURING 1926.

General Summary.

Employment at Jan. 1, 1936, showed the contraction invariably indicated at that date, but the shrinkage was on a scale less than average in the experience of the years since 1921. A further moderate decline, contra-seasonal in character, occurred at the beginning of February, while at Mar. 1 the trend was seasonally upward. Curtailment was again indicated in the succeeding report, but from Apr. 1 the movement was uninterruptedly favourable, the period of expansion extending to Nov. 1. There was a seasonal slowing-up in activity at the beginning of December, but the losses in employment were on a smaller scale than has been customary in the years since 1921, while the general index continued higher than in all but two months of last year, being also higher than at any period of the last five years.

The situation in every month of 1936 was better than in the same month of 1935, although the fluctuations in the two years differed. The trend was upward in nine months of 1935, and in eight months of the year under review, when neither the increases nor the decreases reported on the whole by the co-operating firms were so large as in the former year.

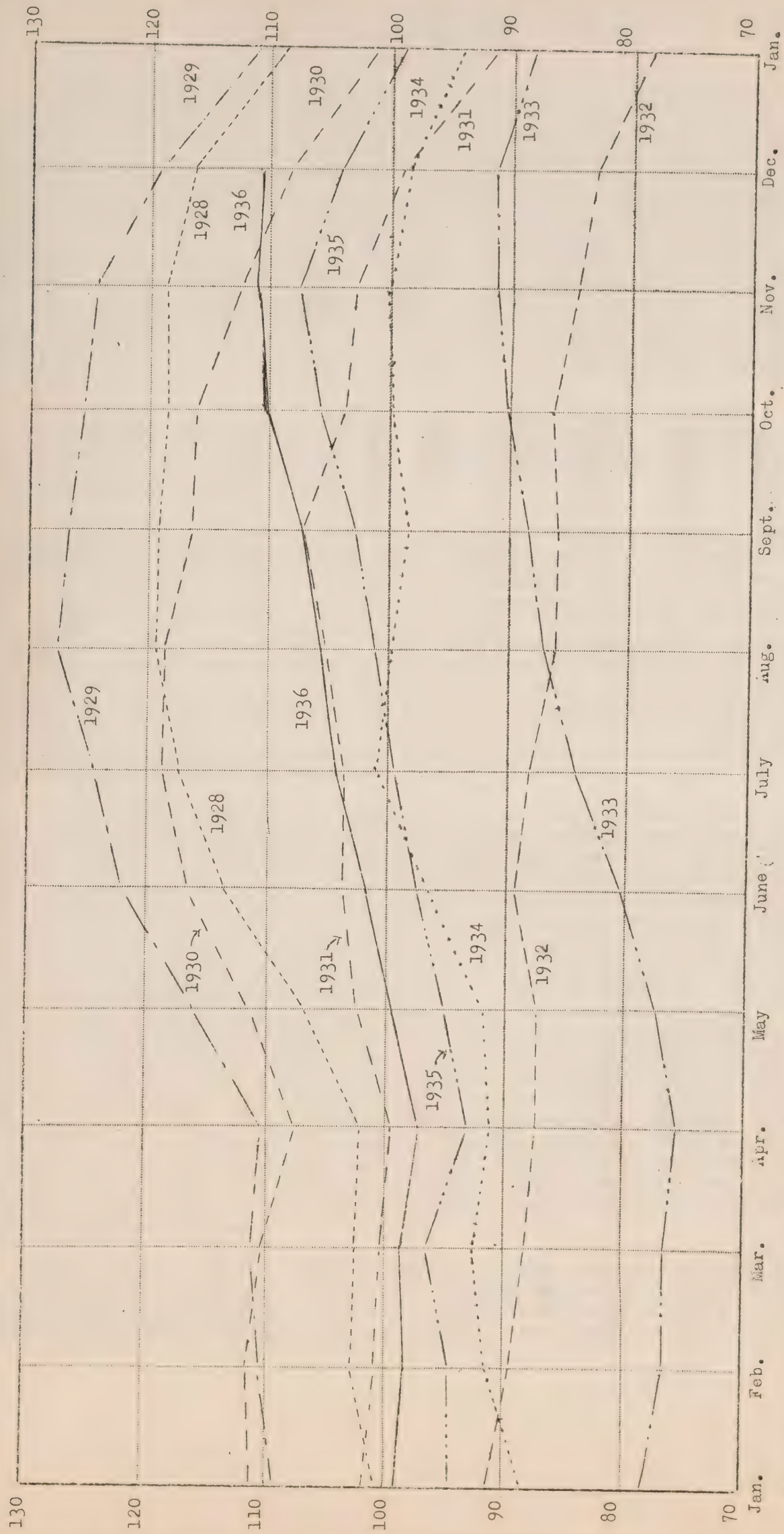
The annual average index numbers of employment in the sixteen years of the record are as follows:-

1921	88.8	1925	93.6	1929	119.0	1933	83.4
1922	89.0	1926	99.6 ^{1/}	1930	113.4	1934	96.0
1923	95.8	1927	104.6	1931	102.5	1935	99.4
1924	93.4	1928	111.6	1932	87.5	1936	103.7

The variations in general employment are illustrated in the curve shown in Chart 1 on the inside of the cover, and also in Chart 4. Industry in the Dominion is subject to severe fluctuations due to climatic conditions; an index of seasonal variation has, therefore, been calculated according to the Harvard method; the monthly indexes, depicted in the unbroken curve in Chart 1, have been adjusted by means of this index, and the corrected index numbers are shown in the broken curve. The elimination of the seasonal variation clearly illustrates the partial recovery indicated since the low point of the depression was reached in 1933, comparing favourably with the precipitously downward movement of the immediately preceding years.

1/ As the average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

Chart 4.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1928-1936.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

As has been pointed out in previous Annual Reviews of Employment, the general index in recent years has been influenced to some extent by public construction works undertaken for the relief of unemployment.^{1/} This factor, of decreasing importance in both 1935 and 1936, only indirectly affects the situation in many large industries, which reported marked improvement in the year under review - notably manufacturing, logging, mining, trade, etc.

In connection with the statistics of employment herein reviewed, and particularly with those for manufacturing, it may again be mentioned that the tendency during the years of depression has been to retain as many as possible on the staff by reducing the daily or weekly hours worked. Thus, had statistics of the earnings of the persons included in the monthly reports on employment been available, they would in the period of declining industrial activity have shown in many cases a greater shrinkage than the number on the payrolls, while similarly, an improvement in the business outlook is reflected in an extension of the working hours as well as in an increase in the personnel. This situation is illustrated in the recent statistics of earnings in the United States, which are collected from the firms furnishing monthly data on employment. Thus, at Nov. 15, 1936, the preliminary index of employment in manufacturing stood at 96.6 p.c of the basic average for the three years, 1923-1925, or 7.9 points higher than in November, 1935, while the index of earnings was 90.1, an increase of 14.6 points over the same period in the preceding year.

An analysis of the data furnished by employers throughout the Dominion shows that practically all industries except construction shared in the improvement noted during 1936 as compared with 1935, while in most cases the situation was also more satisfactory than in 1934, 1933 and 1932.

Manufacturing, employing rather more than half of the total workers included in these surveys, experienced during 1936 a lengthy period of uninterrupted expansion. Almost all branches of factory employment contributed in greater or less degree to the recovery shown in 1936, when activity was generally greater than in any other year since 1930. At the beginning of December, the index stood at 107.0, being then 10.5 p.c. above that at Jan. 1, 1936; this advance exceeded the average increase of between eight and nine p.c. in the index from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in the years, 1921-1935. Mining, particularly of metallic ores, advanced during many months of the year just passed, with the result that employment in the group as a whole was at a higher level than in any other year of the record. Logging showed exceptionally pronounced increases, and in that industry also, activity during 1936 reached its maximum for the period since 1921.

The volume of employment afforded in trade was only exceeded by that in 1929, while in services (mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments), the index was higher than in any other year since 1931. Improvement in general business conditions in the Dominion, together with an unusually brisk tourist season, resulted in the favourable situation in these industries during 1936. Transportation and communications provided employment for a greater

1/ The number of man-days worked on a wage basis on relief projects as reported to the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief by the provinces and Dominion Departments for the eleven months January to November, 1936, was 2,768,480. The average number of men afforded employment per month during the period was 17,042. In federally and provincially operated camps where single men were given useful work in return for subsistence and a small cash allowance, 3,706,730 man-days relief was afforded during the first eleven months of 1936. These figures include 2,683,461 man-days relief afforded in camps administered by the Department of National Defence which were in operation from January to June, during which period an average monthly number of 18,103 single men were cared for (after June practically all these men were afforded employment on the railways in connection with the program of maintenance of way and betterment works carried out under arrangements made between the Dominion Government and the Railways). All of the above figures are subject to revision when final reports are received.

During the year 1935 the number of man-days worked on a wage basis was reported as 4,388,225 and the average number of men afforded employment per month was 25,047. The number of man-days relief afforded on a subsistence basis in 1935 was 6,750,621 and the average number of men cared for monthly on this basis was 23,935.

number of persons than in any other year since 1932, but the index numbers in these industries were generally lower than in preceding years since 1921.

The exception to the generally upward movement of 1936 was construction, in which employment, though in greater volume than in 1932 or 1933, was not so active as in most other years of the record. Railway construction provided work for a greater number of workers than in 1935, 1934, 1933 or 1932, partly as a result of the transfer of men from the unemployment relief camps. The building contractors furnishing data reported, on the whole, the same employment as in 1935. Work on the highways, however, was not so active in 1936 as in the preceding year, when a decidedly larger number of persons had had work on the unemployment relief projects of the various governing authorities.^{1/}

Charts in the following pages show for the manufacturing, mining, transportation, trade and construction industries, the crude and corrected curves of employment since 1921, the seasonal adjustments being made by the Harvard method.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN 1936 AND 1935.

The table on page 7 summarizes the employment data for 1936, giving the average number of reporting firms and of their employees and the mean index numbers for the twelve months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1936. The changes since 1935 in these three sets of figures are also given, those for the indexes being shown in points as well as in percentages. With some exceptions, the 1936 figures are higher than those for the preceding year, but where the reverse is the case, the decline is indicated by a minus sign. The table calls only for brief explanation since the employment situation in the various localities and industries is discussed in considerable detail in subsequent pages.

According to this table, there was a gain of 5.1 p.c. in the number of reporting employers,^{2/} while that in the reported number of employees was 5.0 p.c. and the index increased by 4.3 p.c. in 1936 as compared with 1935. Of the last two comparisons, that between the index numbers affords the more reliable guide to changes in the employment situation, since allowance is made therein for the inclusion of new enterprises, as well as for the cessation of defunct businesses.

Heightened activity was recorded in all five economic areas in 1936 as compared with the preceding year. In the Maritime Provinces and Quebec the rate of increase was rather greater than in the Dominion as a whole, while in Ontario and British Columbia the improvement was not so marked. Thus, firms in Quebec employed nearly 35 p.c. of those added to payrolls, but only 28 p.c. of the total numbers employed in the co-operating establishments, and in the Maritimes these proportions were 9.7 p.c. and 8.0 p.c. respectively. On the other hand, Ontario, with 42.0 p.c. of the average employees, and British Columbia with 8.7 p.c., reported only 34.7 p.c. and 8.4 p.c., respectively, of the total number re-employed during the year. These discrepancies, of course, result from the different degrees of activity experienced by the industries predominating in the various economic areas.

1/ See footnote on page 5.

2/ A continued growth in the number of firms co-operating with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics must be noted in connection with the increases in the workers represented in the monthly surveys of employment. The gain in the former, however, does not wholly result from the establishment of new industries, nor from more regular co-operation on the part of those previously on the mailing list, but is also due to the fact that a steadily increasing number of firms are furnishing statistics in detail for locality and industry. Thus, the different branches of a business organization in various centres appear in the tabulation as separate firms in the centres where establishments are maintained. Similarly, employers appear under each of the industries for which separate reports are furnished. The number of firms as used here might more precisely be described as the number of reports tabulated, but the former expression is generally adhered to in accordance with statistical usage in other series and other countries, and also as presenting a better visualization of the nature of the enquiries. On the whole, the establishments now being added to the mailing list have payrolls that are smaller than the average, being in many cases the less well-known businesses.

Average Number of Reporting Firms, of their Employees and the Average Indexes for the Twelve Months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1936, together with the changes shown in these figures as compared with those for 1935.

Geographical or Industrial Unit	1 9 3 6			Change since 1935 in the			
	Average Number of Firms	Average Number of Employees	Average Indexes (1926=100)	Average Number of Firms ^{1/}	Average Number of Employees	Average Index Numbers	
			(Decrease indicated by the minus sign)				
<u>Economic Areas</u>						Points	P.C.
Maritime Provinces	679	78,446	109.4	30	4,534	5.7	5.5
Quebec.....	2,297	278,569	100.7	95	16,298	5.3	5.6
Ontario	4,301	411,397	106.7	221	16,184	3.4	3.3
Prairie Provinces.....	1,417	125,810	99.3	68	5,721	4.1	4.3
British Columbia	1,023	85,519	101.1	55	3,919	3.4	3.5
CANADA	9,717	979,741	103.7	469	46,656	4.3	4.3
<u>Cities</u>							
Montreal	1,328	138,313	92.1	41	7,708	4.8	5.5
Quebec City	170	12,661	95.2	5	58	- 1.7	- 1.8
Toronto	1,460	124,893	101.5	88	6,350	4.0	4.1
Ottawa	186	13,905	106.3	14	760	4.1	4.0
Hamilton	281	31,578	98.3	11	1,948	5.7	6.2
Windsor	172	16,495	121.3	7	927	6.3	5.5
Winnipeg	473	39,595	92.3	25	2,006	4.5	5.1
Vancouver	429	33,295	103.7	24	2,665	7.1	7.3
TOTAL, 8 LEADING CITIES.....	4,499	410,735	97.7	215	22,366	4.6	4.9
MANUFACTURING	5,710	522,756	103.4	230	35,092	6.3	6.5
Animal products, edible.....	296	23,815	123.5	20	1,644	6.2	5.3
Fur and products	60	1,890	90.4	3	23	- 1.4	- 1.5
Leather and products	294	22,090	108.3	14	817	3.7	3.5
Lumber and products.....	829	40,604	76.9	23	3,182	5.6	7.9
Musical instruments	35	1,319	46.2	-	239	8.4	22.2
Plant products, edible	460	33,433	115.4	24	2,722	8.7	8.2
Pulp and paper products	600	61,471	101.1	16	3,577	5.5	5.8
Rubber products	52	12,464	97.8	-	701	5.5	6.0
Textile products	1,013	100,953	117.7	48	5,729	6.1	5.5
Plant products, n.e.s.....	178	16,507	122.9	11	601	1.4	1.2
Wood distillates and extracts.	8	580	139.7	-	70	16.9	13.8
Chemicals and allied products.	200	11,354	138.1	10	1,103	9.2	7.1
Clay, glass and stone products	201	8,806	79.6	7	828	7.2	9.9
Electric light and power.....	98	14,733	116.7	-	543	4.2	3.7
Electrical apparatus	121	14,831	121.6	12	2,381	7.4	6.5
Iron and steel products.....	852	117,086	89.2	17	8,092	6.5	7.9
Non-ferrous metal products....	167	21,172	133.1	13	2,232	13.5	11.3
Non-metallic mineral products.	139	13,991	138.2	11	396	3.6	2.7
Miscellaneous.....	107	5,657	127.1	1	256	6.0	5.0
LOGGING	321	39,234	138.7	20	3,807	11.8	9.3
MINING	371	62,838	136.5	35	6,389	13.2	10.7
Coal	102	24,300	89.8	1	385	1.4	1.6
Metallic ores	188	30,991	256.0	32	4,928	37.6	17.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).....	81	7,547	110.1	2	1,076	15.3	16.1
COMMUNICATIONS	85	21,456	81.0	-	357	1.2	1.5
TRANSPORTATION	436	100,801	84.1	34	4,754	2.9	3.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE...	1,082	103,796	88.2	38	10,887	- 9.6	- 9.8
Building	699	22,499	55.4	30	99	-	-
Highway	350	50,342	135.5	9	14,524	-40.0	-22.8
Railway	33	30,955	77.6	- 1	3,538	8.8	12.8
SERVICES	464	27,028	124.5	13	1,550	6.3	5.3
TRADE	1,249	101,832	127.5	98	5,586	5.4	4.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	9,717	979,741	103.7	469	46,656	4.3	4.3

^{1/}See footnote 2 on page 6.

Although the general recovery in the cities was proportionately rather greater than in the country as a whole, it was not so marked as in the preceding year over 1934. Employing some 42 p.c. of the aggregate workers covered in the monthly surveys of employment, the co-operating firms in the eight industrial centres for which separate tabulations are made, reported nearly 48 p.c. of the total number added to the payrolls, while in 1935 some 60 p.c. of the net increase had been reported by firms operating in these cities.

The gains were, of course, not uniformly distributed among the various cities; Quebec showed a slight decline in activity, while in the remaining cities, the increases over 1935 ranged from four p.c. in Ottawa to 7.3 p.c. in Vancouver. Montreal recorded the largest gain in actual numbers involved, amounting to over 34 p.c. of the general increase in these municipalities, a quota that very slightly exceeded the proportion of workers in Montreal to the number employed in the eight cities, viz., 33.7 p.c. Toronto firms reported 28.4 p.c. of the total increase, but 30.4 p.c. of all the employees reported in the centres for which data are tabulated. Vancouver, with 8.1 p.c. of the aggregate staff, contributed 11.9 p.c. of the increase.

In 1936, as in the preceding year, the expansion in manufacturing was especially pronounced, there being an increase of 6.5 p.c. in the average index, as compared with that of 4.3 p.c. in all industries. Mining as a whole, logging and services also showed disproportionately large advances in 1936 as compared with 1935, while in trade the gain approximated the average for all industries. On the other hand, in communications and transportation, the rate of improvement was lower than in the above-named industrial divisions, although the percentage gains were higher than those recorded in 1935 over 1934. Railway construction reported decidedly greater activity than in the preceding year, while employment as reported by building contractors remained at the same level. Highway construction and maintenance, however, showed curtailment, so that employment in the construction group as a whole declined by 9.8 p.c., as compared with 1935. This was partly due to the reabsorption of many former highway workers into other industries as the general situation improved, changes in the unemployment relief policies of the various governments also influencing considerably the situation ^{1/}in this line of work.

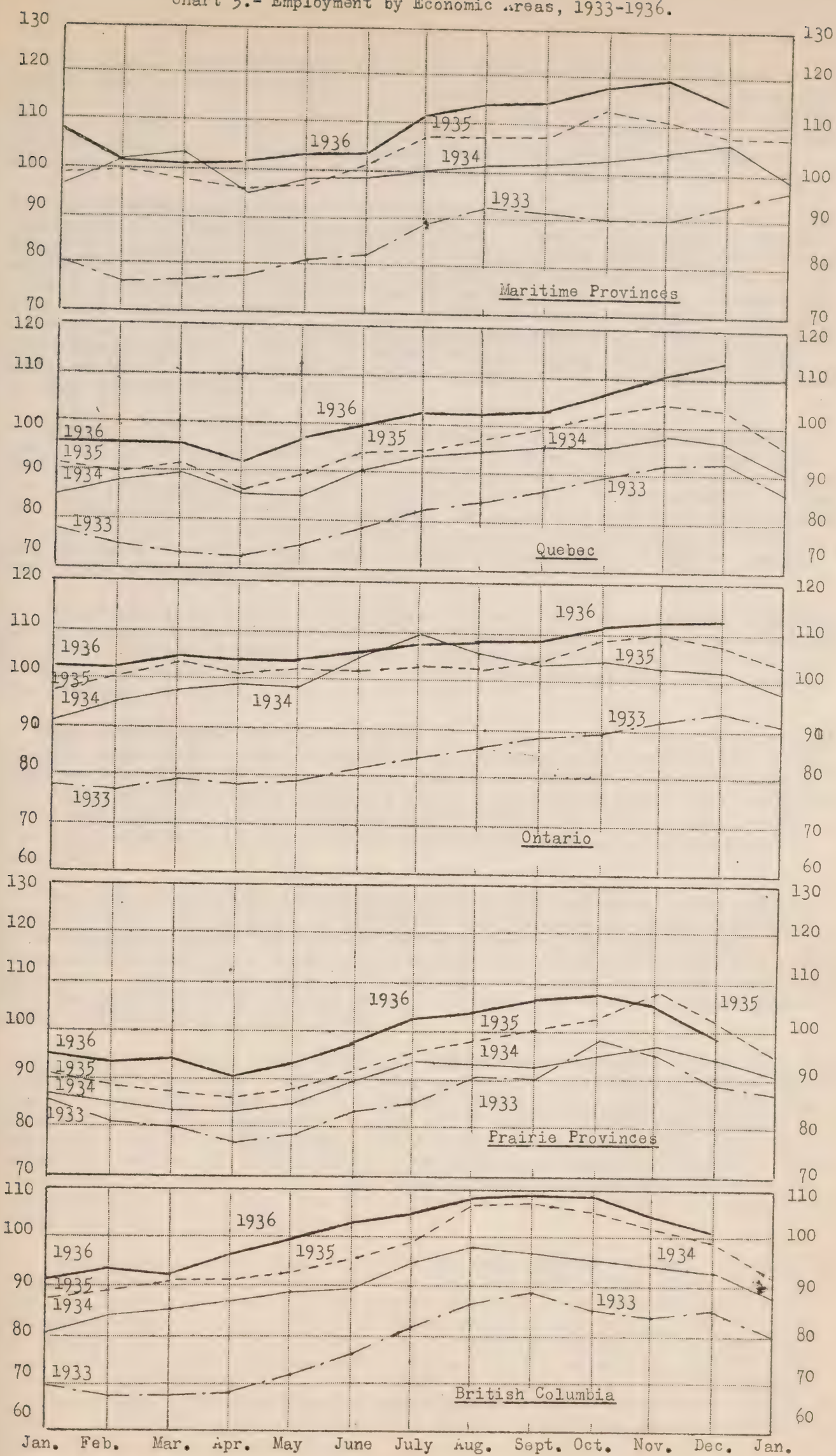
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The improvement in industrial activity during 1936 extended in greater or lesser degree to all five economic areas. The situation at the end of 1936 was better in each of these districts than it had been at the opening of the year, and except in the Prairies, was also more favourable than at the end of any of the preceding four years. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, taken as a unit, the index was slightly lower than at the close of 1935, but was higher than towards the end of 1934, 1933 and 1932. The greatest proportional gain between the 1936 low and high points occurred in Quebec, where the maximum of activity was at Dec. 1; the index then stood at 112.6, being 21.2 points higher than the minimum of 91.4 recorded at Apr. 1. Employment in all five economic areas was greater, on the average, than in the twelve months of 1935, being also at a more satisfactory level than in 1934, 1933 or 1932. In the Maritime Provinces, there was a gain of 5.5 p.c. in the 1936 mean over that for 1935, in Quebec of 5.6 p.c., in Ontario, of 3.3 p.c., in the Prairies, of 4.3 p.c. and in British Columbia, of 3.5 p.c.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Provinces fluctuated rather less in 1936 than had been the case in 1935; moderate improvement at the first of the year was followed by declines in the next two months. The trend then became favourable, continuing so from Apr. 1 until Nov. 1, when the index, at 119.4, was higher than in any other month since Sept. 1, 1930. Seasonal curtailment on a greater than average scale took place at the beginning of December, 1936, approximately 3,000 persons being released from the payrolls of the co-operating firms. In spite of this pronounced decline, employment continued at a relatively high level, the index being higher than at Dec. 1 in any previous year of the record, including Dec. 1, 1929, when the falling-off had been outstandingly large, resulting in the dismissal of nearly 7,600 workers by the co-operating firms. The index, at 115.3 at Dec. 1, 1936, was 7.2 points higher than at the opening of the year, being also 7.8 points above the Dec. 1, 1935, level. The aggregate payrolls of the 679 reporting employers in the Maritime Provinces averaged 78,446 persons in 1936; in the year before, 649 firms had employed a mean of 73,912 men and women. The 1936 average index, at 109.4, was higher than in any of the last five years.

1/ See footnote on page 5.

Chart 5.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1933-1936.



The index in manufacturing as a whole was consistently higher throughout the year than in 1935, the mean being 102.0, as compared with 95.9 in 1935 and 91.8 in 1934. The Dec. 1, 1936, index, at 107.4, was 13.1 p.c. higher than at the opening of the year, and eight p.c. higher than in the same month in the preceding year. The greatest improvement was in the pulp and paper, lumber and iron and steel industries, while the index in textiles was also rather higher, on the average, than in 1935.

Unsatisfactory export conditions continued to affect transportation, as in the last few years, although this industry afforded, on the whole, a slightly greater volume of employment in 1936 than in 1935. Communications generally showed moderate improvement over 1935. Construction on the whole was somewhat more active, being brisker in most months of last year than in the same period of 1935. Services and trade also registered a generally higher level of activity. Mining, except at May 1 and June 1, showed some improvement, the index averaging 106.7, compared with 104.2 in the preceding year. Logging was rather brisker than in 1935, but was not so active as in 1934, the index of employment averaging 162.5, as compared with 160.0 in 1935, and with 203.0 in 1934.

Quebec.— With only one exception, the general trend of employment from May 1 to Dec. 1 was favourable in Quebec, the gains, on the whole, being on a larger scale than those noted in the preceding year. The index rose from its 1936 low of 91.4 at Apr. 1 to its maximum of 112.6 at Nov. 1, or by over 23 p.c. Employment in the year just closed fluctuated between rather wider limits than in 1935, the index advancing by over 21 points between the trough and the peak, as compared with a variation of some 19 points in the preceding year. Activity in each month of 1936 was greater than in the corresponding month of 1935.

The labour forces of the 2,297 co-operating employers varied between 252,688 and 312,279 workers at the dates of minimum and maximum activity, respectively, averaging 278,569 for the twelve months, while the mean index was 100.7; the 1935 average of the 2,202 reporting firms was 262,271, and the index averaged 95.4, while in the preceding year it was 91.7.

Employment in manufacturing as a whole was brisker during the entire year than in 1935, improvement in this comparison being indicated each month, while the 1936 index averaged 103.3, or 6.2 p.c. higher than in the preceding year. Practically all classes of manufacturing recorded a larger volume of employment; the improvement in the major groups, — lumber, pulp and paper, textiles and iron and steel, — was especially important, in view of the large number of workers engaged in such industries.

The index of employment in communications remained unchanged in 1936. There was a small advance, on the whole, in transportation. In the logging group, activity was substantially greater in eight of the twelve months; the index averaged 219.8, as against 192.2 in 1935. Mining was decidedly more active in 1936 than for several years past, largely due to gains in the metallic ore branch; the mining index averaged 184.4 as against 144.5 in the year before. Services and trade also showed greater activity during the year under review.

Ontario.— An average staff of 411,397 employees was registered by the 4,301 firms furnishing data in Ontario; the mean index was 106.7 in 1936, or 3.4 points higher than in the preceding year, when the payrolls of the 4,080 co-operating establishments had averaged 395,213. Employment, on the whole, showed slightly less fluctuation during 1936 than in preceding years, there being a range of only about 10½ points between the maximum and minimum indexes, as compared with that of 12 points in 1935, and of nearly 19 points in 1934. The situation each month was better than in the corresponding period of 1935, the Dec. 1 index, at 112.9, being 5.5 p.c. higher than at the same date of the preceding year.

Manufacturers, on the whole, reported decidedly greater activity throughout 1936, employment generally being in larger volume than in any other year since 1930. As in 1935, the index in 1936 was slightly higher than that of factory employment in the second great manufacturing province — Quebec, while in 1934 and 1933 the opposite had been the case. This was mainly due to a revival of activity in the iron and steel industries, which are especially important in the industrial composition of Ontario; a comparison of the data shows that the heavy industries in this province have experienced a relatively greater measure of recovery than has been the case in Quebec. On the other hand, the indexes in lumber and textiles continued substantially higher in the latter than in Ontario.

Employment in pulp and paper, lumber, textile, metal, food and other factories was brisker throughout the year than in 1935, in each case also showing decided improvement between the opening and the close of the year under review. Iron and steel advanced steadily from Jan. 1 to May 1, 1936, succeeded by contractions in the next four months; the trend was again distinctly upward in the last quarter of the year. The contra-seasonal gains at Dec. 1 brought the index to 100.5, being then 11.7 p.c. higher than at the opening of the year. The index averaged 94.7, as compared with 88.1 in 1935, 72.1 in 1934, 58.3 in 1933 and 64.3 in 1932. In the textile group, activity gained month by month from Jan. 1 until Apr. 1, and expansion was also indicated in August, September and October; at the Oct. 1 maximum, the index was 6.7 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, and in spite of the seasonal curtailment indicated at the beginning of December, it was then still 6.5 points above the Jan. 1 index. The 1936 mean of 112.3 was over four points above that of the previous year.

Operations in logging camps throughout 1936 were at a relatively high level in comparison with the last few years, the index averaging 116.6, as compared with 107.4 in 1935, 95.9 in 1934 and 47.9 in 1933. Mining was particularly active, employment in the autumn and early winter reaching the highest level in the record; at Dec. 1 the index was 239.0, while in the twelve months it averaged 217.6, as compared with 185.8 in 1935, 154.5 in 1934 and 127.2 in 1933. The extraction of metallic ores, which accounts for most of the persons engaged in mining in Ontario, continued at an unusually high level during the year just passed, international monetary conditions again providing an important stimulus to production. The number employed in communications was very slightly greater than in 1935. Transportation, in each month of 1936, was brisker than in the corresponding month of the preceding year, and the mean index was 80.0, or several points higher than that of 75.9 in 1935, being also higher than in any other year since 1932. Construction generally afforded less employment, partly a result of the changes in the unemployment relief policies; private and commercial building, however, was in rather greater volume than in the preceding year. The index for construction as a whole averaged 91.3 in the twelve months of 1936, compared with 118.9 in 1935, 158.8 in 1934, 86.2 in 1933 and 101.1 in 1932. Services also reported greater activity than in the year before, to some extent reflecting improvement in the tourist trade. The volume of employment in trade was also greater throughout 1936 than in the preceding year, the index averaging 134.3 or 3.6 points higher than in 1935.

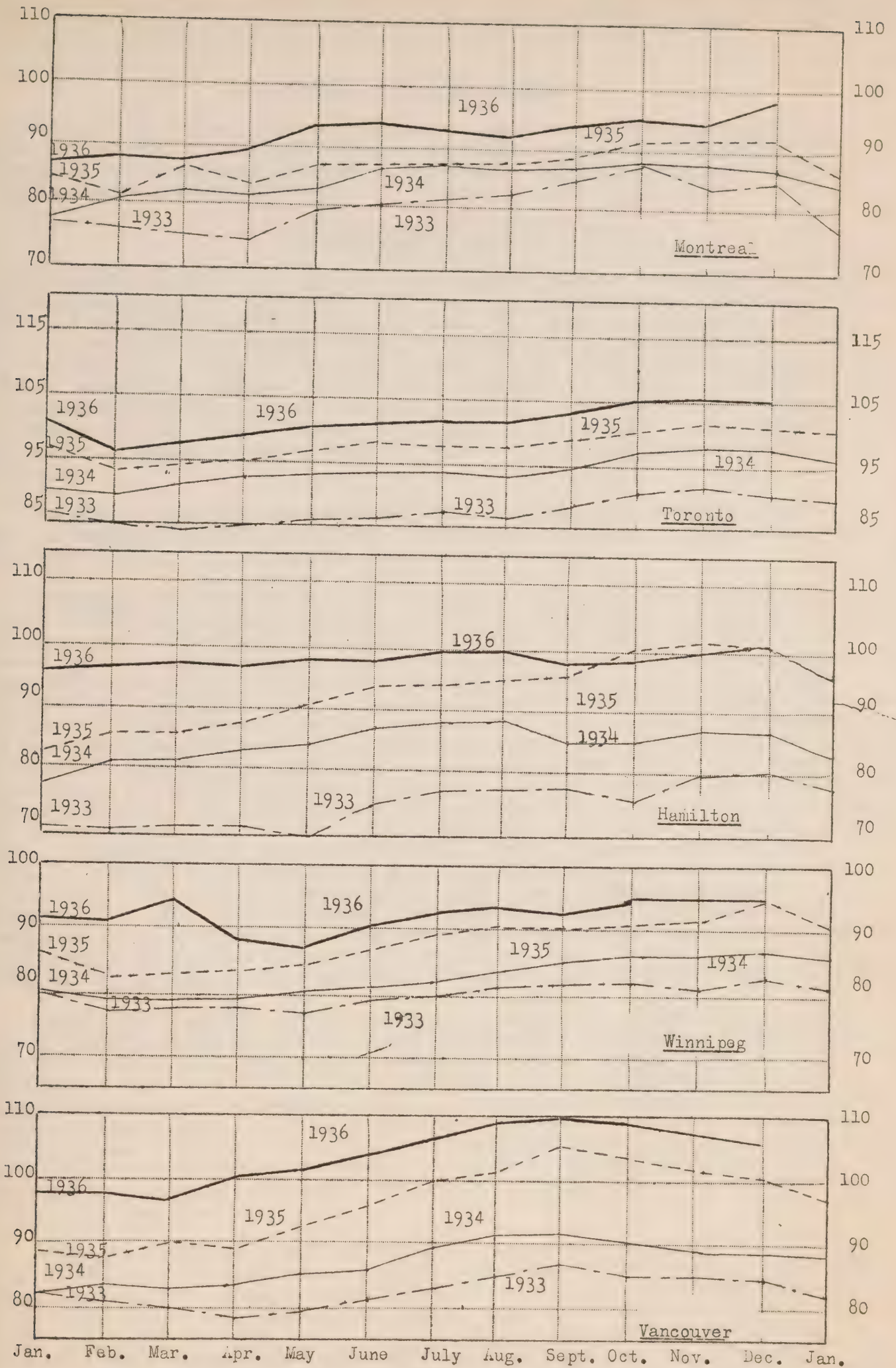
Prairie Provinces.— Employment in the Prairie Provinces showed rather less variation than in the preceding year, the index ranging from 90.5 at Apr. 1 to 108.6 at the beginning of October, as compared with a spread of some 21 points between the 1935 high and low. The general situation at the beginning of most months was better than at the same date of the year before, but in the last two months, the index numbers were lower; however, that for Oct. 1 was the highest since Nov. 1, 1931. The average for the twelve months under review was 99.3, or 4.1 points more than in the preceding year. The 1,417 employers furnishing data in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta had an average staff of 125,810 persons during the year, while in 1935, the 1,349 co-operating firms reported an average payroll of 120,089 workers.

As has been pointed out in previous annual reviews of employment, the population of the Prairies depends to such an extent upon agriculture that much distress results from any dislocation of the world wheat market, and from unsatisfactory crop conditions, such as the 1936 drought. This latter is reflected in the lowered employment indexes shown towards the close of the last year. Nevertheless, activity in manufacturing, mining, transportation and communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade in the Prairie Provinces was generally greater during 1936 than in the preceding year. Within the manufacturing group, there were advances in the textile, pulp and paper, lumber, iron and steel and some other industries. Logging was quieter in most months of the year, the index averaging 63.2, compared with 100.8 in 1935.

British Columbia.— The 1,023 firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 85,519 employees, while in the preceding year a mean of 81,600 was reported by 969 employers; the 1936 index averaged 101.1, as compared with 97.7 in 1935. In these years, it was higher than in 1934, 1933, 1932 or 1931.

All groups of manufacturing indicated heightened activity during the year under review. The lumber, pulp and paper, textile, iron and steel and other factories reported a decidedly better situation at the end of 1936 than at the beginning, while the indexes also averaged higher than in the preceding year. Logging showed improvement, although employment in this and other branches of the lumber industries continued to suffer from the decline in world demand, the indexes still being at a low level in comparison with most years of the record. Mining, transportation, communications, services and trade were brisker practically throughout 1936, the mean index in each of

Chart 6.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1933-1936.



these being higher than in 1935, when they were, in turn, higher than in 1934 and 1933. On the other hand, construction was not so active in the year under review as it had been in 1935.

INDEX NUMBERS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Monthly index numbers by economic areas are shown for the last three years in Table 1, which also gives annual averages since 1921. The course of employment in these areas during the last few years is depicted in Chart 5, the curves being based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Improvement in industrial employment was reported in seven of the eight centres for which statistics are segregated, viz., Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Quebec City there was a slight recession. The gains were relatively greater during 1936 in Hamilton and Vancouver than in the other cities. As in 1935, the recovery in these cities, which during 1933 and 1934 had been generally at a slower rate than in the Dominion as a whole, was in 1936 slightly more pronounced. Their index numbers showed an average advance of 4.9 p.c., as compared with the general increase of 4.3 p.c. in the Dominion. The continued improvement in manufacturing and trade in recent months largely accounts for this situation.

The reports show that employment was again maintained at a generally higher level in Ottawa and Windsor than in the other centres above-named, while as in 1935, the lowest indexes were indicated in Montreal and Winnipeg.

Montreal.— The staffs of the 1,328 Montreal firms making returns averaged 138,313 persons, while the mean index, at 92.1, was 5.5 p.c. higher than that for the preceding year. The fluctuations in employment in 1936 were different from those of 1935; however, gains were made in eight months, and these provided work for a rather larger number of persons than had been added to the reported staffs in the preceding year. The index rose from 86.4 at Jan. 1, 1936, to 98.3 at the beginning of December, when activity was at its highest since the early autumn of 1931. Manufacturing generally was more active in every month of the year under review; the index averaged 95.8, as compared with 89.8 in 1935. The vegetable food group showed a higher level during eleven months of last year than in the same months of the year preceding, the average index being higher. The printing, publishing and paper goods, textile, iron and steel and other divisions reported substantial improvement, on the whole, as compared with 1935. The communications index was fractionally lower. Transportation was quieter in most months, the index averaging 90.5 p.c. of the 1926 average, as compared with 92.1 in 1935. Construction firms reported slightly larger payrolls during the greater part of 1936, their employment average during the year being rather better; towards the close of 1936, public works were undertaken for the relief of unemployment which greatly improved the situation. In trade, the index throughout the year under review was higher than in 1935; the annual average was several points higher, at 127.9.

Quebec City.— The 1936 variation between the minimum and the maximum of employment in Quebec amounted to a little more than six points in the index, a range much less than that of nearly fourteen points in 1935, when the average index, at 96.9, was slightly above that of 95.2 in the year under review. The staffs of the 170 employers furnishing data averaged 12,661, as compared with the mean of 12,719 reported by 165 firms in 1935. Activity in manufacturing generally was at a slightly higher level, the mean index standing at 97.5, as against 95.6 in the preceding year. Leather plants, on the whole, were rather busier than in 1935, and other branches of manufacturing also showed a betterment. Employment in transportation and construction, on the whole, was quieter.

Toronto.— Employment improved moderately during eight months of 1936; at the close of the year, the index was five points higher than at the beginning, while the annual mean of 101.5 compared favourably with that of 97.5 for 1935. The employees of the 1,460 firms co-operating during the year under review averaged 124,893, while in the year before the mean payroll of the 1,372 reporting employers was 118,543. The manufacturing industries showed a better situation each month of 1936 than in 1935, and the average index of 99.2 was nearly five points higher. Within this group, vegetable food, iron and steel, textile, printing and publishing and other manufacturing industries reported greater employment in the twelve months under review. The gains in iron and steel works were most marked; nevertheless, activity in this division continues relatively dull, the index averaging only 82.2 p.c. of the 1926 average as 100.

Transportation during 1936 showed steady improvement over the preceding year, the index averaging 93.4, as compared with 89.4 in 1935. Communications again afforded slightly less employment; there was also a moderate falling-off in construction, in which the mean index was only 58.6. Trading establishments, on the other hand, showed heightened activity; the index averaged 126.9 in 1936, as compared with 123.7 in the preceding year.

Ottawa.— There were advances in Ottawa during six months of last year, as compared with eight monthly increases in 1935. However, the number of persons added to the payrolls of the co-operating employers was greater in 1936, when the index averaged 106.3, compared with 102.2 in the preceding year. Manufacturing reported a rather larger volume of employment; lumber and other plants showed greater activity, but pulp and paper mills reported no general change. Construction was slacker, while trade was more active than in 1935. An average payroll of 13,905 workers was employed by the 186 firms whose data were received, as compared with the 1935 average of 13,145 reported by 172 employers.

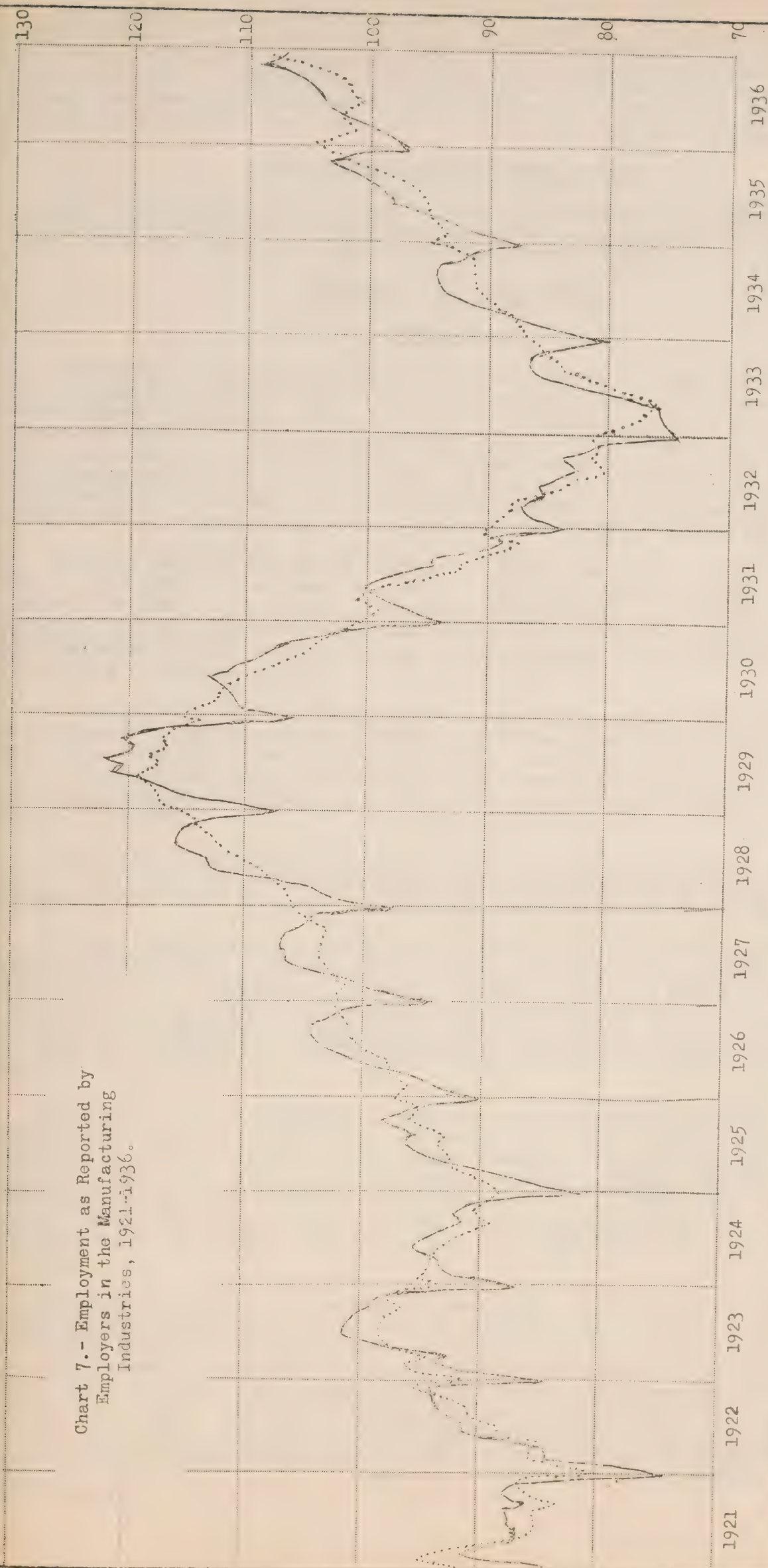
Hamilton.— Employment in Hamilton in 1936 did not increase to so great an extent as in 1935, but the mean index for the year under review, at 98.3, was higher than that of 92.6 in the preceding year. The 281 co-operating firms reported an average working force of 31,578 persons; in 1935, 270 establishments had 29,630 workers, on the average. Manufacturing showed gains in many months, being generally more active than in 1935. Iron and steel, electrical appliances, textiles and other groups of factory employment, on the whole, reported improvement over 1935. As in most of the cities for which data are tabulated, construction in Hamilton was at a low level, the index averaging 49.4, compared with 53.4 in the preceding year. On the other hand, trade afforded greater employment in 1936.

Windsor.— The index number of employment in Windsor averaged 121.3 and the recorded payrolls of the 172 co-operating firms averaged 16,495 workers in 1936, compared with the mean index of 115.0 and 15,568 employees in 165 establishments reported during the preceding year; in 1929, when employment was at its maximum for this record, the average index was 153.2. Manufacturing showed general improvement, the index averaging 129.9, or 6.2 points higher than in 1935. Heightened activity, on the whole, was indicated in automobile and other factories. Employment in construction continued in very small volume, the index at 32.3 being only fractionally higher than in the preceding year. Owing to the employment policy followed by some firms in Windsor, it frequently happens that activity at the date of these enquiries is at a lower level than on many other days in the month; the practice of reducing working hours rather than personnel is also an especially important factor in the situation in that centre.

Winnipeg.— Conditions in this city continued to improve moderately, but employment was still dull, the index being lower than in any other leading city, except Montreal. Owing to its geographical position, Winnipeg has been particularly affected by the agricultural situation, as well as by other unsatisfactory factors of more general application. Improvement was noted in only five months, the difference between the low and the high index of employment being eight points. The mean index for the year was 92.3, compared with 87.8 in 1935. The manufacturing division as a whole was brisker in every month of the year under review than in 1935; considerable improvement occurred in iron and steel, food, textile and other factories. Transportation, construction and trade generally reported a larger volume of employment. An average staff of 39,595 was employed by the 473 firms whose data were received during the twelve months under review, compared with 37,529 reported by 448 establishments in 1935.

Vancouver.— During 1935, employment in Vancouver had advanced during six months; the 1936 period of expansion extended over seven months, while the index averaged 103.7, or 7.1 points more than in the preceding year. The Dec. 1 index, at 106.0, compared favourably with that of 97.2 recorded at Jan. 1; in 1935, however, there had been a gain of 11.6 points between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1. Data were furnished by 429 employers with an average payroll of 33,295 workers in 1936, while in 1935 the means were 405 establishments and 30,630 employees. The unemployment existing in Vancouver, as in other industrial centres, is doubtless greater than would be indicated by these surveys of employment, owing to the unemployed transients who gravitate there, although they may never have appeared on any of the payrolls reported by Vancouver establishments. The situation in that city is aggravated by the milder winters enjoyed as compared with other parts of Canada.

Chart 7.- Employment as Reported by
Employers in the Manufacturing
Industries, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

Manufacturing showed improvement over 1935 during most months of 1936, when the index averaged 105.6, or 10.1 points higher than in the year before. In most months, the lumber trade showed heightened activity, and other manufactures were also generally brisker. The indexes for communications, transportation, services and trade in each case averaged higher than in 1935; there was a slight advance in construction, but the index continued low, averaging only 59.9 during the twelve months.

Index Numbers in Eight Leading Cities.

Index Numbers by cities are given in Table 2, and Chart 6 illustrates the fluctuations of employment in the larger industrial centres during the last few years, the curves being based upon the figures given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

MANUFACTURING.

Employment in manufacturing generally increased month by month from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, some 62,800 men and women being added to the staffs of the co-operating establishments during this period. In 1935, there had been advances from the first of the year to Nov. 1, or during ten months, while no previous year has shown more than nine consecutive monthly advances. Seasonal losses on a scale less than average in the experience of the years, 1921-1935, were noted at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1936; the result was that the index at the latter, after adjustment for seasonal influences, stood at 108.1, a level higher than in any other month since midsummer of 1930.

The crude index at the end of the year, at 107.0, was 10.5 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, 1936, this increase over the twelve months exceeding the average advance indicated between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in the period 1921-1935. Employment in each month of 1936 was in greater volume than at the same date in the preceding year, while the unadjusted index at the 1936 maximum of 109.0 at Oct. 1, was higher than in any other month since Aug. 1, 1930.

Statistics were received during 1936 from some 5,710 manufacturers employing, on the average, 522,756 operatives, as compared with the average of 487,664 reported by the 5,480 establishments making returns in 1935. The index averaged 103.4 p.c. of the 1926 payrolls of the co-operating firms, as compared with a mean of 97.1 in the preceding year, 90.2 in 1934, 80.9 in 1933, 84.4 in 1932, 95.3 in 1931, 109.0 in 1930 and 117.1 in 1929.

Index numbers are prepared for 45 different divisions and sub-divisions of factory employment; in 41 of these, employment on the whole was in greater volume than in 1935; in two it was unchanged, while in the remaining two it was not so brisk.

The most pronounced gains during 1936 occurred in the iron and steel and other metal, textile, lumber, vegetable food, chemical and clay, glass and stone divisions. The mean index in iron and steel advanced from 82.7 in 1935, to 89.2 in the year under review, or by 7.9 p.c.; this gain is of particular importance as indicative of a continued upward movement in the production of capital goods, the recovery from the low point of the depression having originated in the production of goods for immediate consumption.

The highest level of employment, relatively to the 1926 basic average, was maintained in the edible animal, leather, vegetable food, textile (notably silk, woollen and knitting mills), tobacco and beverage, chemical, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, rolling mill, automobile, heating appliance, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufactures. On the other hand, the indexes in fur, lumber, musical instrument, rubber, cotton, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel works as a whole, were lower than the average for all manufacturing industries.

Animal Products- Edible.- During 1936, employment in this group showed advances during six months, the index rising from its minimum of 107.2 at Mar. 1 to 142.5 at the maximum at the beginning of August; in the preceding year, the period of expansion had extended over five months, but the maxima in 1935 and 1936 were practically the same. The mean index in the animal food group, however, at 123.5, was over six points higher than in 1935; fish-preserving and meat-packing plants and dairies contributed to this improvement. The payrolls of the 296 employers furnishing statistics averaged 23,815 workers, varying between 20,564 at Mar. 1 and 27,640 at the beginning of August; in the year before, 275 co-operating firms reported a mean working force of 22,171 persons.

Leather and Products.- Leather factories, on the whole, afforded more employment throughout 1936 than in 1935. An average staff of 22,090 employees was recorded by the 294 co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 108.3, as compared with 104.6 in 1935, 95.8 in 1934 and 90.5 in 1933. Footwear factories showed moderate improvement, and there were also gains in tanneries and in the production of other leather goods.

Lumber Products.- The seasonal fluctuations indicated in the lumber trades during 1936 differed from those of the preceding year. Although the 1935 period of expansion had extended over only six months, the increases then reported had exceeded those indicated during seven months of the year under review. However, the succeeding seasonal declines were also smaller than during the autumn and early winter of 1935, and the average index, at 76.9, was between five and six points higher. The payrolls of the 829 firms furnishing data, on the average, ranged between 46,237 persons at the beginning of August, and 33,314 at Jan. 1, averaging 40,604 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1935 mean of 37,422 employed in 806 establishments. Rough and dressed lumber mills, stimulated by an increased demand arising from improved industrial conditions at home and abroad, were more active in every month than at the same period of the year before. Gains in this comparison were also noted, on the whole, in furniture and other lumber-using plants.

Musical Instruments.- Employment in musical instrument factories was more active than in 1935, according to statements from 35 firms whose staffs averaged 1,319. The mean index stood at 46.2 in 1936, compared with 37.8 in the preceding year. The production of wireless apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which continues to be seriously affected by the popularity of radios, as well as by other unfavourable factors of a more general character.

Plant Products, Edible.- Employment in vegetable food factories generally was brisker in 1936 than in the preceding year; canneries reported decided improvement, and chocolate and confectionery, bread and bakery and some other divisions of the group also recorded larger payrolls. An average working force of 33,433 persons was registered by the 460 reporting establishments, the number of operatives ranging between 27,814 at Feb. 1, and 46,908 at the beginning of October. The mean, general index was 115.4 in 1936, compared with 106.7 in the year before.

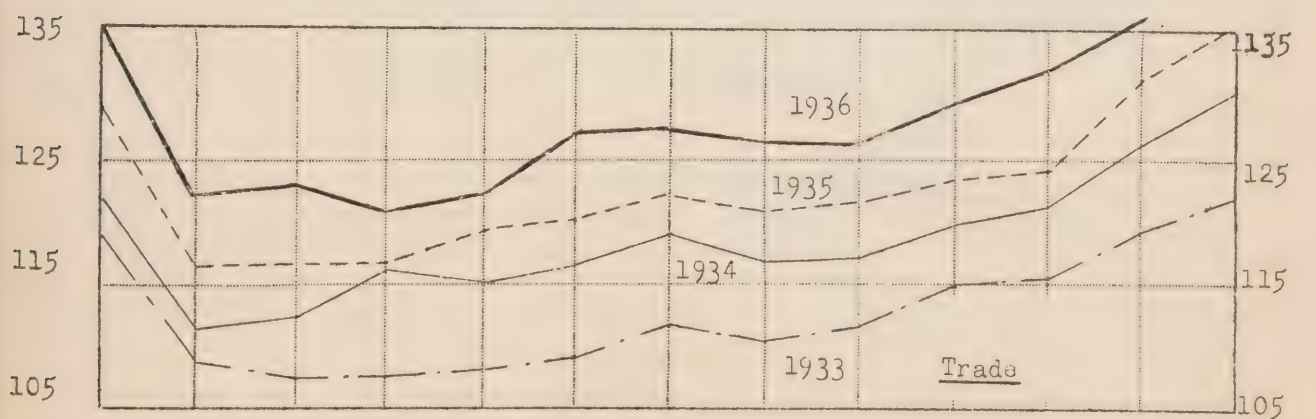
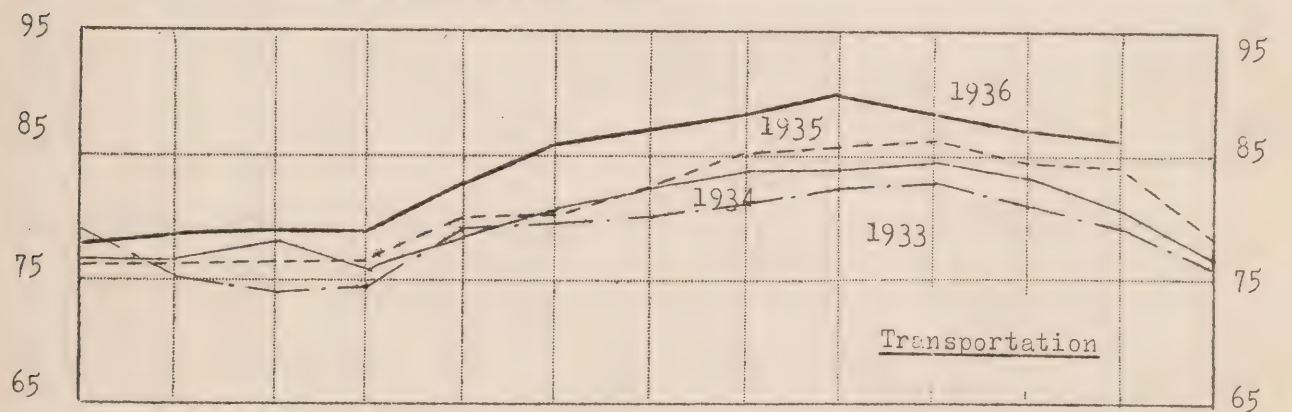
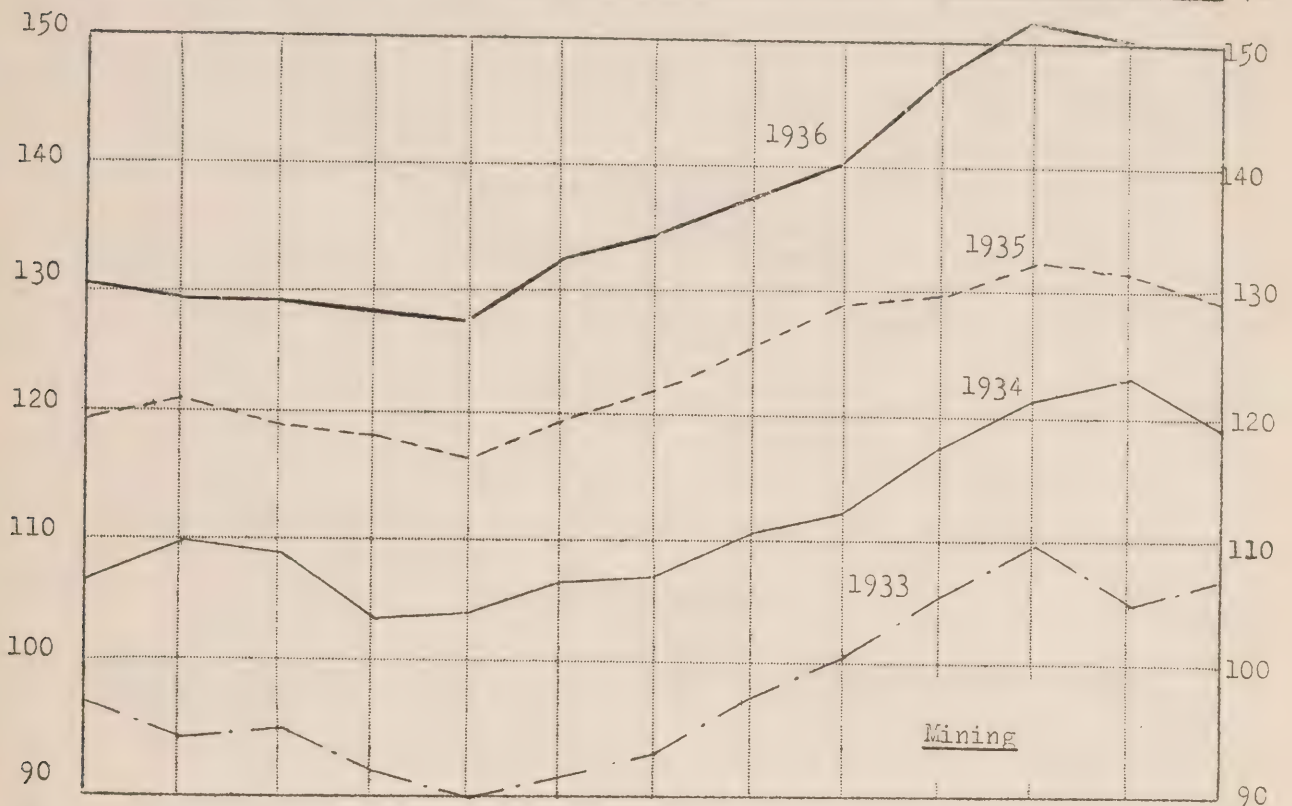
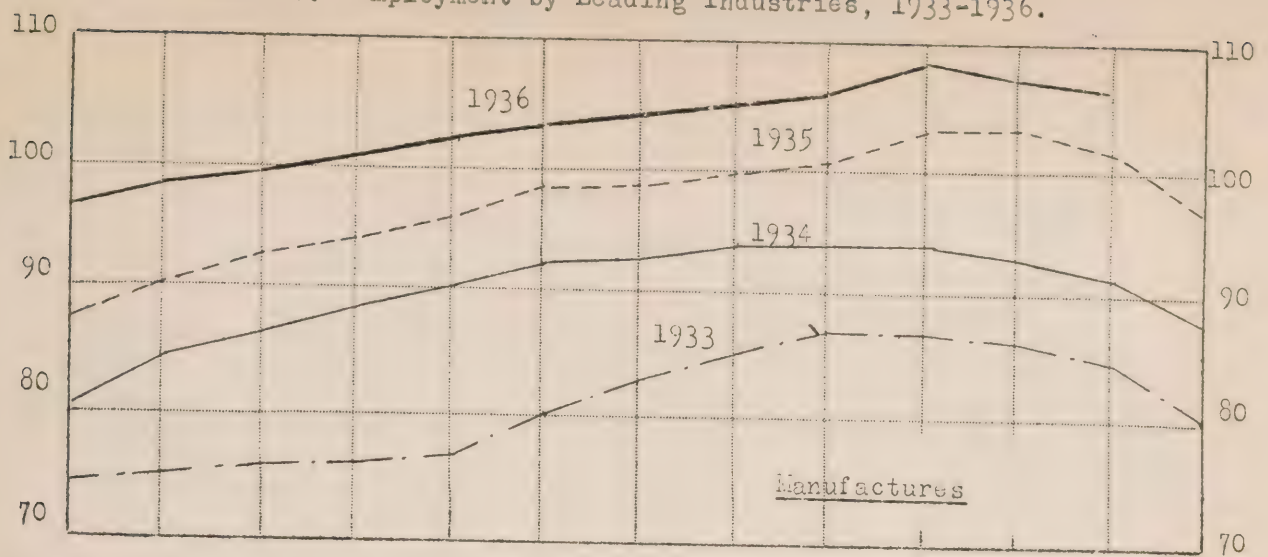
Pulp and Paper.- The pulp and paper industries continued to reflect a certain measure of recovery in the foreign and domestic market, employment throughout 1936 averaging higher than in the preceding year. The trend was favourable in eight months and at the beginning of December, the index, standing at 105.5, was over nine p.c. higher than at the beginning of the year, being also higher by 6.9 p.c. than at Dec. 1, 1935. The reported staffs of 600 establishments averaged 61,471 employees, and the index 101.1, as compared with the mean index of 95.6 in the preceding year, when 584 plants had employed 57,894 men and women. Employment in 1936 was generally greater in each of the three divisions of the group - pulp and paper, printing and publishing and paper goods.

Rubber Products.- Activity in rubber factories showed quite steady improvement in 1936, and was in greater volume than in 1935, the mean index being 97.8, as compared with 92.3 in the year before. The Dec. 1 index, at 101.2, was ten p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, 1936. The payrolls of the 52 plants supplying information during 1936 averaged 12,464, ranging between 11,722 workers at Jan. 1, and 13,150 at the beginning of October. In the preceding year, the employees had averaged 11,763, the number of establishments being the same.

Textile Products.- The textile industries continued active during 1936, employment being at a much higher level than was reported in manufacturing as a whole; the index at 120.8 at the end of the year was higher by 7.5 points than at the beginning of January, being also higher than at Dec. 1 in the preceding year. The index in each month of 1936 was above that in the same period of 1935, while the twelve-month mean stood at 117.7, as compared with 111.6 in 1935. An average staff of 100,953 was employed by the co-operating manufacturers, who averaged 1,014; in 1935, 965 firms reported 95,224 employees. The cotton, woollen, silk, hosiery and knitting, garment and other branches of this group shared in the generally upward movement.

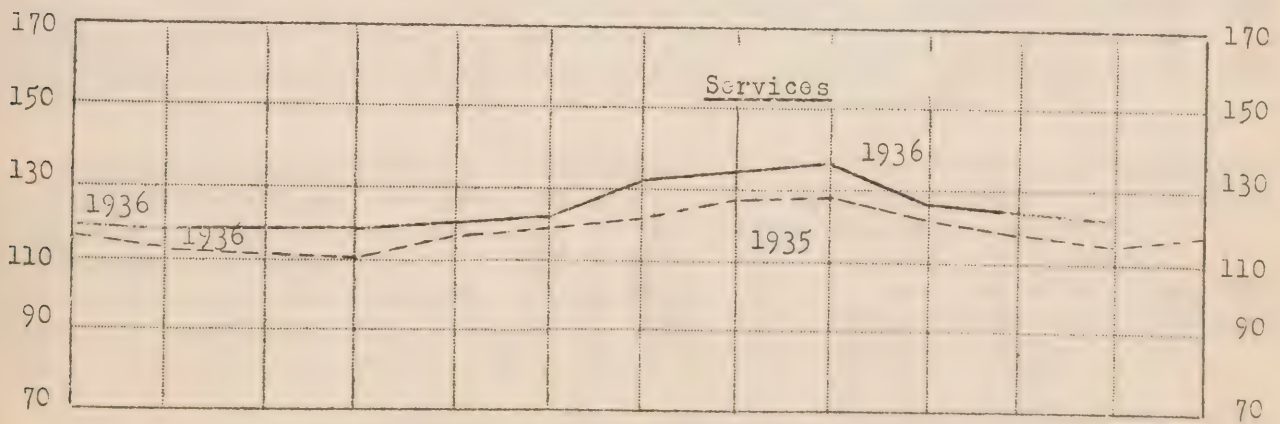
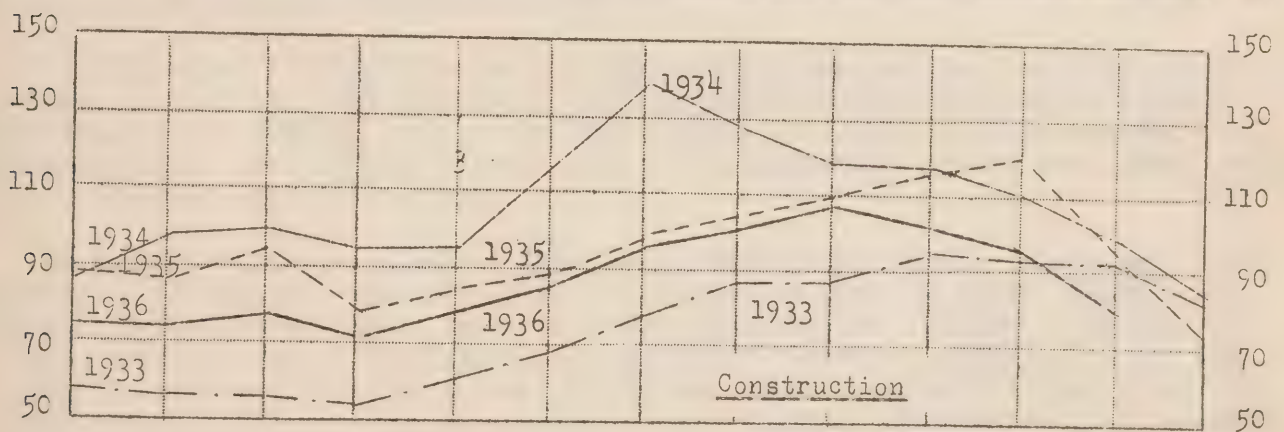
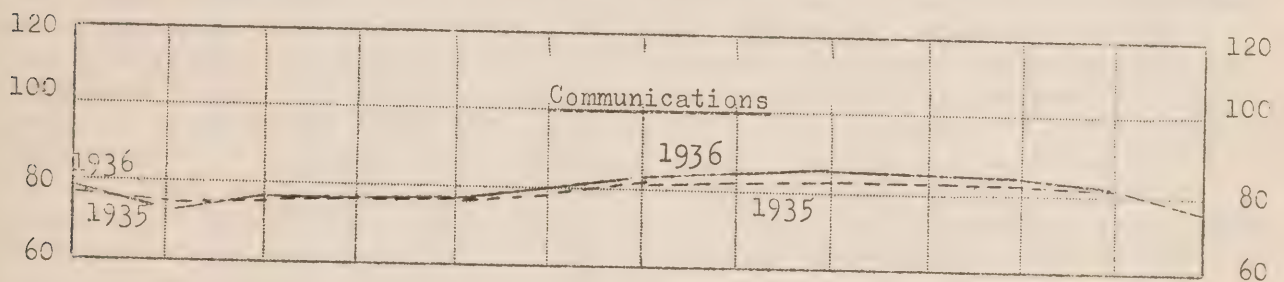
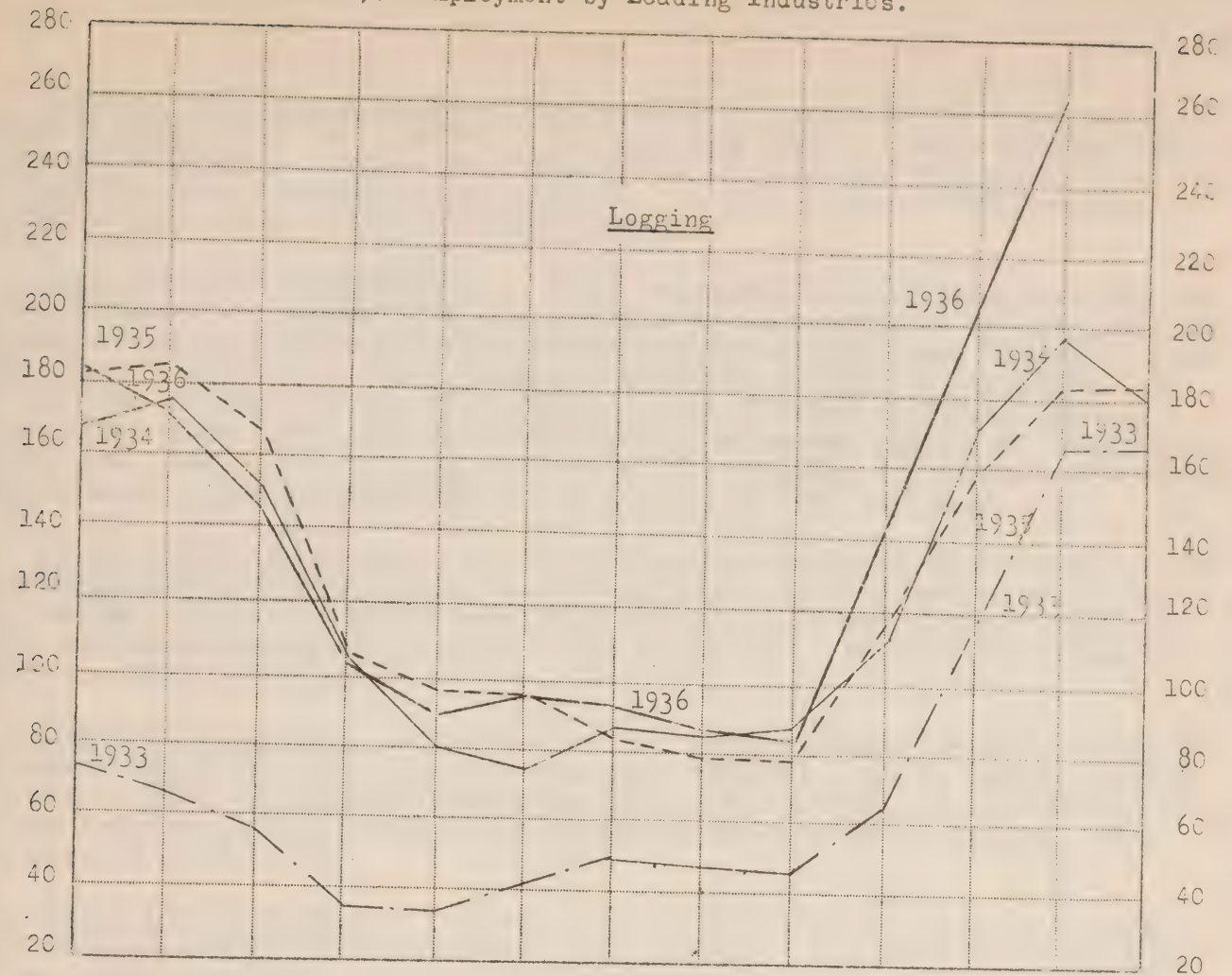
Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.- Statements were compiled from 178 firms, whose working forces averaged 16,507 persons. The mean index was 122.9 in 1936, as compared with 121.5 in 1935. Tobacco factories were quieter during some months of the year under review, while steady improvement was noted in beverage establishments.

Chart 8.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1933-1936.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

Chart 9.- Employment by Leading Industries.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

Chemical and Allied Products.-- The level of employment in this group was substantially higher than that reported in the preceding year; the index averaged 138.1, as compared with 128.9 in 1935. An average staff of 11,354 was registered by the 200 employers whose statistics were tabulated. In 1935, a mean of 190 firms had reported working forces averaging 10,251 persons.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.-- While employment in these industries was still greatly depressed as compared with earlier years of the record when building had been active, the situation was nevertheless better than in any other year since 1931. The index number averaged 79.6, while in 1935 it was 72.4; in 1933, at the minimum, it was 55.6, and in 1929, the year of maximum activity, it stood at 126.2. For the twelve months under review, 201 factories reported an average payroll of 8,806 persons, ranging from 7,143 at Feb. 1, 1936, to 9,857 at the beginning of September. The firms making returns in the preceding year had an average of 7,978 employees.

Electric Light and Power.-- The number reported as engaged about electric light and power plants was larger in each month of 1936 than in the preceding year. The index averaged 116.7, as compared with 112.5 in 1935, while the aggregate staffs of the 98 co-operating producers averaged 14,733 during 1936. The trend was steadily upward from Feb. 1 to Sept. 1.

Electrical Apparatus.-- Employment in this division, which includes a considerable proportion of the firms producing radios and equipment, was in larger volume in 1936 than in 1935. The 121 reporting firms had, on the average, 14,831 workers, and the mean index was 121.6, as compared with 109 employers of 12,450 persons, and a mean index of 114.2 in 1935.

Iron and Steel Products.-- Iron and steel works have shown important increases since the low point of the depression in these industries was reached in 1933; during 1934 and 1935, substantial improvement was indicated, while the favourable movement continued generally in evidence throughout 1936. The usual contraction at the opening of last year was followed by marked recovery until May 1. The tendency was then downward in the next four months, while the upward trend was resumed at the beginning of October, and there were large gains at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1. The index, at its 1936 peak of 94.1 at May 1, was 10.8 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, being also higher than in any other month since May of 1931. The Dec. 1 index, at 92.1, compared favourably with that of 86.8 indicated at the same date in the preceding year, while the average for the year was 89.2, or 7.9 p.c. higher than the 1935 mean of 82.7, and 46.0 p.c. higher than the 1933 average (61.1).

The aggregate working force of the 852 manufacturers of iron and steel products furnishing data during 1936 averaged 117,086 persons; in 1935 the mean of the 835 establishments was 108,994, and at the 1929 maximum, it was 161,126 in the 661 co-operating plants. The average labour force per establishment in the year under review was 137, compared with 131 in 1935.

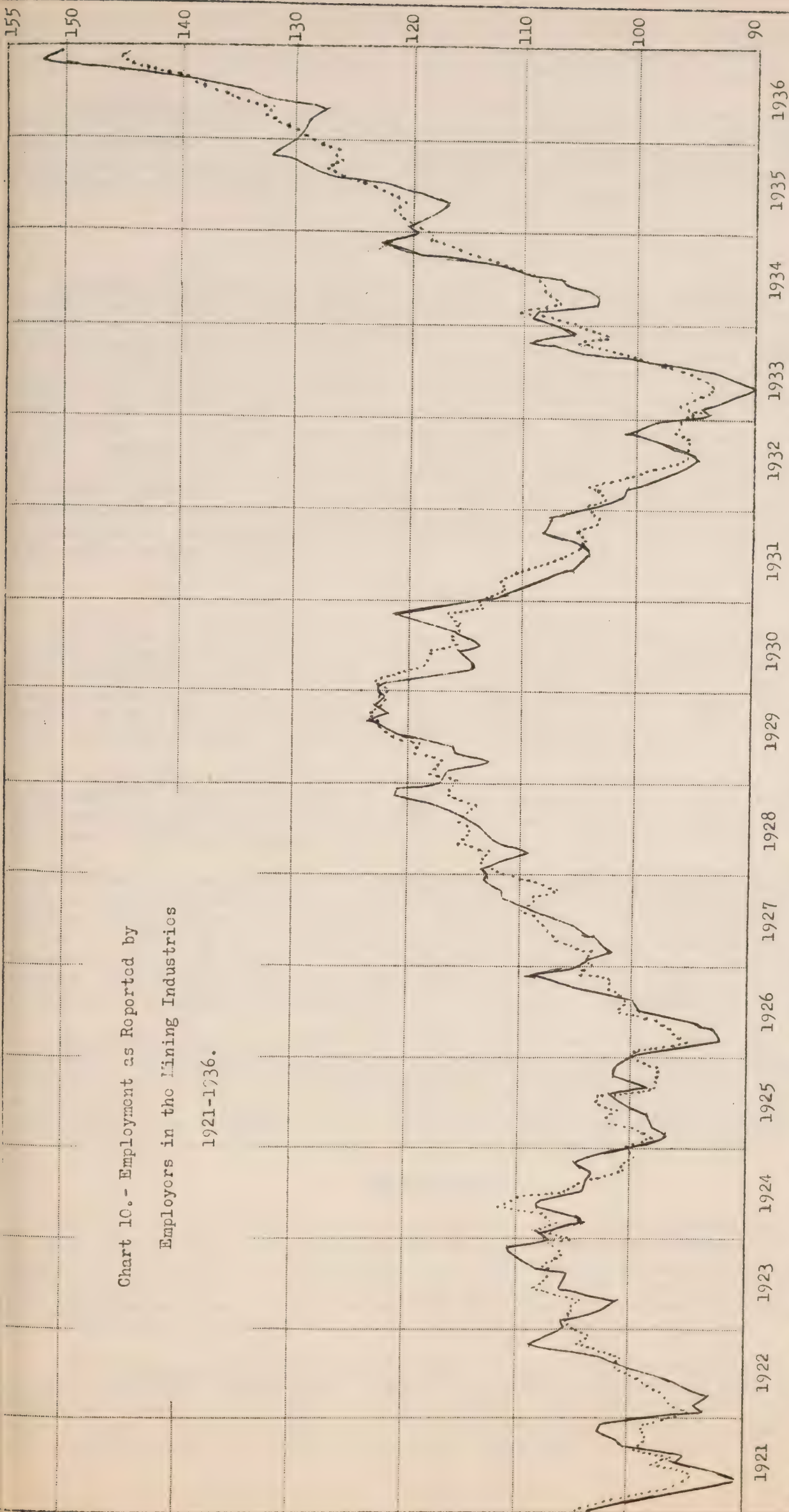
In practically every month of 1936, employment in the crude, rolled and forged, machinery, land vehicle, heating appliance, structural iron and steel, foundry and machine shop and miscellaneous iron and steel plants was at a higher level than in the same period of 1935. In agricultural implement factories activity, on the whole, was slightly greater, while no general change was shown in automobile and steel ship building works. This general improvement during the year under review is of especial importance as indicative of recovery in the manufacture of the agents of production; nevertheless, activity in the iron and steel group continued at a low level as compared with most years for which statistics are available. The index for the year, as already stated, was only 89.2 p.c. of the 1926 average as 100.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.-- Employment in this division was on the whole in decidedly greater volume, the index averaging 133.1, as compared with 119.6 in 1935. The reported employees numbered 21,172, on the average, and were engaged in 167 establishments, as compared with a 1935 mean of 18,940 workers in 154 plants. Additions to staffs were recorded in eight months of last year, while the index rose by nearly 21 points from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, when the employment index was at its peak of 142.7. This was 16.9 points higher than at the beginning of October in 1935.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.-- There were gains in seven months of the year; these were on a rather smaller scale than those noted during 1935, when the period of expansion had been longer by one month. However, the 1936 employment index averaged slightly higher, at 138.2, as compared with 134.6 in the preceding year. Statements were received each month from 139 firms whose staffs averaged 13,991

Chart 10.- Employment as Reported by
Employers in the Mining Industries

1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

persons, while in 1935 a mean of 128 employers had 13,585 workers on their payrolls. Employment in the manufacture of non-metallic minerals was higher in the four years in relation to the 1926 average than in most other manufacturing divisions.

Other Manufacturing Industries.-- For factories on the whole reported a slightly lower level of employment than in 1935, the index averaging 90.4, as against 91.8 in the preceding year. The production of miscellaneous manufactured products showed considerable advances, the situation being better than in the last few years, while improvement was also indicated in wood distillates and extracts.

LOGGING.

Employment in logging during 1935 had reached a volume never exceeded in this record; during 1936, activity generally continued at a high level, and the annual index showed a further increase, standing at 138.7, as compared with 126.9 in 1935, and with 125.8 in 1929, the previous maximum. Improvement over 1935 was indicated in all but the Prairie Provinces, that in Quebec being especially marked. The working force of the 321 logging firms supplying information during 1936 averaged 39,234. The reported payrolls varied between 25,033 at May 1 and 75,664 at the first of December. In 1935, the number employed by the 301 employers co-operating was 35,427. Previous issues have mentioned that the difficulties of collecting data covering bush operations are constantly increased by the growing practice on the part of the larger operators, of letting contracts for their wood requirements to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement. From many of such contractors, it is impossible to obtain data, at any rate in time for inclusion in the monthly surveys of employment.

MINING.

There were gains in mining during seven months of 1935, while the trend was upward in only six months of last year, when employment was, however, maintained at a consistently higher level, being, on the average, also in greater volume than in any other year on record. The index at 150.3 at Dec. 1, 1936, was 15.7 p.c. higher than at the opening of the year, and was also 14.6 p.c. higher than at Dec. 1, 1935. The mean index for 1936 was 136.5, compared with 123.3 in the preceding year.

In coal-mining, employment was in slightly greater volume, on the whole, the index averaging 89.8, compared with 88.4 in 1935. The labour force of the 102 co-operating operators averaged 24,300 workers in 1936, as against a mean of 23,915 men employed in 101 mines in the preceding year.

Employment in the extraction of metallic ores was generally much brisker than in 1935, or any other year for which statistics are available; the mean index, at 256.0, was over 17 p.c. above the average of the preceding year. The index varied from 226.6 at Jan. 1 to 286.7 at Nov. 1, showing uninterrupted improvement during these months. The staffs of the 189 reporting firms averaged 30,991 during the year under review, compared with 26,064 in 157 mines during 1935. World monetary conditions continued to exercise a decidedly stimulating effect on activity in the metallic ore division.

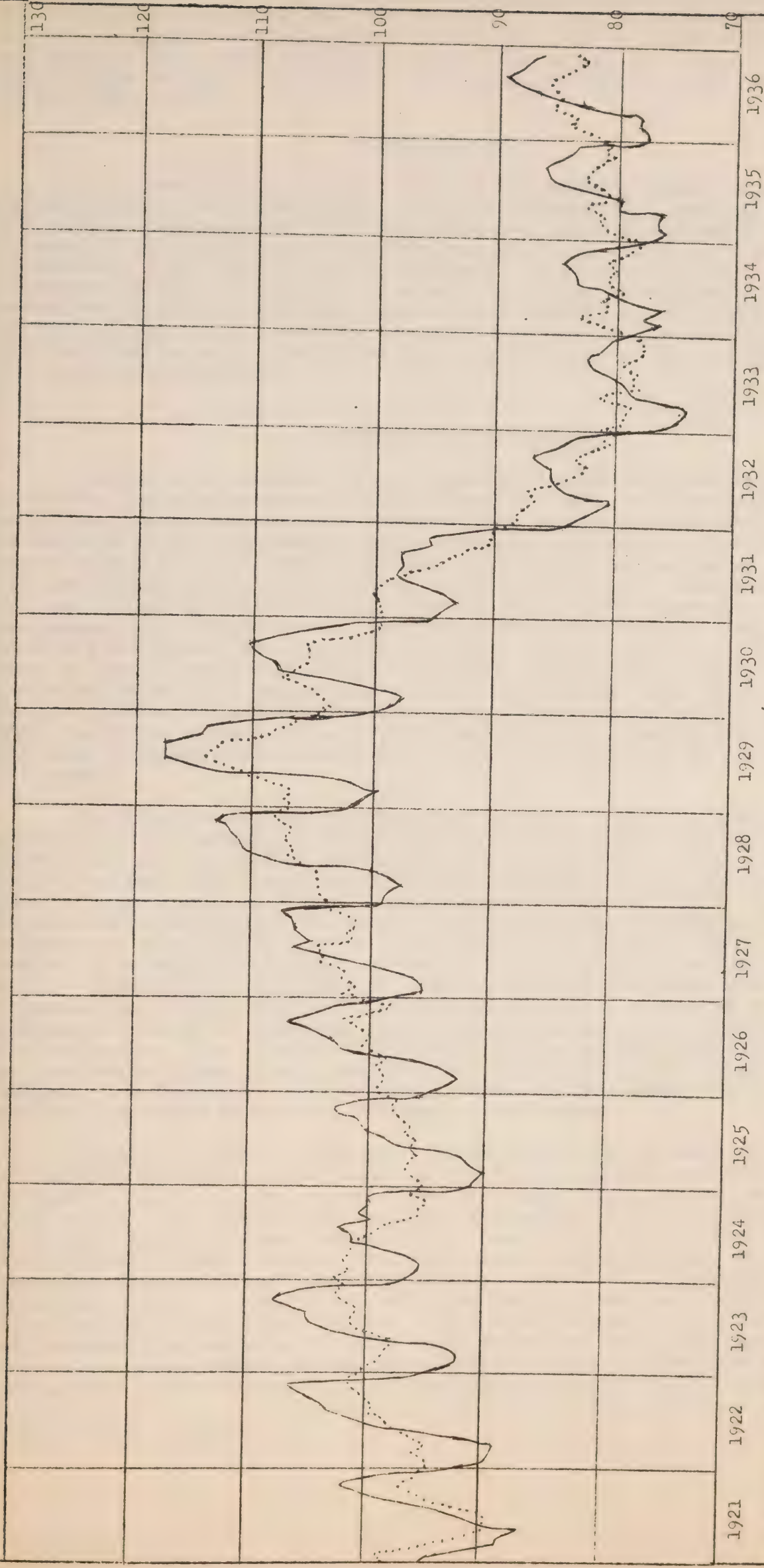
Non-metallic Minerals, (other than coal), again showed considerably increased employment, the situation in each month of 1936 being better than in the same period of the preceding year. The index averaged 110.1, as compared with 94.8 in 1935. An average payroll of 7,547 persons was employed during 1936 by the 81 co-operating firms, while those reporting in the preceding year had a mean of 6,471. Quarries and other divisions coming under this heading recorded heightened activity.

TRANSPORTATION.

The fluctuations in employment during the year under review differed from those of 1935, there being increases in seven months, during which the numbers added to staffs were larger than in the preceding year. The employment index for 1936 averaged 84.1, as compared with 81.2 in 1935. The 436 transportation companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 100,801 workers, as compared with the mean of 96,047 reported by the 402 employers co-operating in the preceding year.

In the steam railway division, the index averaged 74.7, as compared with 72.1 in 1935. An average working force of 59,414 employees was recorded in steam railway operation, compared with 57,321 in the year before. It is probable that the working hours of many railroad employees, which had been reduced in the last few years, have also been lengthened as a result of the general improvement in business.

Chart 11.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Transportation Industries, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Street railways and cartage and storage companies, to the number of 226 with a mean of 26,224 workers, reported a slightly better level of employment, the index averaging 117.1, or over four points higher than in the preceding year. Activity in shipping and stevedoring was also rather greater than in 1935; the mean index was 84.5, while the reported staffs averaged 15,163, varying between 11,424 persons at Jan. 1, and 17,298 at the beginning of July. In the year before, the mean index was 82.3.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The communications division reported a very slightly greater volume of employment than in the preceding year, the index averaging 81.0, compared with 79.8 in 1935. Telegraphs and telephones both showed moderate improvement. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 21,456 employees, of whom approximately 77 p.c. were engaged on telephones. In the preceding year, the average was 21,099, some 77 p.c. of whom were also engaged in telephonic communications, while in 1935 this proportion had been 80 p.c. In Chart 9, curves for 1936 and 1935 only are shown for communications; the data for the last four years have been so similar that it was impracticable to depict 1934 and 1933 in this mimeographed reproduction.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

Employment in construction showed general advances in six months of 1936, during which period approximately 48,500 workers were taken on by the co-operating contractors; in the preceding year, increases were recorded in eight months, and the number of persons then added to the payrolls was about 55,300. In 1936, the persons engaged on unemployment relief projects^{1/} were not so numerous as in 1935, when they in turn were in smaller number than in 1934 and 1933. There were advances last year in railway construction, to which many workers were transferred from the unemployment relief camps; however, these gains were not sufficiently large to counteract the declines recorded in work on roads, while building contractors showed no general change from the preceding year. Employment in construction as a whole was therefore in smaller volume than in 1935 and most other years of the record. This was the only main industrial group showing reduced activity from 1935. The forces of the 1,082 co-operating employers aggregated 103,796 in the year being reviewed, varying from 84,265 at Apr. 1, to 128,463 at the beginning of September.

Building construction gained in only five months in 1936, as compared with eight monthly increases in 1935. However, the mean index in the year under review, (55.4 p.c. of the 1926 average), was the same as in the preceding year, but was very much lower than in years of normal building activity. The average number of persons employed by the 699 reporting contractors was 22,499. In 1935, 669 contractors had reported an average of 22,400 employees. As already stated in connection with logging, there is an increasing tendency for the larger contractors to sublet their contracts, by trades, to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have fewer than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly substantially in excess of that covered in these statistics. This is particularly true of the present time, when much of the considerable volume of work resulting from the Dominion Housing Act and the Government Home Improvement Plan, being carried out by the smaller contractors, will not be reflected in the monthly surveys of employment.

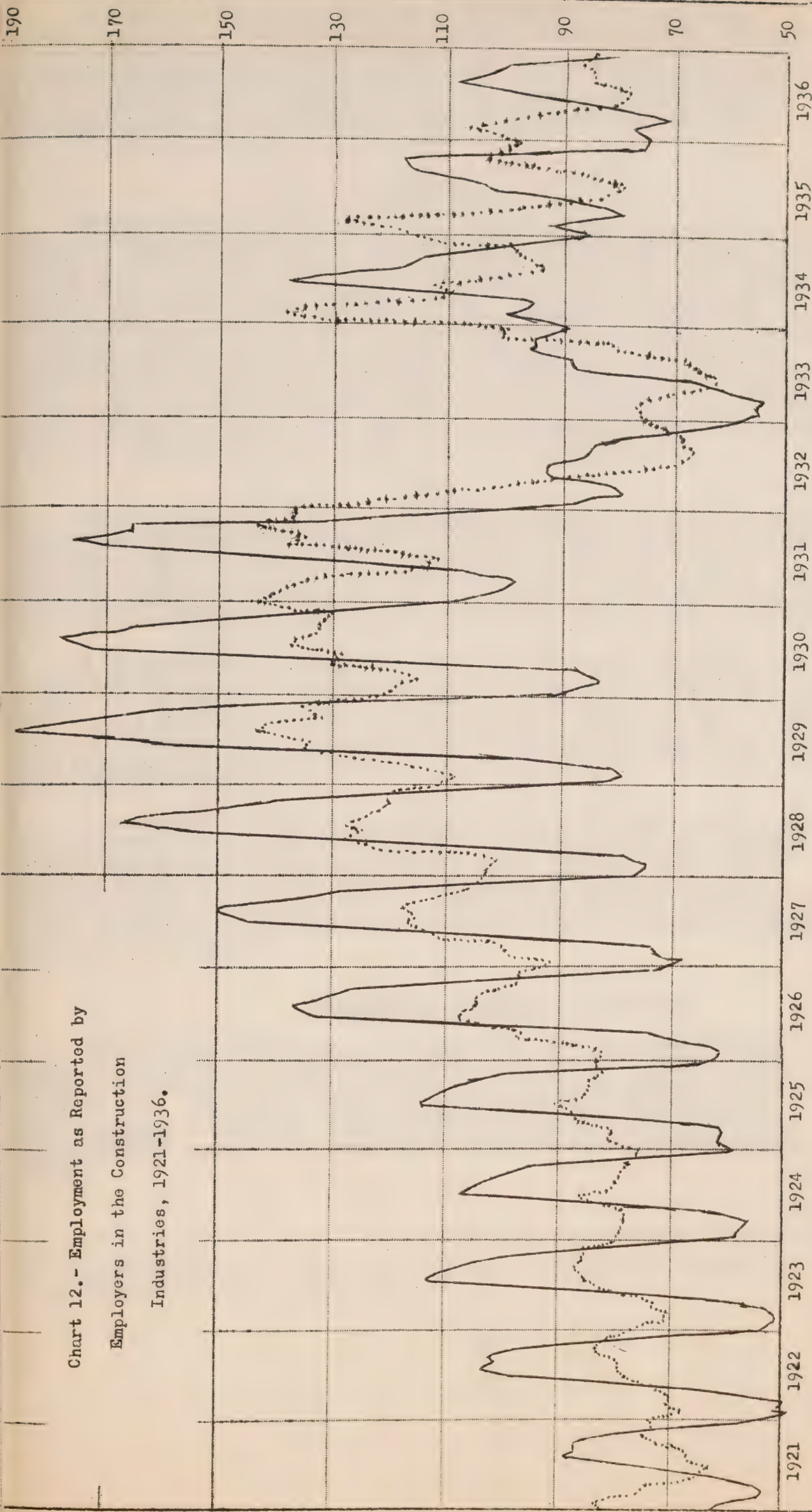
Road construction as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics afforded less employment in every month of 1936 than in the same period of 1935. The payrolls reported in the year under review averaged 50,342, ranging between 40,291 at Feb. 1 and 61,689 at the beginning of November; in 1935 the average was 64,865. The 1936 indexes averaged 135.5, compared with 175.5 in 1935 and 221.3 in 1934. In many districts, road work normally is supplementary to the occupations usually followed by nearby residents, particularly agriculturists during slack periods on their farms, but in the last few years has provided work for men on unemployment relief projects. The number ^{1/}engaged by the Dominion and Provincial governments on the Trans-Canada Highway and other unemployment relief projects and camps, however, was smaller than during 1935, and there were not so many employed on work of this nature by the municipalities and other authorities.

1/ See footnote on page 5.

Chart 12.- Employment as Reported by

Employers in the Construction

Industries, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Employment in railway construction was generally rather more active, improvement being indicated in seven of the twelve months, while the working forces averaged 30,955, as compared with 27,417 in the preceding year. The reporting employers averaged 33, one fewer than in 1935. The mean index was 77.6, while in 1935, it was 68.8. In 1928, when activity was at its maximum in this record of fifteen years, an average payroll of 46,148 persons was reported, and the mean index stood at 116.7.

SERVICES.

Statements were received monthly from some 464 firms in this division, whose employees averaged 27,028. The situation showed improvement during eight months of the year under review, while employment in each month was in greater volume than at the same date of 1935. The index averaged 124.5, compared with 118.2 in the preceding year, and 115.1 in 1934. Employment in hotels and restaurants was brisker than in 1935, reflecting the generally improved business situation, together with the better tourist trade resulting therefrom. In laundering and dry-cleaning establishments, employment was also in greater volume than in the preceding year, the mean index, at 130.7, being nearly ten points higher. As in the case of communications, the chart for services depicts only the curves for 1935 and 1936, - those for 1934 and 1933 being too similar to be shown also in a minemographed chart plotted on the scale used in Chart 9.

TRADE.

Trade was generally at a higher level than in 1935; at the first of February, employment showed the usual pronounced contraction (in reaction from the intense activity of the Christmas and holiday season), and it also declined at the beginning of April and August. Apart from these recessions, the trend was steadily upward throughout the year under review. The payrolls of the 1,249 co-operating firms averaged 101,832 persons, and the index, 127.5, compared with 122.1 in 1935.

It has been mentioned in previous issues that during the depression, many establishments, in order to keep on most of their usual staff, reduced the hours worked, so that the per capita earnings of the persons employed would, if available, have shown a greater falling-off than the personnel. In the same way, it is likely that the working hours of many men and women in trading establishments have recently been extended, with consequent increase in the earnings of the individual, as well as in the numbers employed.

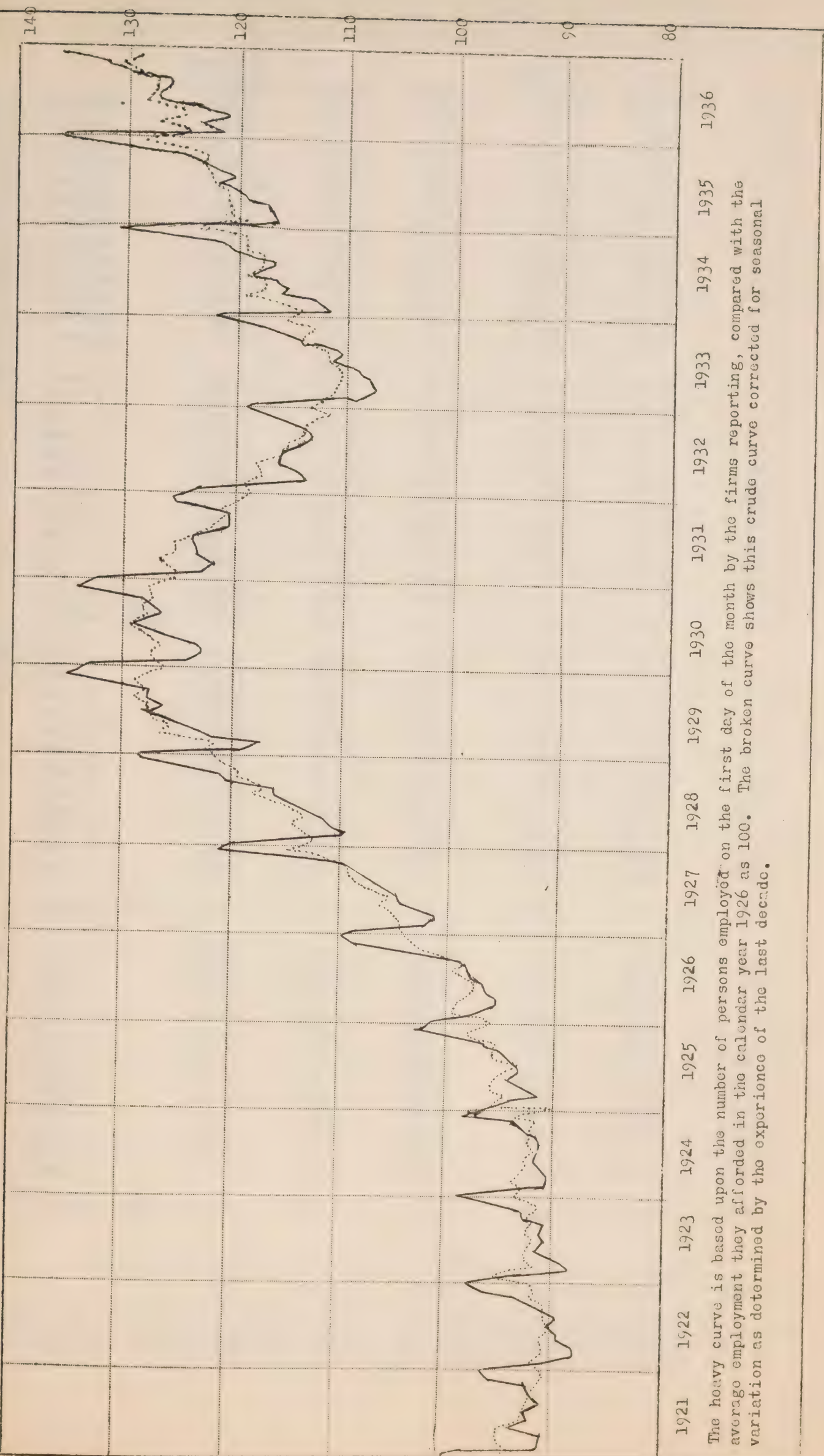
Of the workers reported in the trade group during 1936, approximately 74 p.c. were classified as employed in retail stores, in which activity was relatively greater than in wholesale houses. In recent years, there has been a growing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, and this change in organization may have helped to keep the index of employment in trade at a relatively high level.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions in the last three years, together with annual averages since 1921, while the trend of employment in some 60 industries during the years, 1934-36, is shown in Table 4.^{1/} The columns headed "relative weight" give the proportion that the number of employees in the specified industry is of the total number of employees^{reported} in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1 of the indicated years.

1/ Detailed indexes for the years 1924-1933 may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Chart 13.- Employment as Reported by Trading Establishments, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS. (1926=100).

-1-

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting for Dec. 1, 1936.

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
1921 - Average	102.4	82.2	90.6	94.0	81.1	88.8
1922 - Average	97.3	81.4	92.8	92.6	82.8	89.0
1923 - Average	105.7	90.7	99.5	94.8	87.4	95.8
1924 - Average	96.6	91.3	95.5	92.1	89.4	93.4
1925 - Average	97.0	91.7	94.8	92.0	93.7	93.6
1926 - Average 1/	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.5	100.2	99.6
1927 - Average	103.7	104.0	105.6	105.3	101.1	104.6
1928 - Average	106.6	108.3	113.5	117.9	106.4	111.6
1929 - Average	114.8	113.4	123.1	126.3	111.5	119.0
1930 - Average	118.3	110.3	114.6	117.1	107.9	113.4
1931 - Average	108.1	100.9	101.2	111.5	95.5	102.5
1932 - Average	92.2	85.5	88.7	90.0	80.5	87.5
1933 - Average	85.3	82.0	84.2	86.2	78.0	83.4
1934 - Jan. 1	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4	88.6
Feb. 1	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1	91.4
Mar. 1	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6	92.7
Apr. 1	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6	91.3
May 1	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4	92.0
June 1	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1	96.6
July 1	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1	101.0
Aug. 1	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6	99.9
Sept. 1	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2	98.8
Oct. 1	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4	100.0
Nov. 1	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1	100.2
Dec. 1	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9	98.9
Average, 1934	101.0	91.7	101.3	90.0	90.4	96.0
1935 - Jan. 1	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	83.8	94.4
Feb. 1	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6	94.6
Mar. 1	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9	96.4
Apr. 1	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8	93.4
May 1	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6	95.2
June 1	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6	97.6
July 1	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5	99.5
Aug. 1	106.7	97.2	102.4	93.7	105.8	101.1
Sept. 1	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	103.0	102.7
Oct. 1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0	106.1
Nov. 1	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8	107.7
Dec. 1	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3	104.6
Average, 1935	103.7	95.4	103.3	95.2	97.7	99.4
1936 - Jan. 1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4	99.1
Feb. 1	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1	98.4
Mar. 1	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4	98.9
Apr. 1	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9	97.4
May 1	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0	99.5
June 1	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2	102.0
July 1	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8	104.6
Aug. 1	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9	105.6
Sept. 1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3	107.1
Oct. 1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1	110.1
Nov. 1	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4	111.0
Dec. 1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5	110.1
Average, 1936	109.4	100.7	106.7	99.3	101.1	103.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Dec. 1, 1936.

7.9 29.9 42.0 12.0 8.2 100.0

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES. (1926=100).

-II-

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting for Dec. 1, 1936.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922 - Average	86.0	-	96.1	-	-	-	93.9	81.5
1923 - Average	92.7	-	98.0	107.2	94.6	-	90.6	82.5
1924 - Average	93.0	99.6	94.3	102.3	86.0	-	86.5	86.2
1925 - Average	94.2	97.9	95.7	100.1	88.0	85.1	88.5	92.0
1926 - Average 1/	99.7	99.1	99.6	100.0	99.3	99.9	99.2	99.9
1927 - Average	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
1928 - Average	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.5	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
1929 - Average	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
1930 - Average	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.8
1931 - Average	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	88.3	97.1	104.5
1932 - Average	88.1	101.8	95.2	99.3	83.7	78.4	86.6	88.5
1933 - Average	81.0	95.1	87.5	90.2	74.6	75.9	80.2	83.0
1934 - Jan. 1	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Average, 1934	84.5	95.1	93.5	99.5	84.1	93.1	82.9	87.4
1935 - Jan. 1	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	135.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Average, 1935	87.3	96.9	97.5	102.2	92.6	115.0	87.8	96.6
1936 - Jan. 1	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Average, 1936	92.1	95.2	101.5	106.3	98.3	121.3	92.3	103.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1936.

14.1 1.2 12.6 1.4 3.1 1.7 3.9 3.3

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 3.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES. (1926=100).

- III -

Note:- The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting for Dec. 1, 1936.

	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Commun.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade	All Industries
1921 - Average	87.7	103.0	98.0	90.2	94.1	71.1	83.6	92.7	88.8
1922 - Average	88.3	85.1	99.5	86.4	97.8	76.7	81.9	90.8	89.0
1923 - Average	96.6	114.2	105.2	87.8	100.3	80.9	87.9	92.1	95.8
1924 - Average	92.4	116.7	105.3	93.7	99.1	80.3	95.8	92.5	93.4
1925 - Average	93.0	105.4	99.8	95.5	96.6	84.9	95.4	95.1	93.6
1926 - Average 1/	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.2	99.5	99.2	99.6
1927 - Average	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Average	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929 - Average	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.7	126.2	119.0
1930 - Average	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
1931 - Average	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5
1932 - Average	84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5
1933 - Average	80.9	66.5	97.5	83.9	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	83.4
1934 - Jan. 1	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3	88.6
Feb. 1	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6	91.4
Mar. 1	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.3	109.3	112.5	92.7
Apr. 1	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1	91.3
May 1	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6	92.0
June 1	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5	96.6
July 1	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1	101.0
Aug. 1	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5	99.9
Sept. 1	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1	98.8
Oct. 1	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0	100.0
Nov. 1	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3	100.2
Dec. 1	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0	98.9
Average, 1934	90.2	124.7	110.8	79.1	80.3	109.3	115.1	117.9	96.0
1935 - Jan. 1	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6	94.4
Feb. 1	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6	94.6
Mar. 1	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7	96.4
Apr. 1	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4	93.4
May 1	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3	95.2
June 1	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9	97.6
July 1	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1	99.5
Aug. 1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7	101.1
Sept. 1	100.8	77.7	123.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8	102.7
Oct. 1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8	106.1
Nov. 1	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6	107.7
Dec. 1	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1	104.6
Average, 1935	97.1	126.9	123.3	79.8	81.2	97.8	118.2	122.1	99.4
1936 - Jan. 1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9	99.1
Feb. 1	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6	98.4
Mar. 1	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1	98.9
Apr. 1	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0	97.4
May 1	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3	99.5
June 1	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1	102.0
July 1	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3	104.6
Aug. 1	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3	105.6
Sept. 1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3	107.1
Oct. 1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6	110.1
Nov. 1	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0	111.0
Dec. 1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0	110.1
Average, 1936	103.4	138.7	136.5	81.0	84.1	88.2	124.5	127.5	103.7

Relative weight of employment by industries as at Dec. 1, 1936.

51.9	7.2	6.6	2.1	9.9	9.1	2.6	10.6	100.0
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1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 4.- INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1934-1936 (1926-100).

IV

Note:-The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1-

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 4						Rel. Weight
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	80.0	84.2	86.5	88.1	90.2	93.2	51.7
Animal products - edible	94.7	95.3	96.0	95.4	103.2	115.8	2.4
Fur and products	76.3	74.1	71.8	73.5	76.9	86.5	.2
Leather and products	79.1	89.2	97.0	99.5	99.9	99.9	2.2
Boots and shoes	78.6	92.9	105.1	106.4	106.7	105.9	1.6
Lumber and products	52.9	57.0	59.5	60.3	63.2	71.1	4.1
Rough and dressed lumber	40.7	45.5	48.0	48.5	51.3	61.9	2.3
Furniture	69.3	73.0	72.9	72.9	74.2	73.1	.7
Other lumber products	77.9	80.4	85.1	87.1	90.5	93.2	1.1
Musical instruments	39.4	32.5	33.2	33.0	37.3	39.4	.1
Plant products - edible	85.6	89.1	88.0	88.9	92.4	98.3	3.1
Pulp and paper products	85.6	87.1	88.2	88.3	90.3	93.6	6.3
Pulp and paper	71.6	74.3	75.6	75.9	79.1	84.5	2.9
Paper products	96.2	98.2	100.4	101.0	103.4	105.7	.9
Printing and publishing	100.7	100.4	100.8	100.5	100.6	101.7	2.5
Rubber products	85.2	86.6	91.0	93.0	92.3	96.3	1.4
Textile products	97.5	102.4	106.9	109.3	110.7	109.8	10.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	114.1	119.4	122.8	122.9	124.2	125.6	4.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	82.7	84.5	88.1	87.5	89.7	91.0	1.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	120.6	131.2	132.2	128.8	128.8	125.8	.8
Silk and silk goods	432.6	455.2	460.1	465.4	481.7	491.8	1.0
Hosiery and knit goods	112.3	113.9	116.1	118.2	120.4	118.4	2.1
Garments and personal furnishings	81.4	85.4	91.7	95.9	96.7	94.2	3.1
Other textile products	75.0	84.2	90.6	94.5	95.0	96.7	1.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	125.6	119.2	120.2	116.4	108.5	107.0	1.5
Tobacco	126.7	116.5	119.9	114.2	100.4	99.7	.9
Distilled and malt liquors	122.3	122.6	120.5	119.2	119.2	116.6	.6
Wood distillates and extracts	133.7	142.2	141.4	136.4	136.7	121.4	.1
Chemicals and allied products	112.1	113.2	116.1	118.1	125.2	123.5	1.1
Clay, glass and stone products	53.4	55.4	55.5	57.6	64.1	73.5	.9
Electric light and power	104.8	103.6	104.7	105.0	105.8	107.9	1.5
Electrical apparatus	95.5	97.6	97.5	97.8	100.5	103.5	1.2
Iron and steel products	60.9	68.2	70.5	73.4	75.7	77.1	11.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	64.4	81.9	83.1	88.8	91.8	92.2	1.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	66.4	69.5	71.1	73.3	76.3	78.9	1.0
Agricultural implements	35.6	41.8	44.1	43.8	45.4	47.0	.5
Land vehicles	65.0	72.5	74.6	77.0	79.4	78.8	5.3
Automobiles and parts	67.6	87.3	96.2	105.5	116.8	117.7	1.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	43.8	47.0	45.4	57.1	52.2	61.0	.2
Heating appliances	58.8	68.3	82.1	80.9	85.0	88.1	.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	49.3	51.5	50.6	53.0	56.5	63.8	.5
Foundry and machine shop products	62.3	68.8	70.7	77.9	77.2	79.7	.5
Other iron and steel products	61.4	66.9	70.2	72.4	75.5	79.1	1.6
Non-ferrous metal products	90.5	97.5	99.7	103.5	106.5	111.0	1.9
Non-metallic mineral products	127.4	127.1	128.3	126.9	129.7	134.5	1.5
Miscellaneous	97.8	102.5	102.8	107.9	109.4	112.5	.5
LOGGING	168.8	174.0	153.3	104.9	80.5	75.0	2.3
MINING	106.8	109.4	108.9	103.3	103.6	106.2	5.4
Coal	92.6	96.6	94.4	84.3	80.6	79.7	2.4
Metallic ores	158.5	160.3	163.7	165.4	169.5	175.2	2.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	73.0	71.2	71.0	71.2	80.5	91.3	.7
COMMUNICATIONS	78.4	76.8	76.7	76.8	76.9	78.0	2.3
Telegraphs	83.0	82.2	81.9	83.4	84.3	85.5	.5
Telephones	77.3	75.5	75.3	75.1	75.0	76.1	1.8
TRANSPORTATION	76.3	76.2	78.0	75.9	78.5	80.3	10.5
Street railways and cartage	109.8	108.8	109.5	107.4	109.2	110.4	2.7
Steam railways	69.8	69.9	70.8	70.6	70.7	71.4	6.3
Shipping and stevedoring	63.7	62.9	70.8	60.0	75.4	83.6	1.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	88.1	98.0	100.8	95.8	95.8	116.7	15.1
Building	33.9	34.7	36.8	38.6	42.5	47.8	2.1
Highway	179.1	201.1	202.1	201.9	192.6	242.8	9.9
Railway	59.4	67.6	72.3	56.2	59.8	69.5	3.1
SERVICES	109.8	108.7	109.3	111.8	111.7	115.4	2.7
Hotels and restaurants	107.8	105.9	107.3	109.1	108.7	113.1	1.5
Professional	126.2	122.9	120.9	121.7	120.8	119.0	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	108.8	109.8	109.6	113.9	114.3	118.2	1.0
TRADE	122.3	111.6	112.5	116.1	115.6	116.5	10.0
Retail	135.2	117.2	118.7	123.4	122.2	123.0	7.4
Wholesale	97.4	99.2	98.2	98.9	100.5	101.4	2.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	88.6	91.4	92.7	91.3	92.0	96.6	100.0

TABLE 4.-INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1934-1936 (1926=100)-Continued. V.

Note:- The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 4						Aver.
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1- Dec. 1
MANUFACTURING	93.8	94.2	94.3	94.4	92.8	91.3	90.2
Animal products - edible	132.7	132.6	125.9	113.9	111.9	108.9	110.5
Fur and products	89.4	83.6	81.9	89.6	91.1	89.0	82.0
Leather and products	95.4	99.3	99.9	100.0	96.0	94.3	95.8
Boots and shoes	99.7	105.3	105.2	103.0	95.1	92.3	99.7
Lumber and products	74.7	74.9	74.2	71.8	67.9	64.5	66.0
Rough and dressed lumber	68.1	69.9	68.9	63.9	56.9	52.5	56.4
Furniture	72.5	70.1	72.3	76.9	78.9	78.1	73.7
Other lumber products	97.1	94.5	92.2	92.6	93.7	90.7	90.0
Musical instruments	33.0	41.9	48.0	50.4	55.2	52.3	39.7
Plant products - edible	107.0	115.6	125.3	135.0	114.4	103.7	103.6
Pulp and paper products	95.8	95.8	94.4	95.0	95.3	94.7	92.0
Pulp and paper	88.9	89.1	86.4	86.3	85.7	83.4	81.7
Paper products	105.2	104.6	105.2	106.8	107.8	109.4	103.7
Printing and publishing	101.9	101.5	101.4	102.5	103.9	104.5	101.7
Rubber products	95.0	94.1	94.3	91.8	91.7	92.3	92.0
Textile products	107.5	106.0	108.1	109.4	110.0	107.1	107.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	122.0	123.3	122.6	121.4	122.3	121.2	121.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	90.2	90.8	90.3	89.3	88.5	86.3	88.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	114.7	120.8	119.3	117.4	121.8	123.0	123.8
Silk and silk goods	481.7	478.3	469.7	467.9	476.6	476.7	469.8
Hosiery and knit goods	118.2	114.8	114.0	115.0	118.5	117.6	116.4
Garments and personal furnishings	93.3	90.8	96.1	100.8	100.3	94.2	93.4
Other textile products	90.2	86.8	91.7	91.6	89.7	87.7	89.2
Plant products (n.e.s.)	109.5	111.2	114.0	114.8	110.9	128.3	115.5
Tobacco	99.7	101.2	103.7	105.9	101.3	122.7	109.3
Distilled and malt liquors	123.3	124.3	128.4	126.6	124.6	137.1	123.7
Wood distillates and extracts	112.2	116.1	122.1	130.7	125.5	127.2	123.3
Chemicals and allied products	121.0	117.6	121.1	120.4	125.1	122.4	119.6
Clay, glass and stone products	75.6	76.6	75.8	74.5	73.8	68.9	67.1
Electric light and power	109.5	113.9	116.6	117.6	116.2	113.1	109.9
Electrical apparatus	103.1	103.7	105.1	108.5	111.6	111.3	103.0
Iron and steel products	74.2	73.7	71.2	70.6	71.3	71.4	71.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	85.7	88.3	85.7	81.4	89.2	92.3	85.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	80.5	81.0	82.2	81.9	82.9	83.3	77.3
Agricultural implements	42.5	39.4	37.0	34.6	39.6	39.1	40.8
Land vehicles	75.1	74.0	69.4	68.0	67.9	67.8	72.5
Automobiles and parts	105.4	99.2	79.4	71.4	71.2	69.8	90.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	51.9	47.5	48.3	53.5	45.3	52.2	50.3
Heating appliances	85.8	89.2	93.5	98.2	100.1	92.8	85.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	63.5	65.5	65.0	64.6	63.9	61.5	59.1
Foundry and machine shop products	84.7	80.1	74.5	78.0	72.5	77.1	75.3
Other iron and steel products	76.9	76.8	77.0	82.8	78.6	77.4	74.6
Non-ferrous metal products	111.4	110.2	111.9	112.7	111.7	110.4	106.4
Non-metallic mineral products	137.3	137.6	138.7	136.3	134.3	132.2	132.5
Miscellaneous	116.0	114.8	114.2	121.7	120.9	119.2	111.6
LOGGING	86.3	84.5	85.6	113.4	171.9	198.6	124.7
MINING	107.0	110.3	112.4	117.9	121.2	122.9	110.8
Coal	78.7	81.4	83.1	91.0	93.8	95.5	87.6
Metallic ores	179.7	185.3	189.1	196.4	204.1	206.1	179.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	93.7	94.4	95.2	87.9	85.6	87.2	83.5
COMMUNICATIONS	80.1	81.2	82.5	81.3	80.7	79.8	79.1
Telegraphs	89.3	91.2	93.2	92.5	91.1	88.6	87.2
Telephones	77.7	78.6	79.7	78.3	77.9	77.5	77.0
TRANSPORTATION	82.6	83.6	83.6	84.8	83.9	80.1	82.3
Street railways and cartage	112.0	112.3	114.3	114.6	112.7	110.2	110.9
Steam railways	73.1	74.2	74.3	75.0	75.1	71.0	72.2
Shipping and stevedoring	89.5	90.6	87.1	92.3	98.3	84.2	79.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	140.6	129.0	118.1	117.0	111.0	100.3	109.3
Building	52.2	56.6	56.3	58.1	60.6	55.2	47.8
Highway	310.0	266.2	224.7	222.3	214.0	198.9	221.3
Railway	73.0	75.1	81.9	79.0	66.7	54.7	67.9
SERVICES	119.7	123.0	125.5	116.2	114.9	115.2	115.1
Hotels and restaurants	121.3	127.0	131.5	115.0	112.4	113.9	114.4
Professional	117.7	117.7	120.8	119.0	122.0	121.5	120.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	117.5	117.7	116.5	117.5	117.6	115.6	114.7
TRADE	119.1	116.5	117.1	120.0	121.3	126.0	117.9
Retail	126.5	122.5	123.3	126.8	128.0	135.6	125.0
Wholesale	102.0	102.5	102.7	104.2	105.4	103.7	101.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	101.0	99.9	98.8	100.0	100.2	98.9	96.0

TABLE 4.-INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1934-1936 (1926=100) - Continued VI.
 Note:-The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

Industries	1935						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	81.0	90.1	92.7	93.9	95	98.4	54.0
Animal products - edible	105.1	102.9	101.7	102.5	111.1	120.6	2.5
Fur and products	83.0	78.4	75.4	79.5	84.8	99.0	.2
Leather and products	86.8	93.7	104.0	107.3	108.3	108.1	2.4
Boots and shoes	84.7	103.0	108.4	112.2	113.4	112.0	1.6
Lumber and products	57.1	58.4	63.3	63.0	67.2	75.6	4.3
Rough and dressed lumber	45.0	45.9	51.2	49.8	56.3	48.1	2.4
Furniture	69.9	71.3	72.1	72.6	70.9	74.4	.7
Other lumber products	84.4	86.9	93.4	93.7	98.2	101.6	1.2
Musical instruments	26.1	31.1	33.0	29.9	29.0	27.4	.1
Plant products - edible	92.4	94.0	90.9	90.4	92.6	98.9	3.1
Pulp and paper products	92.3	92.4	91.1	92.7	93.4	96.7	6.4
Pulp and paper	81.0	79.5	78.4	83.2	81.6	86.7	2.9
Paper products	100.7	105.6	106.4	107.1	108.0	109.7	.9
Printing and publishing	104.4	104.8	102.6	103.5	104.1	105.5	2.6
Rubber products	89.8	90.7	94.1	92.7	91.2	91.3	1.3
Textile products	102.5	105.0	110.1	111.9	111.9	112.4	10.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	121.2	121.0	125.7	123.6	124.2	127.3	4.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	86.9	82.2	86.8	84.3	85.8	90.3	1.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	118.8	128.1	133.9	132.6	122.3	127.6	.8
Silk and silk goods	493.8	502.4	509.3	509.9	508.9	512.7	1.1
Hosiery and knit goods	102.9	111.1	114.9	118.4	117.1	117.9	2.1
Garments and personal furnishings	87.0	92.8	97.7	102.4	102.9	101.0	3.3
Other textile products	82.2	85.5	93.8	96.7	95.2	94.5	1.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	127.7	122.4	120.2	118.9	109.7	115.5	1.7
Tobacco	121.4	123.2	118.5	114.5	94.1	104.1	.9
Distilled and malt liquors	137.4	120.5	120.9	122.9	130.4	130.1	.7
Wood distillates and extracts	126.0	130.8	129.6	120.2	111.8	118.3	.1
Chemicals and allied products	118.9	121.7	123.2	128.0	130.6	131.0	1.1
Clay, glass and stone products	60.9	59.7	55.5	59.9	69.4	77.9	.9
Electric light and power	110.0	106.2	105.8	106.9	109.0	111.0	1.5
Electrical apparatus	105.0	104.5	105.2	106.0	106.0	108.1	1.3
Iron and steel products	71.1	77.9	82.9	84.3	86.0	86.2	12.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	81.2	91.1	91.8	88.4	98.7	104.0	1.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	83.1	82.6	85.5	87.4	88.7	90.1	1.1
Agricultural implements	45.9	52.5	56.0	59.6	61.2	62.8	.6
Land vehicles	72.7	82.1	88.4	82.4	89.1	86.9	5.7
Automobiles and parts	92.9	120.6	152.0	155.6	154.6	145.8	2.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	47.1	55.7	65.1	66.6	69.1	64.2	.3
Heating appliances	73.9	81.0	88.5	90.0	94.3	97.4	.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	58.3	58.8	63.0	67.9	72.1	76.0	.5
Foundry and machine shop products	76.0	79.6	83.4	89.6	92.7	92.9	.6
Other iron and steel products	70.2	74.1	77.3	80.9	80.2	83.7	1.7
Non-ferrous metal products	106.4	111.5	114.2	116.2	119.0	121.3	2.1
Non-metallic mineral products	132.3	125.6	126.7	126.8	129.3	134.6	1.5
Miscellaneous	113.4	115.2	114.2	117.4	118.7	123.5	.6
LOGGING	117.3	123.4	166.9	104.3	93.9	96.0	2.9
MINING	119.1	120.3	118.8	117.7	116.2	119.2	5.9
Coal	93.4	94.7	91.5	88.3	82.2	83.2	2.4
Metallic ores	200.8	204.4	204.6	207.2	211.0	216.7	2.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	78.7	75.7	77.0	78.4	85.4	92.8	.7
COMMUNICATIONS	78.6	77.8	77.5	77.7	77.5	79.2	2.3
Telegraphs	88.1	86.7	85.6	85.4	85.5	89.4	.5
Telephone	76.2	75.5	75.4	75.6	75.4	76.5	1.8
TRANSPORTATION	76.2	76.2	76.5	76.3	80.1	79.9	10.3
Street railways and cartage	109.9	108.1	108.2	108.3	109.8	111.7	2.7
Steam railways	69.6	70.1	69.8	69.4	69.8	70.4	6.1
Shipping and stevedoring	63.4	63.2	66.1	66.7	90.3	83.6	1.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	87.9	87.2	94.2	80.2	84.7	89.5	11.5
Building	45.4	43.3	43.3	45.2	47.2	54.0	2.4
Highway	165.4	161.4	183.4	143.4	154.5	146.1	5.9
Railway	59.3	62.6	63.0	56.9	53.0	72.9	3.2
SERVICES	115.2	111.9	111.7	111.4	116.4	118.5	2.8
Hotels and restaurants	115.3	109.7	108.9	106.3	110.9	113.5	1.5
Professional	121.5	127.1	123.3	126.7	127.3	125.5	.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	113.7	111.7	113.0	116.4	122.7	125.1	1.0
TRADE	130.6	116.6	116.7	117.4	119.3	119.9	10.3
Retail	142.5	122.7	122.5	123.5	126.0	126.2	7.6
Wholesale	102.7	122.2	103.1	103.4	104.0	105.5	2.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	94.4	94.6	96.4	93.4	95.2	97.6	100.0

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1934-1936 (1926=100)- Continued. VII
 Note:-For the relative importance in 1935 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown at the preceding page.

Industries	1935						Aver. Jan. 1- Dec. 1
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING							
Animal products - edible	98.3	99.8	100.8	103.3	103.5	101.4	97.1
Fur products	125.7	142.3	134.6	124.6	120.5	115.4	117.3
Leather and products	96.8	100.3	99.7	103.2	100.4	101.5	91.8
Boots and shoes	102.3	107.4	111.0	110.1	106.3	107.8	104.6
Lumber and products	105.5	111.2	115.7	114.0	107.2	102.6	107.6
Rough and dressed lumber	80.8	82.6	81.7	79.9	76.2	69.8	71.3
Furniture	75.8	78.6	77.5	72.5	66.5	57.2	62.0
Other lumber products	73.3	76.6	75.9	82.2	86.6	82.4	75.8
Musical instruments	102.4	99.7	99.1	101.1	97.3	95.2	96.5
Plant products - edible	35.1	41.1	47.4	50.1	51.8	51.8	37.8
Pulp and paper products	103.3	114.3	126.4	136.2	126.5	114.7	106.7
Pulp and paper	96.6	93.3	98.2	93.5	98.6	98.7	95.6
Paper products	87.8	90.3	89.9	89.1	88.6	87.4	85.1
Printing and publishing	108.8	110.4	113.0	115.9	117.8	118.1	110.1
Rubber products	104.2	104.3	104.2	105.0	105.1	106.9	104.6
Textile products	91.3	83.2	91.2	92.3	96.1	98.3	92.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	110.4	109.9	112.3	116.9	118.9	117.0	111.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	125.3	128.0	129.0	131.7	134.8	136.9	127.4
Woollen yarn and cloth	87.5	90.6	89.5	90.7	93.3	97.8	88.8
Silk and silk goods	100.4	131.1	133.0	141.2	145.8	142.4	132.8
Hosiery and knit goods	502.8	506.1	523.6	529.3	534.8	538.7	514.0
Garments and personal furnishings	118.8	117.1	117.9	123.5	127.2	127.6	118.5
Other textile products	98.5	94.3	99.9	105.6	105.3	99.4	99.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	89.7	92.7	92.6	97.2	97.7	94.5	92.7
Tobacco	117.5	117.9	121.0	120.8	122.3	143.3	121.5
Distilled and malt liquors	106.3	103.3	109.0	107.2	106.2	104.1	112.7
Wood distillates and extracts	129.5	135.4	133.5	138.4	144.6	141.0	132.1
Chemicals and allied products	103.1	101.2	107.5	139.0	145.1	140.0	122.8
Clay, glass and stone products	132.0	128.7	129.5	132.0	134.8	135.5	128.9
Electric light and power	81.2	83.6	80.6	84.5	80.1	75.8	72.4
Electrical apparatus	113.5	115.4	118.8	119.6	117.6	116.2	112.5
Iron and steel products	110.6	118.6	122.3	123.4	131.2	121.5	114.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	83.4	81.0	79.7	84.7	83.7	85.8	82.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	100.7	100.6	100.0	112.0	116.7	115.7	100.1
Agricultural implements	91.2	92.6	91.8	94.9	95.3	93.6	89.8
Land vehicles	59.6	59.1	52.8	53.0	55.9	52.5	55.8
Automobiles and parts	82.7	77.6	75.1	79.0	85.4	83.7	82.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	131.0	109.2	100.1	120.8	131.5	120.0	127.6
Heating appliances	58.5	62.5	58.4	63.0	62.9	59.5	61.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	98.3	99.6	100.9	112.1	113.1	105.3	96.2
Foundry and machine shop products	76.1	76.3	79.1	83.9	86.8	89.5	74.0
Other iron and steel products	91.3	87.2	87.9	97.1	97.4	94.8	89.6
Non-ferrous metal products	81.8	80.9	83.0	86.4	88.5	87.2	81.2
Non-metallic mineral products	122.6	122.3	123.2	125.8	126.8	125.8	119.6
Miscellaneous	138.1	140.3	141.6	142.7	139.8	137.5	134.6
MINING	123.8	119.3	128.3	130.2	124.6	125.0	121.1
Logging	82.2	79.0	77.7	115.8	158.4	183.5	126.9
Coal	121.5	125.2	128.6	129.5	132.5	131.1	123.3
Metallic ores	81.9	83.6	86.5	89.0	92.9	93.7	88.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	223.2	230.0	233.0	230.3	234.4	230.3	218.8
COMMUNICATIONS	101.7	106.5	112.8	113.1	110.6	104.8	94.8
Telegraphs	80.8	81.6	82.1	82.1	81.4	81.0	79.8
Telephones	92.4	93.0	94.2	93.6	94.3	91.7	90.0
TRANSPORTATION	77.7	78.6	78.9	79.0	77.8	78.1	77.1
Street railways and cartage	82.7	85.4	85.8	86.4	84.5	84.0	81.2
Steam railways	114.2	117.1	118.3	118.7	117.4	115.2	113.0
Shipping and stevedoring	72.5	74.7	75.4	75.8	74.2	73.1	72.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	89.9	94.7	92.1	94.0	89.8	93.7	82.3
Building	101.1	104.7	110.9	117.4	119.9	95.9	97.8
Highway	57.3	60.6	63.2	67.2	70.4	67.3	55.4
Railway	170.2	179.0	191.8	213.3	226.3	171.0	175.5
SERVICES	81.5	80.6	84.5	79.3	71.5	55.3	68.8
Hotels and restaurants	123.6	127.9	127.8	120.5	117.1	116.3	118.2
Professional	122.2	129.4	129.9	117.3	113.3	112.0	115.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	122.8	126.9	124.0	123.5	123.0	122.4	121.5
Trade	126.0	125.7	125.3	125.1	122.2	122.0	120.8
Retail	122.1	120.7	121.8	123.8	124.6	121.1	122.1
Wholesale	128.9	126.4	126.8	128.9	130.2	140.0	128.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	106.4	107.5	110.2	112.2	111.6	110.5	106.6
	99.5	101.1	102.7	106.1	107.7	104.6	99.4

TABLE 4.-INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1934-1936 (1926=100)-Continued. VIII.

Note:- The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 6						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	96.8	98.5	99.5	101.1	102.7	103.4	54.2
Animal products - edible	110.0	108.5	107.2	109.7	115.9	127.2	2.6
Fur and products	94.5	81.3	81.3	88.6	91.4	97.2	.2
Leather and products	96.1	104.5	111.7	111.6	112.7	109.5	2.3
Boots and shoes	95.8	103.1	116.3	115.9	116.5	110.9	1.6
Lumber and products	63.3	65.9	65.9	67.6	73.2	81.1	4.4
Rough and dressed lumber	51.2	55.3	55.3	57.1	64.7	74.7	2.6
Furniture	79.8	78.7	77.6	77.1	76.6	80.4	.7
Other lumber products	88.0	88.9	89.7	93.2	97.6	102.2	1.1
Musical instruments	51.6	41.9	42.0	35.7	36.6	36.5	.1
Plant products - edible	97.6	96.4	96.7	97.1	102.2	107.4	3.2
Pulp and paper products	96.7	96.2	96.3	97.6	99.2	100.6	6.3
Pulp and paper	85.3	83.9	84.8	85.8	88.8	91.4	2.8
Paper products	110.5	111.8	114.5	117.6	119.1	117.8	1.0
Printing and publishing	106.9	106.8	105.3	106.2	106.0	106.7	2.5
Rubber products	92.0	94.0	95.5	96.1	96.0	96.5	1.3
Textile products	113.3	115.2	116.9	118.7	118.6	116.4	10.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	135.5	134.8	132.3	132.3	132.6	128.5	3.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	97.0	95.6	93.8	92.8	92.0	89.0	1.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	138.8	143.4	139.7	142.3	140.6	136.8	.9
Silk and silk goods	540.6	529.1	519.0	519.8	527.9	513.2	1.0
Hosiery and knit goods	123.3	120.4	123.0	124.7	123.8	121.2	2.1
Garments and personal furnishings	93.9	100.8	105.9	108.9	108.8	106.8	3.3
Other textile products	89.6	92.3	94.8	98.2	99.0	102.0	1.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	139.2	135.6	136.4	128.0	120.8	110.6	1.6
Tobacco	137.0	135.7	138.8	124.2	108.3	92.7	1.0
Distilled and malt liquors	140.6	133.3	129.9	133.2	139.0	136.8	.6
Wood distillates and extracts	127.0	148.2	146.0	145.5	139.5	138.1	.1
Chemicals and allied products	131.1	130.4	132.5	135.7	140.1	141.9	1.2
Clay, glass and stone products	67.6	64.4	67.5	71.4	79.7	86.0	1.0
Electric light and power	111.5	110.7	111.5	112.5	113.6	113.7	1.5
Electrical apparatus	120.4	115.4	115.9	116.0	117.3	123.3	1.4
Iron and steel products	84.9	89.8	90.6	93.2	94.1	90.9	12.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	108.0	113.9	110.6	113.8	115.2	104.3	1.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	93.4	95.5	98.0	99.5	100.9	102.7	1.2
Agricultural implements	62.2	65.5	65.5	66.5	67.4	65.5	.6
Land vehicles	83.9	90.3	91.3	94.8	94.9	90.8	5.7
Automobiles and parts	119.9	138.2	135.8	149.3	154.1	139.0	2.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	47.7	59.0	63.5	63.5	63.1	61.7	.2
Heating appliances	86.2	95.1	99.6	105.6	107.0	108.3	.5
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	82.9	83.6	81.8	81.3	84.1	86.2	.5
Foundry and machine shop products	92.1	92.7	98.6	98.7	100.6	95.5	.6
Other iron and steel products	83.2	85.6	85.9	88.2	89.9	88.8	1.7
Non-ferrous metal products	122.1	123.2	127.1	131.5	126.8	130.1	2.2
Non-metallic mineral products	134.6	130.3	130.2	130.8	133.1	137.6	1.4
Miscellaneous	116.8	116.7	117.7	121.5	124.7	127.9	6.6
LOGGING	183.4	173.1	147.0	102.6	88.6	94.1	2.7
MINING	129.9	129.4	129.1	128.2	127.4	132.1	6.3
Coal	94.7	94.6	92.1	88.6	84.3	83.9	2.3
Metallic ores	226.6	228.7	234.9	237.5	243.9	252.6	3.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	99.4	93.9	89.8	92.0	93.1	109.5	.8
COMMUNICATIONS	79.3	77.2	77.7	77.7	78.4	80.0	2.2
Telegraphs	87.9	84.9	85.6	86.0	86.3	89.5	.5
Telephones	77.0	75.2	75.6	75.5	76.3	77.5	1.7
TRANSPORTATION	77.9	78.2	78.9	78.5	82.8	85.4	10.7
Street railways and cartage	111.9	113.5	113.6	113.2	114.8	115.8	2.7
Steam railways	71.7	71.6	72.7	72.2	72.3	74.5	6.2
Shipping and stevedoring	63.0	63.8	63.3	63.8	89.5	95.8	1.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	74.8	74.4	78.2	71.8	79.4	87.0	10.6
Building	56.0	53.6	52.1	52.2	55.6	52.0	2.2
Highway	119.4	109.0	112.6	111.9	124.0	129.8	5.0
Railway	52.4	63.4	72.9	54.8	62.1	82.7	3.4
SERVICES	118.0	116.4	117.5	118.5	120.4	123.0	2.8
Hotels and restaurants	114.6	112.5	113.6	111.2	111.8	114.7	1.5
Professional	122.7	126.9	129.8	130.6	130.0	129.3	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	122.5	120.3	120.9	127.6	132.3	135.3	1.1
TRADE	135.9	121.6	123.1	121.0	123.3	127.1	10.5
Retail	147.9	128.0	130.4	127.2	129.7	134.5	7.7
Wholesale	107.8	106.8	106.3	106.7	108.8	110.0	2.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	99.1	98.4	98.9	97.4	99.5	102.0	100.0

TABLE 4.-INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1934-1936 (1926=100)-Concluded. IX.
 Note:- The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

Industries	July 1	1 Aug.1	9 Sept.1	3 Oct.1	6 Nov.1	Dec.1	Aver. Jan.1- Dec.1
MANUFACTURING	104.7	104.9	105.9	109.0	107.7	107.0	103.4
Animal products - edible	134.4	142.5	136.9	129.0	132.8	128.4	123.5
Fur and products	97.1	94.0	89.2	87.3	87.6	95.5	90.4
Leather and products	106.0	108.2	112.2	112.4	109.0	106.0	108.3
Boots and shoes	106.3	110.8	114.6	114.3	107.6	103.2	110.0
Lumber and products	86.8	87.4	87.1	85.3	81.4	77.7	76.9
Rough and dressed lumber	81.3	83.8	82.0	79.2	72.5	67.2	68.7
Furniture	81.8	83.1	84.4	87.3	88.8	90.3	82.2
Other lumber products	108.2	102.2	104.9	102.9	103.7	100.8	98.5
Musical instruments	44.7	49.6	53.3	56.0	55.9	50.2	46.2
Plant products - edible	112.7	120.3	133.3	161.4	136.9	122.5	115.4
Pulp and paper products	102.4	104.3	103.6	104.7	105.8	105.5	101.1
Pulp and paper	95.0	98.3	96.3	97.6	98.3	96.7	91.8
Paper products	120.6	121.4	123.4	125.5	127.1	127.9	119.9
Printing and publishing	105.8	106.4	106.3	106.8	108.4	109.5	106.8
Rubber products	97.3	98.7	101.5	103.2	101.5	101.2	97.8
Textile products	115.9	113.7	118.8	122.0	121.5	120.8	117.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	131.1	129.1	133.5	132.7	132.7	136.2	132.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	94.5	91.1	93.9	93.7	94.7	97.8	93.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	135.4	140.5	145.3	146.6	145.3	150.0	141.1
Silk and silk goods	507.8	496.8	514.4	516.2	512.0	517.2	517.8
Hosiery and knit goods	122.3	120.2	124.0	126.5	128.0	128.2	123.8
Garments and personal furnishings	104.4	101.6	110.1	115.0	113.5	109.0	106.6
Other textile products	95.7	94.2	94.3	103.1	101.3	97.7	96.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	111.6	118.3	113.4	112.4	114.1	134.8	122.9
Tobacco	93.6	100.9	95.4	91.9	91.9	119.5	110.8
Distilled and malt liquors	137.9	143.8	139.2	141.8	147.3	157.2	140.0
Wood distillates and extracts	129.6	131.6	128.4	145.3	138.6	158.1	139.7
Chemicals and allied products	139.5	138.3	139.3	141.0	144.2	143.7	138.1
Clay, glass and stone products	87.9	88.4	88.9	87.5	84.0	82.3	79.6
Electric light and power	118.3	122.3	124.1	123.2	121.1	117.5	116.7
Electrical apparatus	128.4	120.8	124.4	126.3	126.3	125.0	121.6
Iron and steel products	89.3	85.5	83.1	87.2	89.8	92.1	89.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	104.6	107.3	107.4	113.7	117.8	120.9	111.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	105.6	106.9	106.5	109.0	109.4	110.4	103.2
Agricultural implements	63.1	51.6	45.5	45.3	44.9	51.8	57.9
Land vehicles	86.4	78.8	74.2	79.7	83.7	87.1	86.3
Automobiles and parts	124.2	99.5	92.0	111.5	127.4	140.5	127.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	64.1	67.4	56.6	65.8	63.7	61.0	61.4
Heating appliances	108.2	112.8	105.8	121.3	126.8	121.6	108.2
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	87.5	90.1	91.9	90.7	89.5	85.6	86.3
Foundry and machine shop products	92.2	93.2	96.7	94.8	102.1	104.7	96.8
Other iron and steel products	90.3	89.8	93.2	94.1	94.1	95.3	89.9
Non-ferrous metal products	135.1	137.3	139.3	142.7	141.1	140.4	133.1
Non-metallic mineral products	142.2	143.6	143.7	145.9	143.3	142.5	138.2
Miscellaneous	132.3	133.1	133.0	134.9	133.6	133.5	127.1
LOGGING	93.4	85.0	82.7	141.7	206.9	265.7	138.7
MINING	134.1	137.9	140.2	147.9	151.8	150.3	136.5
Coal	83.6	85.4	85.7	92.7	95.5	96.2	89.8
Metallic ores	258.0	265.6	272.7	281.3	286.7	283.7	256.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	115.1	119.0	120.5	128.5	133.9	126.7	110.1
COMMUNICATIONS	82.4	84.1	86.0	84.6	83.1	81.7	81.0
Telegraphs	94.7	97.0	99.6	97.1	94.9	92.0	91.3
Telephones	79.1	80.7	82.5	81.3	80.0	79.0	78.3
TRANSPORTATION	87.1	88.7	89.4	88.3	87.1	86.5	84.1
Street railways and cartage	117.5	120.0	121.2	122.7	120.7	119.8	117.1
Steam railways	76.0	77.8	79.0	77.9	75.8	75.1	74.7
Shipping and stevedoring	98.7	98.1	96.1	91.6	94.8	95.2	83.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	97.4	102.9	109.0	103.9	99.6	80.1	88.2
Building	51.3	57.4	60.1	61.4	61.0	51.5	55.4
Highway	147.7	152.1	161.9	159.5	165.1	133.5	135.5
Railway	97.5	103.6	109.6	95.0	77.9	59.4	77.6
SERVICES	131.7	135.8	137.5	127.4	124.9	122.4	124.5
Hotels and restaurants	128.7	137.1	139.6	121.5	119.1	115.7	120.0
Professional	131.4	132.0	130.7	134.1	127.5	123.9	129.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	136.7	134.5	135.6	135.4	133.8	132.9	130.7
TRADE	127.3	126.3	126.3	129.6	132.0	136.0	127.5
Retail	134.4	132.2	132.3	136.1	139.5	145.3	134.8
Wholesale	111.0	112.9	112.9	114.8	115.0	114.9	110.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	104.6	105.6	107.1	110.1	111.0	110.1	103.7

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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

ANNUAL REVIEW
of
(THE) EMPLOYMENT ^{+ payrolls} SITUATION
in
CANADA
during
1937

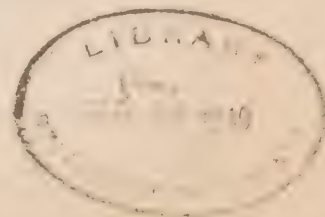
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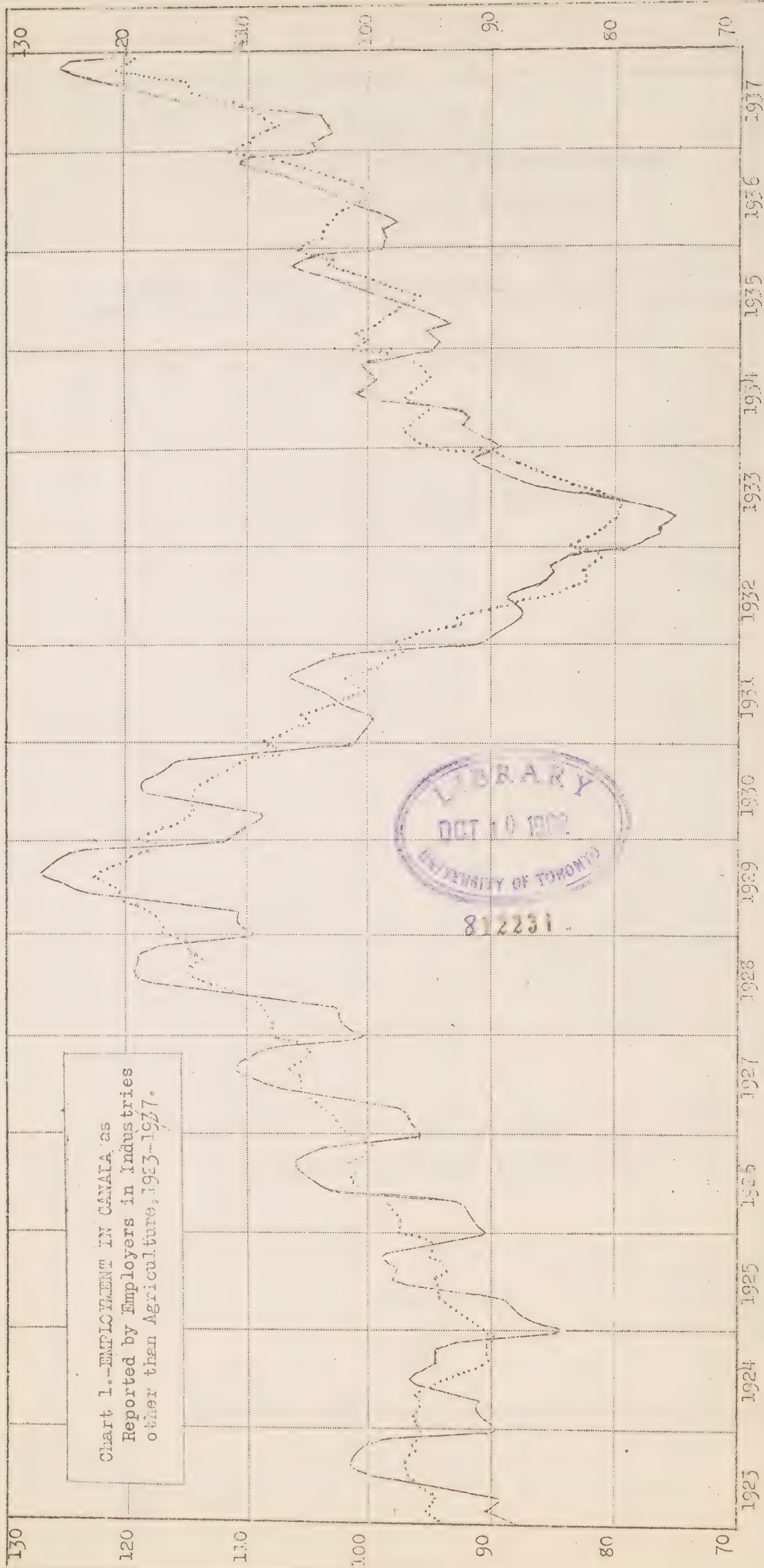
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OTTAWA

1938





The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

Issued Jan. 13, 1938.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1937.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Employment as reported by leading employers in Canada was unusually active in 1937, reaching a level only surpassed by that of the boom year 1929. The movement was upward in eight months, in which the number of persons added to the working forces was exceptionally large. From the 1937 low point recorded at Mar. 1, to the peak at Oct. 1, the index showed an increase of 22 p.c., which compared very favourably with the average advance of about ten p.c. between those dates in the experience of the years since 1920. The seasonal decline at the end of 1937 was rather greater-than-normal, partly a reaction from the very marked industrial activity of preceding months, but probably also to some extent in sympathy with the business recession in the United States and the slowing-up recently evident in Great Britain. However, the Dec. 1 index was seventeen p.c. higher than at the opening of the year, an advance substantially exceeding that of just over eight p.c. recorded, on the average, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in the years, 1921-1936.

The index in the year under review, based on the 1926 average as 100, averaged 114.1; as compared with the 1936 mean of 103.7, there was an increase of ten p.c., which was decidedly larger than the gain recorded between any other consecutive years, with the exception of that reported in 1934 over 1933. In the seventeen years of the record, the 1937 average index was only exceeded by that of 119.0 in 1929.

In 1937, as in the last few years, various governmental projects^{1/} were undertaken primarily for the relief of unemployment, but work of that character was a factor of lessened importance last year as the industrial situation generally improved.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated an aggregate of 122,519 individual employment reports during 1937, an increase of 5,900 over the number handled in 1936. The co-operating employers averaged 10,200 per month in the year just passed; their employees,^{2/} varied from the minimum of 975,862 at Mar. 1 to the maximum of 1,197,647 at the beginning of October, averaging 1,085,831 in the twelve months. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 102.8 at the former date to 125.7 at the latter, when it was at its highest point since September of 1929. The seasonal declines recorded in the last two months of the year reduced the index to 121.6 at Dec. 1, 1937, but it was then higher than in any other December of the record.

The improvement recorded during 1937 as compared with 1936 extended with rare exceptions to the various geographical and industrial units; among the former, the exception was the Prairie area, where employment on the whole was unchanged from 1936. Manufacturing, logging, mining (particularly of metallic ores,) communications, services and trade reported considerable advances. In transportation, employment was in much the same volume, on the whole, as in 1936. Construction, which for several years has lagged behind other classes, in 1937 showed a measure of recovery, although it continued below normal.

Separate tabulations are made for the eight leading industrial centres, in which the general improvement over 1936 was not so pronounced as elsewhere in Canada; employment in these cities as a whole continues at a lower level than in the Dominion, their indexes averaging 105.8 in 1937, while that for Canada was 114.1. This phase is further discussed in the section "Employment by Cities."

1/ See footnote on page 6.

2/ See footnote on page 2.

Features of the 1937 Annual Review.

The feature of the present Annual Review of Employment is the presentation of estimates of the total number of wage-earners, of the total number in employment and unemployed, prepared by the Census Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, together with a brief discussion of these data and an explanation regarding the level of employment in 1937 as compared with 1929. Charts showing the course of employment in manufacturing and steam railway transportation in Canada and the United States, together with a brief analysis, are reproduced on page 4 from last year's Annual.

Following these brief discussions, is an analysis in some detail of employment conditions in the Dominion during 1937.

Employment, Unemployment and Population.

In various quarters difficulty has been encountered in reconciling the generally high level of industrial employment recorded in 1937 (a level in some months approximating that of the boom year, 1929) with the continued existence of a large reserve of unemployed persons, the inference being that the two are incompatible. It is hoped that the following explanation will help to clear up misunderstanding on this point.

The monthly record is, in effect, a partial census of employment, based upon data furnished by establishments rather than upon information obtained from the worker himself. As a census of unemployment does not provide statistics on those in employment, so a census of employment, (whether complete or partial), does not directly provide data on those unemployed. These points are clearly illustrated in the statistics obtained in the population censuses, and also in the figures of the Annual Census of Industry.

In the Decennial Census of June 1, 1921, 1,778,328 persons of all occupations reported themselves as employed, a number which by June 1, 1931, had grown to 2,100,139, or by 18.1 p.c. The current employment data ^{1/} reflect conditions among the industrial workers included in these figures, and the index (1926=100) had risen from 87.7 at June 1, 1921, to 103.6 at June 1, 1931, or also by 18.1 p.c.

In the same period, however, the number of wage-earners had increased from 1,972,089 at June 1, 1921, to 2,570,097 at June 1, 1931, or by 30.3 p.c. and the number of unemployed from 193,761 at the former to 469,958 at the latter date. An increase of 18.1 p.c. in the number employed in the ten years was therefore accompanied by an increase in the proportion of unemployed from 9.8 p.c. of the wage-earners in 1921 to 18.3 p.c. in 1931. To regard either the census of employment or the census of unemployment as depicting the whole situation would obviously be out of the question.

The annual Census of Manufactures, like the decennial census figures of employment, deals with the positive side of the situation; in 1921, a total of 456,076 persons was reported as employed in factories, a number which by 1931 had increased to 557,426, or by 22.2 p.c. According to the Decennial Census, the number unemployed in manufactures at June 1, 1921, was 42,109 or 12.3 p.c., while at the 1931 Census, 101,996 men and women were unemployed in the factory group, a percentage of 16.8. As in the case of the monthly employment data, the unemployment resulting from layoffs by establishments is reflected in the comparison of the statistics of the annual census for any period with a more active period, but the picture of unemployment therefrom is

^{1/} The number of wage-earners reported in the Census taken on June 1, 1931, was 2,570,097, of whom 2,100,139 were at work on the date of the Census. The firms reporting for June 1, 1931, showed an aggregate payroll of 940,875 persons, or 44.8 p.c. of the census total, which included the professional classes, (notably teachers and public administration employees), agricultural workers, domestic servants and other important classes of workers not included in the monthly surveys of employment. When the census figures are adjusted, so far as is possible, to include only the classes of workers represented in the monthly employment surveys, the proportion of the latter to the former rises considerably. Since 1931, the number of co-operating firms has grown, with a consequent increase in the proportion of the total working population represented in these statistics. Copies of a memorandum comparing the industrial distribution of the workers included in the monthly employment surveys with the industrial distribution of all workers in the Dominion, as ascertained in the 1931 census, may be obtained by application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

necessarily incomplete because it cannot make allowance for those who have never appeared on the reported payrolls.

From the Census inquiries, it is evident that increased industrial employment can exist side by side with a large reserve of unemployed workers. The fact that the employment afforded by employers in 1937 returned in some months to the 1929 volume is highly encouraging evidence of business revival, but carries with it no implication that unemployment has also approached its 1929 level; any attempt to interpret the employment figures in that way reflects simply a misconception of their purpose by the persons so using them.

The Census Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in an exhaustive study of the known facts regarding employment, unemployment and population in the Dominion, has evolved highly significant estimates of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and those unemployed; the estimates cover workers in all industries, including agriculture and other important classes necessarily excluded from the monthly employment surveys. These estimates, together with other data, and much analysis and interpretation, will shortly be published in a monograph by Mr. M.C. McLean, Chief of the Branch of Census Analysis. In the following table are given annual averages of the data:-

Table prepared by the Census Analysis Branch, showing, in thousands, Estimates of Total Number of Wage-earners in Employment and Wage-earners Unemployed, together with Index Numbers, in the years, 1921-1937.

Year	Total Wage-earners	Index Numbers (1926=100)	Wage-earners in employment	Index Numbers (1926=100)	Wage-earners unemployed	Index Numbers (1926=100)	P.C. of unemploy- ed in total estimated wage-earners
1921	1,971	92.1	1,795	87.9	176	177.8	8.9
1922	1,967	91.9	1,830	89.6	138	139.4	7.0
1923	2,059	96.2	1,958	95.9	101	102.0	4.9
1924	2,042	95.4	1,897	92.9	145	146.5	7.1
1925	2,063	96.4	1,920	94.0	144	145.5	7.0
1926	2,140	100.0	2,042	100.0	99	100.0	4.6
1927	2,209	103.2	2,147	105.1	62	62.6	2.8
1928	2,359	110.2	2,299	112.6	60	60.1	2.5
1929	2,551	119.2	2,444	119.7	107	108.1	4.2
1930	2,654	124.0	2,313	113.3	341	344.5	12.8
1931	2,537	118.6	2,095	102.6	442	446.5	17.4
1932	2,459	114.9	1,820	89.1	639	645.5	26.0
1933	2,434	113.7	1,788	87.6	646	652.6	26.5
1934	2,574	120.3	2,045	100.1	529	534.4	20.6
1935	2,626	122.7	2,126	104.1	500	505.1	19.0
1936	2,671	124.8	2,225	109.0	447	451.6	16.7
1937 (eleven months)	2,806	131.1	2,459	120.4	346	349.5	12.3

The tables shows that, except during the minor business recession of 1924-5, unemployment declined steadily from 1921 to 1928. This improvement was accompanied by a marked increase in the wage-earning population and in the number employed; the former gain resulted not only from the natural growth in the population, but also from an influx of immigrants of working ages, and the recruitment to the labour market of those not normally belonging in the wage-earning class, but attracted to it by a brisk demand for labour at high wages in a period of unusual prosperity. However, the estimated number of unemployed also began to increase from 1928, affording statistical evidence of a fact generally recognized only as activity receded from its maximum; during the boom days, this increase in unemployment had largely escaped public attention, since many of the unemployed were then financially able to care for themselves, or could depend on their friends, while other factors also tended in 1929 to obscure the first symptoms of a condition which soon afterwards became serious.

From 1929, unemployment increased by leaps and bounds until 1933, in which improvement in the later months was not sufficient to reduce the average number of the unemployed to the 1932 level. Since then, the decline in unemployment has, on the whole, been steady and substantial, although its diminution has not by any means kept pace with the increase shown in the number employed.

It will also be noted that the number of wage-earners, which had increased with few interruptions from 1921 to 1930, then declined during the next three years to a level midway between the 1928 and the 1929 estimates; it is probable that this reduction in the proportion of wage-earners in the total population brought about a more normal situation in this respect, resulting partly from the cessation of immigration and the increase in emigration of those of working ages in the period when the demand for labour was negligible.

From 1934, however, the growth in wage-earning population was resumed, until the 1937 figure, at 2,806,000, was nearly six p.c. higher than the previous maximum in 1930; the natural gain in the number of citizens of working age is being augmented, as industrial activity increases, by the return to the labour market of those who had been forced from it during the depression. Immigration has not yet, of course, resumed its former importance as a factor in the employment situation.

The estimated number of persons in all categories of employment has increased by approximately 670,000 since the 1933 low level was reached, until the average for the first eleven months of 1937 slightly exceeds the 1929 figure. The number of jobless has diminished by some 300,000 since 1933, when the estimated unemployed constituted 26.5 p.c. of the total wage-earners. The discrepancy between the increase in employment and the decline in unemployment in these years is, of course, due to the increase of more than 370,000 in the potential wage-earning population in 1937 as compared with 1933.

The 1937 data are based upon figures for the first eleven months; when the final estimates are available, there will be some increase in the number unemployed, as well as a decline in the average of those at work, but the statistics for the months now available show that in the year just passed the estimated number in employment attained its maximum, while unemployment dropped to its lowest proportions since 1929, although it continues abnormally high. These facts largely account on the one hand, for the record-breaking national revenues of 1937, and on the other hand, for the continued high costs of relief in the Dominion.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

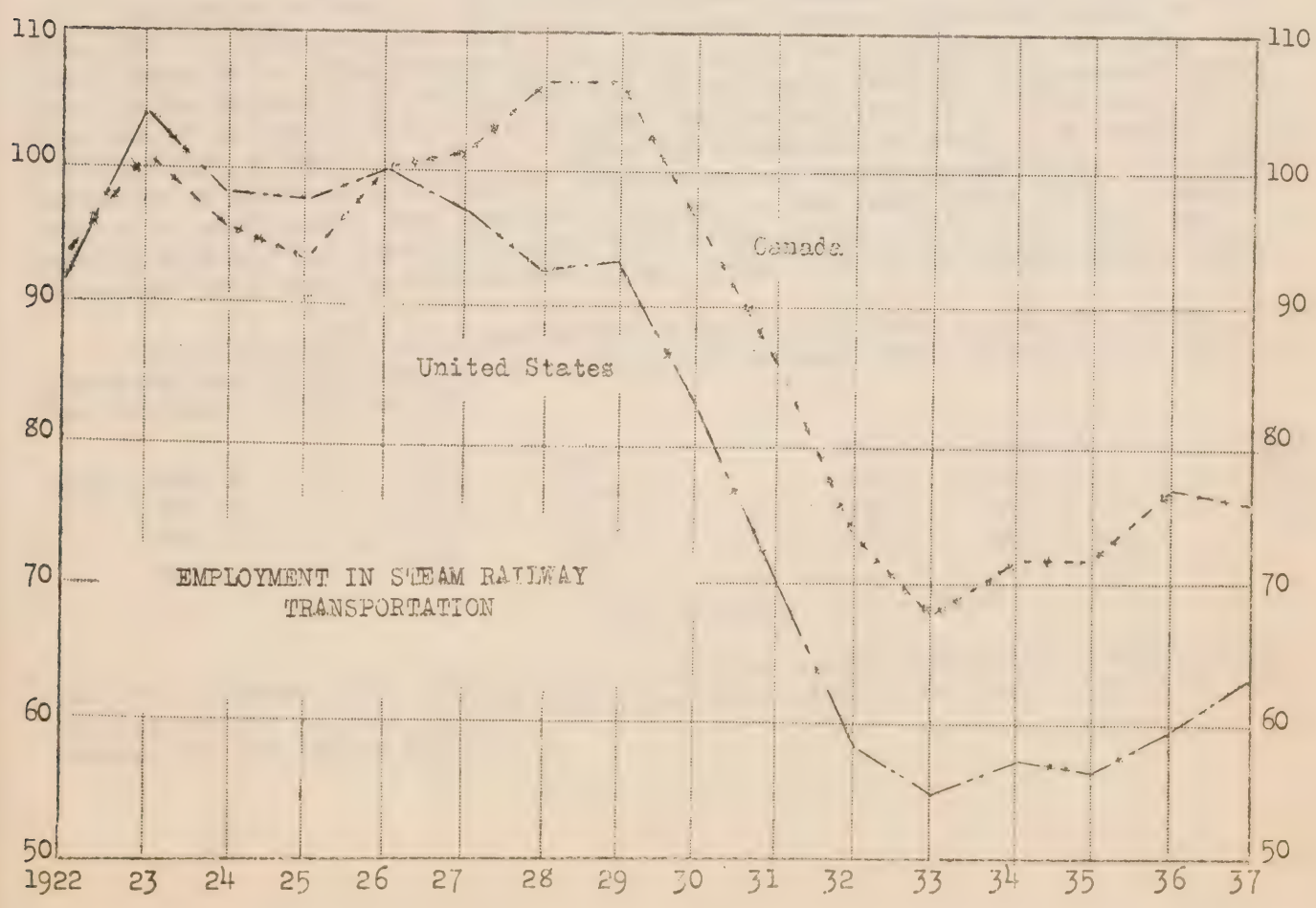
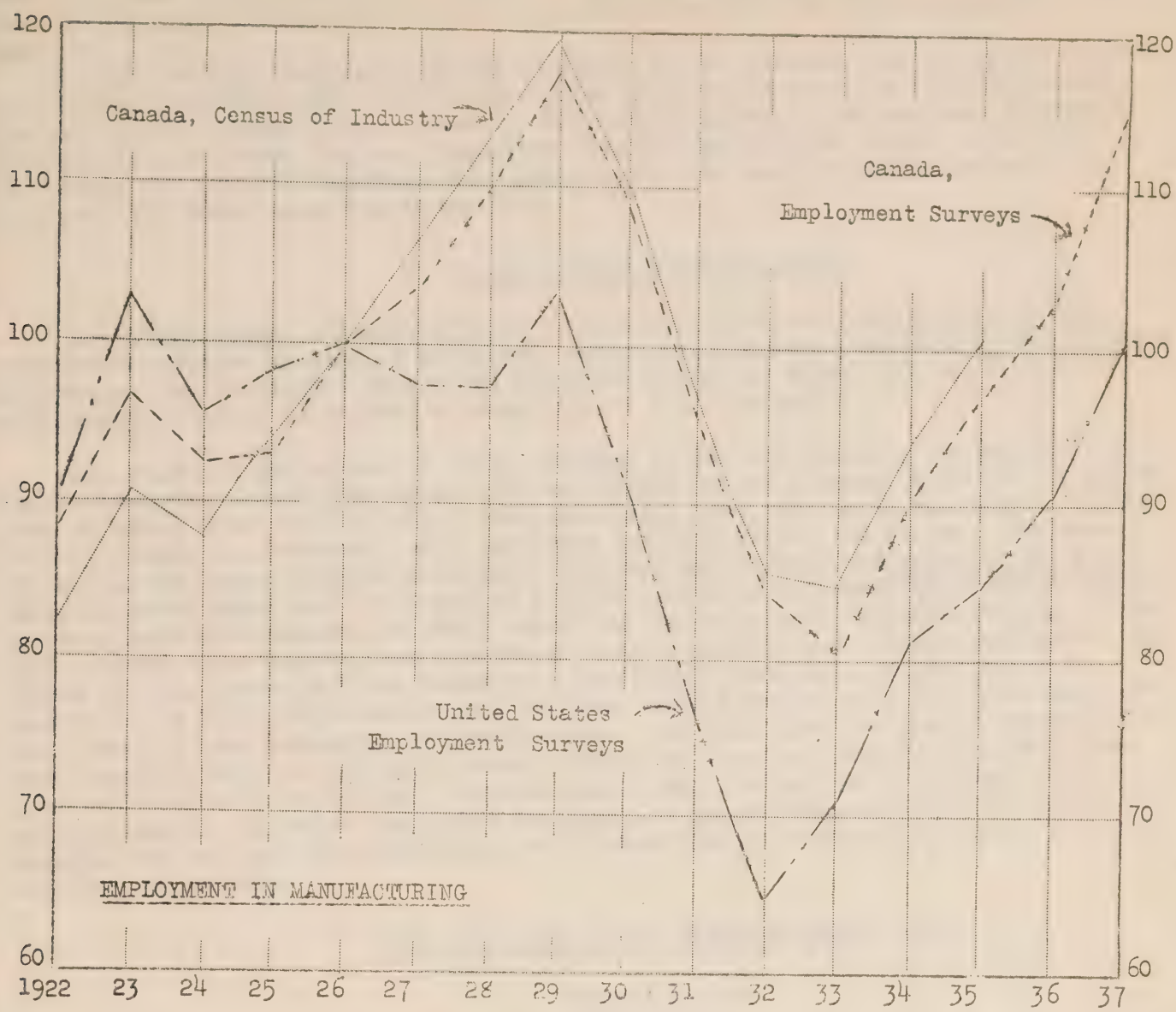
In Chart 2 are reproduced curves depicting for the United States and Canada the course of employment in manufacturing and steam railway transportation. Differences in the industrial groupings used in the two countries make it difficult to compare data for other industries, so that the present comparisons are confined to the two divisions above-named. The industrial classifications within the manufacturing group are not identical in Canada and the States, but enough similarity exists to permit a fair, general comparison.

1. Manufacturing.

Both American and Canadian figures cover a large proportion of the total factory employees. Indexes for the States are calculated on the average for the three years, 1923-1925, as 100 p.c., while the base of the Canadian indexes is 1926; the American figures have been converted on a 1926 base to bring about greater comparability with our own data.

In the years 1921 to 1926, employment in manufactures in Canada was at a lower level than in the United States, but from 1926 the development of industry in the Dominion was rapid, and the curve rose to a level much higher than in the States. It is probable that during these years, durtailment of staffs due to technological improvements was a factor of generally greater influence in restricting employment in the United States than in Canada, where the more recent establishment of many industries no doubt provided from the first for the use of labour-saving machinery. The figures of the Decennial Censuses are interesting in connection with this point; in the United States, the proportion of those gainfully occupied in manufactures dropped from 30.8 p.c. of the total in 1920 to 28.9 p.c. of the total in 1930, while in Canada, a similar comparison shows a decline of about half a point from 1921 to 1931. The fluctuations in employment which result from technological changes are to some extent governed by the industrial distribution of the workers, as well as by the scale of operations characteristic of the various industries, factors which differ considerably in the two countries.

CHART --EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING AND IN STEAM RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1922-1937.



Factory employment in both countries was, of course, seriously affected during the depression, and apparently to somewhat the same degree; thus, the falling-off in the index from the peak year to the trough was not quite 39 points in the States and just over 36 points in the Dominion. Indeed, a very interesting feature of the chart since 1927 is the great similarity of the curves, which from 1928 to 1932 were almost parallel.

In 1933, factory employment in the Dominion, on the average, was in smaller volume than in the preceding year, despite the marked improvement recorded from the second quarter; in the United States, however, under the stimulus of the National Industrial Recovery Acts and other factors, employment was brisker than in 1932. Since 1933, the curves for the two countries have continued in the same general direction, in 1936 and 1937 being again almost parallel.

2.- Steam Railway Transportation.

The United States Interstate Commerce Commission tabulates statistics of the employment afforded by Class 1 railroads, while data are also furnished by the railways in Canada. The statistics in the two countries differ in scope, but the figures are sufficiently similar to warrant a comparison of their movements.

The course of employment on steam railways in the two countries is depicted in the accompanying chart; this shows that employment was at a higher level in the States than in Canada from 1922 to 1926. From then until 1928, the trend was upward in this country, comparing favourably with declining activity across the Border. The number of railway employees in both countries diminished uninterruptedly between 1929 and 1933; although employment continued at a higher level in the Dominion than in the States, the same general movements, in that, repeating the experience in manufacturing. From 1934 to 1936, some recovery was indicated in each country, but railway employment continued in both Canada and the States at a level much lower than in many other industries. In 1937, the United States railways showed further moderate improvement, but there was a slight recession in the Dominion. In part, this was due to the unfavourable crop situation of last year, which offset the increased traffic resulting from improved industrial conditions. Another factor was the decline in railway construction and maintenance, in which the number employed was smaller than in 1936, when many unemployed men had been absorbed into work of that kind by agreement between the Government and the railways.

THE SITUATION IN THE DOMINION DURING 1937.

General Review.

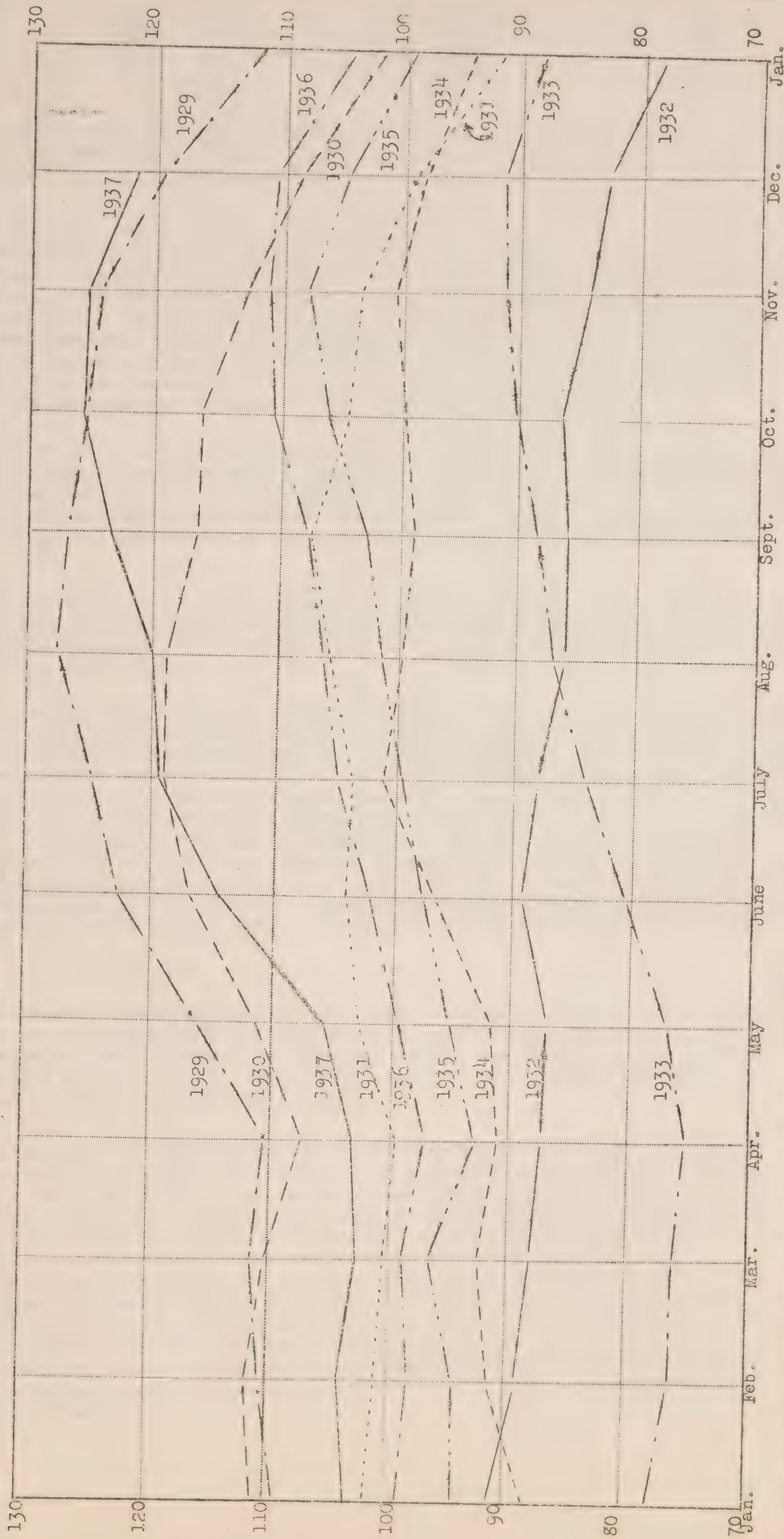
Employment at Jan. 1, 1937, showed the contraction invariably indicated at that date, but the shrinkage was on a scale less-than-average in the experience of the years since 1921. Slight recovery was recorded at the beginning of February, followed by a contra-seasonal decline at Mar. 1. The movement was then continuously upward from Apr. 1 to Oct. 1; during this period, the co-operating firms added some 218,700 men and women to their payrolls. There was a seasonal slowing up in activity at the beginning of November and December, and the losses in employment in the latter month were on a larger scale than has been customary in the years since 1921. However, general activity continued throughout 1937 at an exceptionally high level, the situation being more favourable than in any other year of the record except 1929.

Throughout 1937, industrial activity was greater than in the same period of the preceding year; the following shows the index for each month compared with that for the same date in 1936 as 100:-

the same date in 1950 as 1937.								
1937, Jan. 1	.....	104.7	May 1	.....	106.8	Sept. 1	.....	115.0
Feb. 1	.....	105.8	June 1	.....	112.1	Oct. 1	.....	114.2
Mar. 1	.....	103.9	July 1	.....	113.9	Nov. 1	.....	112.8
April 1	.....	105.7	Aug. 1	.....	113.6	Dec. 1	.....	110.4
			1937 Average			.....	110.0	

The rate of improvement shown in this comparison varied from month to month, reaching its maximum at Sept. 1, but during the last third of the year being above the average for the twelve months.

Chart 3.-- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929-1937.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

The annual average index numbers of employment as reported by employers in the seventeen years of the record are as follows:-

1921	88.8	1925	93.6	1929	119.0	1933.....	83.4
1922	89.0	1926	99.6*	1930	113.4	1934.....	96.0
1923	95.8	1927	104.6	1931	102.5	1935.....	99.4
1924	93.4	1928	111.6	1932	87.5	1936.....	103.7
						1937	114.1

(* / As the average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec.31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.)

The variations in general employment are illustrated in the curve shown in Chart 1 on the inside of the cover, and also in Chart 3. Industry in the Dominion is subject to severe fluctuations due to climatic conditions; an index of seasonal variation has, therefore, been calculated according to the Harvard method; the monthly indexes, depicted in the unbroken curve in Chart 1, have been adjusted by means of this index, and the corrected index numbers are shown in the broken curve. The elimination of the seasonal variation clearly illustrates the substantial recovery indicated since the low point of the depression was reached in 1933, comparing favourably with the precipitously downward movement of the immediately preceding years.

As has been pointed out in previous Annual Reviews of employment, the general index in recent years has been influenced to some extent by public construction works undertaken for the relief of unemployment. This factor, of decreasing importance since 1934, only indirectly affects the situation in many large industries, which reported marked improvement in the year under review - notably manufacturing, mining, trade, etc.

An analysis of the data furnished by employers through the Dominion shows that practically all industries shared in the improvement noted during 1937 as compared with 1936, while in many cases the situation was also more satisfactory than in any other year since 1929.

Manufacturing, employing rather more than half of the total workers included in these surveys, experienced during 1937, a lengthy period of uninterrupted expansion. All branches of factory employment contributed in greater or less degree to the recovery, which resulted in a higher level of industrial activity than in any other year since 1929. At the beginning of December, the index stood at 116.3, being then 13.6 p.c. above that at Jan. 1, 1937; this advance exceeded the average increase of 8½ p.c. in the index from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in the years, 1921-1936. Mining, particularly of metallic ores, advanced during many months of the year just passed, with the result that employment in the group as a whole was at its maximum for the seventeen years of this record. Logging showed exceptionally pronounced increases, and in that industry also, activity during 1937 reached the highest point yet recorded.

1/ The number of man-days worked on a wage basis on relief projects authorized by Dominion-Provincial Agreements, as reported by the Provinces to the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief, was 2,604,752 for the first eleven months of 1937. The average number of men afforded employment per month during the period was 13,380.

During the year 1936 the number of man-days worked on a wage basis was reported as 3,346,796, and the average number afforded employment during the month was 20,213. The number of man-days relief afforded on a subsistence basis (where single men were given useful work in return for subsistence and a small cash allowance) during 1936 was 3,421,163. These figures include 2,683,461 man-days relief afforded in camps administered by the Department of National Defence; these were in operation from January to June, during which period an average monthly number of 18,103 single men were cared for. (After June practically all these men were afforded employment on the railways in connection with the programme of maintenance of way and betterment works carried out under arrangements made between the Dominion Government and the railways).

The volume of employment afforded in trade was greater than in any other year for which data are available, while in services (mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments), the annual index was only exceeded by that for 1929. Improvement in general business conditions in the Dominion, together with an excellent tourist season, resulted in the favourable situation in these industries during 1937. Communications provided employment for a greater number of persons than in any other year since 1932, but the index number in this industry was lower than in preceding years since 1921. Transportation showed little general change from last year; although it was slightly more active than in the period, 1932-1936, it was quieter than in earlier years of the record.

Construction generally, was brisker than in 1936 or 1935, and also afforded more employment than in 1933 or 1932; nevertheless, employment in this industry continued at a relatively low level. Railway construction provided work for a larger number of workers than in the period, 1932-1935, but was quieter than in 1936, when many men had been transferred from the unemployment relief camps to the construction departments of the railways. The building contractors furnishing data reported, on the whole, a rather better situation than in any other year since 1931. Work on the highways was also more active than in 1936, approximating the 1935 volume. In the last few years, the unemployment relief programmes of the various governments have been an important factor in the employment afforded in the construction industries.

Charts in the following pages show for the manufacturing, mining, transportation, trade and construction industries, the crude and corrected curves of employment since 1923, the seasonal adjustments being made by the Harvard method. Other graphs show the course of employment in the economic areas, the leading cities and the main industrial groups during the last few years, while annual and monthly index numbers are given in the tables at the end of this review.

Comparison of Employment in 1937 and 1936.

The table on the next page summarizes the employment data for 1937, giving the average number of reporting firms and of their employees, and the mean index numbers for the twelve months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1937. The changes since 1936 in these three sets of figures are also given, those for the indexes being shown in points as well as in percentages. With very few exceptions, the 1937 figures are higher than those for the preceding year, but where the reverse is the case, the decline is indicated by a minus sign. The table calls only for brief explanation since the employment situation in the various localities and industries is discussed in considerable detail in subsequent pages.

According to this table, there was a gain of 5.1 p.c. in the number of reporting employers,^{1/} while that in the reported number of employees was 10.8 p.c. and the index increased by 10.0 p.c. in 1937 as compared with 1936. Of the last two comparisons, that between the index numbers affords the more reliable guide to changes in the employment situation, since allowance is made therein for the inclusion of new enterprises, as well as for the losses in employment due to businesses ceasing to operate.

Heightened activity was recorded in four of the five economic areas in 1937 as compared with the preceding year. Especially in Quebec was the improvement marked, the rate of increase being greater than in the Dominion as a whole; this was also true in Ontario, though to a lesser degree. Firms in Quebec employed over 40 p.c. of

/ A continued growth in the number of firms co-operating with the Dominion Bureau of statistics must be noted in connection with the increases in the workers represented in the monthly surveys of employment. The gain in the former, however, does not wholly result from the establishment of new industries, nor from more regular co-operation on the part of those previously on the mailing list, but is also due to the fact that a steadily increasing number of firms furnish statistics in detail by locality and industry. Thus, the different branches of a business organization in various centres appear in the tabulation as separate firms in the centres where establishments are maintained. Similarly, employers appear under each of the industries for which separate reports are furnished. The number of firms as used here might more precisely be described as the number of reports tabulated, but the former expression is in accordance with usage in other series and other countries, and also give a better indication of the nature of the enquiries. On the whole, the establishments now being added to the mailing list have payrolls that are smaller than the average, being in most cases the less well-known businesses.

-8-

Average Number of Reporting Firms, of their Employees, and the Average Indexes
for the Twelve Months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1937, together with the changes shown
in these figures as compared with those for 1936.

Geographical or Industrial Unit	1 9 3 7			Change since 1936 in the				
	Average Number		Average Indexes (1926= 100)	Average Number		Average		
	of Firms	of Employ- ees		of Firms ^{1/}	of Employ- ees	Index Numbers		
			(Decrease indicated by the minus sign)					
<u>Economic Areas</u>								
Maritime Provinces.....	708	87,305	121.0	29	8,859	11.6	10.6	
Quebec	2,435	321,056	115.4	138	42,487	14.7	14.5	
Ontario	4,528	460,362	118.3	227	48,965	11.6	10.9	
Prairie Provinces.....	1,466	126,554	99.3	48	744	-	-	
British Columbia	1,074	90,554	106.8	51	5,035	5.7	5.6	
CANADA	10,210	1,085,831	114.1	493	106,090	10.4	10.0	
<u>Cities</u>								
Montreal	1,398	152,076	101.2	70	13,763	9.1	9.9	
Quebec City	177	13,399	100.3	7	738	5.1	5.6	
Toronto	1,537	134,202	107.9	77	9,309	6.4	6.3	
Ottawa	202	14,309	107.9	16	404	1.6	1.5	
Hamilton	291	36,132	112.1	10	4,554	13.8	14.0	
Windsor	177	19,984	146.4	5	3,489	25.1	20.7	
Winnipeg	484	40,803	95.1	11	1,208	2.8	3.0	
Vancouver	447	35,753	110.7	18	2,458	7.0	6.8	
TOTAL, 8 LEADING CITIES....	4,713	446,658	105.8	214	35,923	8.1	8.3	
MANUFACTURING	5,927	580,999	114.4	217	58,243	11.0	10.6	
Animal products, edible	302	25,767	133.3	6	1,952	9.8	7.9	
Fur and products	62	1,989	94.2	2	99	3.8	4.2	
Leather and products	300	23,025	112.7	6	935	4.4	4.1	
Lumber and products	873	45,848	85.9	44	5,244	9.0	11.7	
Musical instruments	35	1,444	50.6	-	125	4.4	9.5	
Plant products, edible	483	35,111	120.1	23	1,678	4.7	4.1	
Pulp and paper products.....	612	66,886	109.7	12	5,415	8.6	8.5	
Rubber products	54	13,592	106.6	2	1,128	8.3	9.0	
Textile products	1,085	108,338	125.6	72	7,385	7.9	6.7	
Plant products, n.e.s.....	186	17,707	129.8	8	1,200	6.9	5.6	
Wood distillates and extracts	8	641	154.4	-	61	14.7	10.5	
Chemicals and allied products	203	12,561	152.3	3	2,207	14.2	10.3	
Clay, glass and stone products	206	10,068	90.9	5	1,262	11.3	14.2	
Electric light and power.....	96	15,315	121.2	-2	582	4.5	3.9	
Electrical apparatus	125	19,683	143.2	4	4,852	21.6	17.8	
Iron and steel products.....	872	137,375	105.4	20	20,239	16.2	18.2	
Non-ferrous metal products...	173	24,679	154.8	6	3,507	21.7	16.3	
Non-metallic mineral products	143	14,934	148.5	4	943	10.3	7.5	
Miscellaneous	109	6,036	135.9	2	379	8.8	6.9	
LOGGING	351	54,165	189.3	30	14,931	50.6	36.5	
MINING	411	70,745	153.2	40	7,907	16.7	12.2	
Coal	104	24,460	90.4	2	160	.6	.7	
Metallic ores	219	37,071	303.3	31	6,080	47.3	18.5	
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	88	9,214	133.6	7	1,667	23.5	21.3	
COMMUNICATIONS.....	84	22,760	85.4	- 1	1,304	4.4	5.4	
TRANSPORTATION	452	102,436	85.2	16	1,635	1.1	1.3	
Street railways and cartage..	241	26,471	117.6	14	247	.5	.4	
Steam railways	100	60,245	75.7	-	831	1.0	1.3	
Shipping and stevedoring.....	111	15,720	86.8	2	557	2.3	2.7	
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE..	1,156	118,280	99.5	74	14,484	11.3	12.8	
Building	753	24,640	60.1	54	2,141	4.7	8.5	
Highway	365	65,976	174.3	15	15,634	38.8	28.6	
Railway	38	27,604	69.2	5	- 3,291	- 8.4	-10.8	
SERVICES	476	28,459	130.2	12	1,431	5.7	4.6	
TRADE	1,354	107,987	132.1	105	6,155	4.6	3.6	
ALL INDUSTRIES.....	10,210	1,085,831	114.1	493	106,090	10.4	10.0	

^{1/} See footnote on page 7.

those added to payrolls, but only 29.6 p.c. of the total numbers employed in the co-operating establishments; in Ontario these proportions were 46.2 p.c. and 42.4 p.c., respectively. On the other hand, British Columbia, with 8.3 p.c. of the average staffs, reported only 4.7 p.c. of the total number taken on during the year. In the Maritime Provinces, the employers included in the surveys showed eight p.c. of the total workers reported in all provinces, and eight p.c. of the total increase. In the Prairie Provinces, the level of employment was unchanged from 1936, the small increase in the reported staffs resulting from a larger coverage of industry, for which adjustment was made in the index.

The general improvement in the cities was not so pronounced as in the country as a whole, where there was an increase of ten p.c., compared with that of 8.3 p.c. in the cities. Employing some 41 p.c. of the aggregate workers covered in the monthly surveys of employment, the co-operating firms in the eight industrial centres for which separate tabulations are made, reported only about 34 p.c. of the total number added to the payrolls, while in 1936, some 48 p.c. of the net increase had been reported by firms operating in these cities.

The gains indicated in 1937 were, of course, not uniformly distributed among the various cities; Montreal recorded the largest increase in actual numbers involved, amounting to 38 p.c. of the general advance in these municipalities, a quota that exceeded the proportion of workers in Montreal to the number employed in the eight cities, viz., 34 p.c. Toronto firms reported 26 p.c. of the total gain, but 30 p.c. of all employees reported in the centres for which data are tabulated. Winnipeg, with 9.1 p.c. of the aggregate staff, contributed only 3.4 p.c. of the total increase.

Throughout the Dominion, the expansion in manufacturing again slightly exceeded the general advance in all industries. Logging, the mining of metallic ores and non-metallic minerals, (except coal), and construction also showed disproportionately great improvement in 1937 as compared with 1936; employment in the last-named, however, continued in less-than-normal volume. In trade and services, the increases were smaller than in most other industries, but activity in these classes was maintained at a high level.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

As already stated, employment in the Prairie Provinces showed no general change in 1937 as compared with the preceding year, but in all other parts of the country considerable improvement was indicated in that comparison. In the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, indeed, industrial activity was higher than in any other year of the record, while in Ontario, the 1929 index, only, was higher than that for 1937.

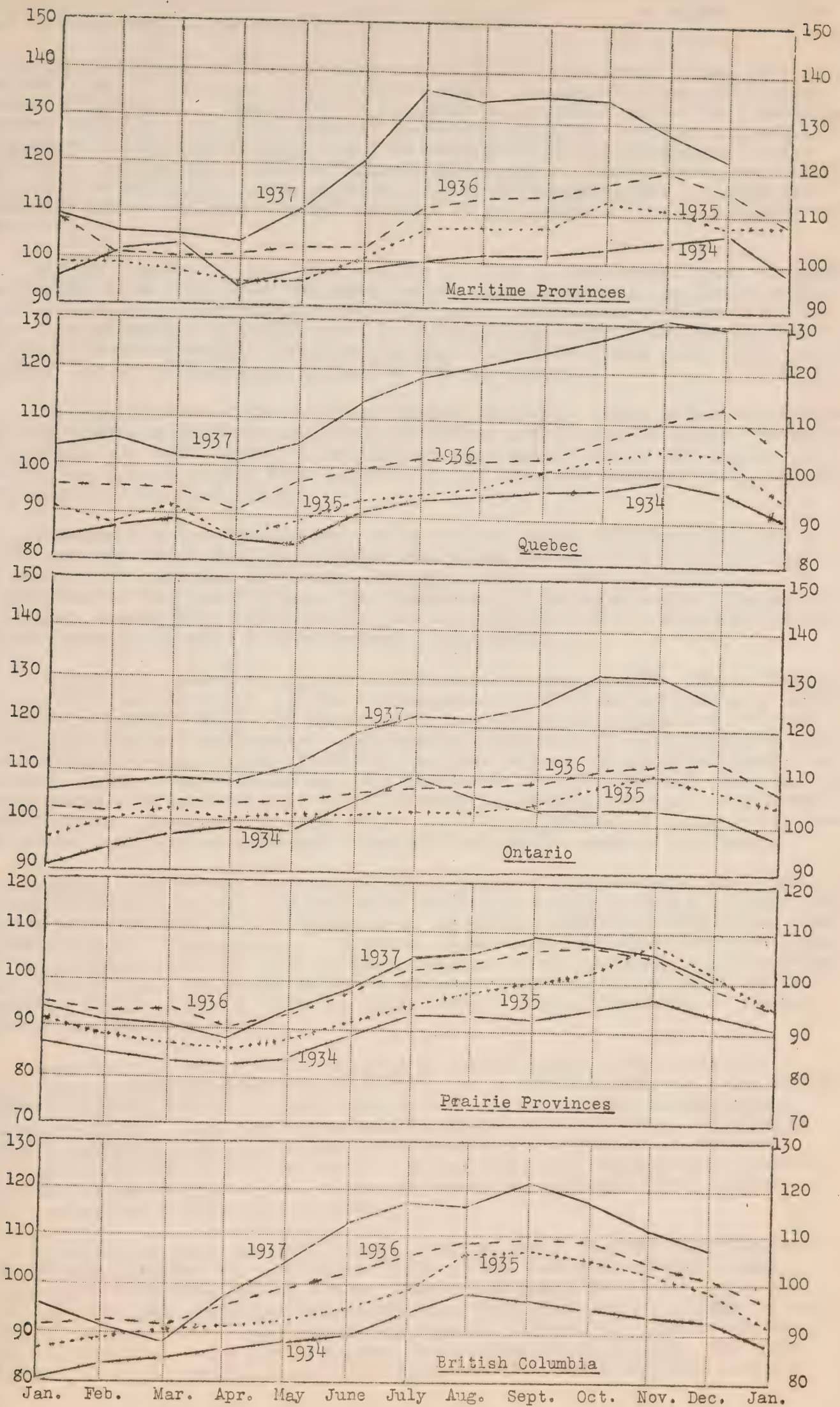
In each of the economic areas general improvement was noted during 1937 in manufacturing, logging, mining, services and trade, although the rate of increase varied in the different divisions of the country. A higher level of employment was indicated in transportation, except in the Prairies, where there was a slight decline due to the crop failure in many sections. Construction in the Western area was also slacker than in 1936.

Maritime Provinces.—Employment in the Maritime Provinces increased in only four months of 1937, compared with eight general advances in 1936, but the total number added to payrolls last year was decidedly larger, as were also the declines recorded in the remaining months; the index averaged 121.0 in the year under review, when it was 10.6 p.c. higher than in the preceding year, being also higher than in any other year for which data are available. The curtailment at the beginning of December, 1937, was on a scale above the average for that ^{date in the} period, 1921-1936, but employment continued at a relatively high level; the index then was at its maximum for Dec. 1.

The aggregate payrolls of the 708 co-operating employers in the Maritime Provinces averaged 87,305 persons in 1937; in the year before, 679 firms had reported a mean of 78,446 men and women. For part of 1937 data were separately tabulated for each of the three Eastern provinces; in these months, firms in Nova Scotia reported some 52 p.c. of the total payrolls, those in New Brunswick reported over 46 p.c. of the aggregate, while in Prince Edward Island were employed rather less than two p.c. of the employees covered in the surveys for the Maritime Provinces. During the months for which statistics are available, employment in New Brunswick averaged higher than in Nova Scotia, but this would not necessarily be true for the whole year.

Manufacturing as a whole was higher in each month of the year than in 1936, the mean being 114.0, as compared with 102.0 in 1936; the 1937 average was higher

Chart 4. Employment by Economic Areas, 1934-1937.



than in any other year for which statistics are available. The Dec. 1, 1937, index, at 117.1, was nearly 18 p.c. higher than at the beginning of January, and nine p.c. higher than in the same month of 1936. The greatest improvement over the year was in the pulp and paper and iron and steel industries, but the indexes in lumber and textiles were also considerably higher.

While employment in transportation has not attained its former volume, it was rather brisker in 1937 than in the preceding year. Communications generally showed moderate improvement. Construction on the whole was decidedly more active, particularly towards the close of the year; this was due to some extent to the large programmes of highway work undertaken in 1937, partly in connection with the unemployment relief policies. Services and trade also reported general gains. Mining showed improvement, the index averaging 111.1, compared with 106.7 in the preceding year. Logging was unusually active, employment being in greater volume than in any previous year of the record.

Quebec.— At Feb. 1, and again from May 1 to Nov. 1, the general trend of employment in Quebec was favourable, the gains, on the whole, being on a much larger scale than those noted in the preceding year. The index rose from its 1937 low of 102.2 at Apr. 1 to its maximum of 130.5 at Nov. 1; this variation of 27.7 p.c. exceeded that of 23 p.c. between the 1936 trough and the peak. Activity in each month of 1937 was greater than in the corresponding month of the year before.

The labour forces of the 2,435 co-operating employers varied between 284,090 and 363,525 workers at the dates of minimum and maximum activity, respectively, averaging 321,056 for the twelve months, while the mean index was 115.4; the 1936 average payroll of the 2,297 reporting firms was 278,569, and the index averaged 100.7, while in the preceding year it was 95.4.

Employment in manufacturing as a whole was more active throughout 1937 than in 1936; the index was also slightly higher than in the Dominion as a whole, although it was a point lower than in Ontario. The 1937 index averaged 115.0, or 11.3 p.c. higher than in the preceding year. The improvement in the major groups,—lumber, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel,—was especially marked, but almost all classes of manufacturing recorded a larger volume of employment.

The index in communications showed a moderate increase in 1937. Transportation, on the whole, was unchanged. In the logging group, activity was substantially greater in ten of the twelve months and the index averaged 324.0, the highest yet recorded. Mining continued extremely active, particularly in the metallic ore branch; the mining index averaged 246.2, as against 184.4 in the year before. Construction showed some recovery, being brisker than in any other year since 1931; an important programme of road construction work was undertaken in 1937, partly in connection with the unemployment relief policy. Employment in services and trade was maintained at a high level; these industries both reported improvement over 1936 and earlier years of the record.

Ontario.— An average staff of 460,362 employees was registered by the 4,528 firms furnishing data in Ontario; the mean index was 118.3 in 1937, or 10.9 p.c. higher than in the preceding year, when the payrolls of the 4,301 co-operating establishments had averaged 411,397. Employment, on the whole, showed more fluctuation during 1937 than in the preceding year, the index showing a range of nearly 23 points, or seven points more than in 1936. The situation each month was better than in the corresponding period of 1936, the Dec. 1 index, at 125.8, being 11.4 p.c. higher than at the same date of the preceding year.

Manufacturers, on the whole, reported an unusually high level of activity in 1937; this was only exceeded by that of 1929. As in 1935 and 1936, the index in 1937 slightly exceeded that for factory employment in the second great manufacturing province — Quebec, being also higher than in the Dominion as a whole. This may be largely associated with the iron and steel industry, in which much of the great activity in 1937 was centred in Ontario. On the other hand, employment in textiles continued brisker in Quebec than in Ontario, where the improvement over 1936 was not so pronounced as in the sister province.

Employment in pulp and paper, lumber, textile, metal, food and other factories was brisker throughout the year than in 1936, in each case also showing decided improvement between the opening and the close of the year under review. Iron and steel afforded more employment than in any other year since 1929; the index for that industry in Ontario was higher than in any other of the economic areas except the Maritime Provinces, being also above that for the Dominion as a whole. The index averaged 114.8, as compared with 94.7 in 1936, and with 58.3 at the 1933 minimum,

while the maximum was 130.5 in 1929. In the textile group, activity was higher during all but one month than in the same month of 1936; the 1937 mean of 116.2 was nearly four points above that of the preceding year.

Operations in logging camps continued exceptionally active, the average index of 147.7 being higher than in any other year of the record. Employment in mining also was at its seventeen-year maximum, the index averaging 246.3, as compared with 217.6 in 1936, the previous high. The extraction of metallic ores, which accounts for most of the persons engaged in mining in Ontario, continued to afford an unusually large volume of employment during the year just passed. The number having work in communications and transportation was moderately greater than in 1936, but these two groups have not yet shown recovery commensurate with that in other industries. Construction was brisker than in 1936, but here also the index was lower than that for all industries in the province, averaging 112.7 in 1937, compared with 91.3 in the preceding year. Services and trade also reported improvement over 1936, reflecting not only recovery in the domestic market but also an active tourist season.

Prairie Provinces.— Employment in the Prairie Provinces was higher during some months of 1937 than in the preceding year, but declines in that comparison in the remaining months resulted in the same average index as in 1936, viz., 99.3. The 1,466 employers furnishing data in this area had an average staff of 126,554 persons during the year, while in 1936, the 1,417 co-operating firms reported an average payroll of 125,810 workers. For some months of last year, separate data were prepared for each of these provinces; during this period, the firms in Manitoba reported 45.3 p.c. of the total on the payrolls, those in Saskatchewan 22.5 p.c. and in Alberta, 32.2 p.c. of the persons included in the surveys for the Prairie Provinces.

As has been pointed out in previous annual reviews of employment, the population of the Prairies depends to such an extent upon agriculture that much distress results from any dislocation of the world wheat market, or from any unsatisfactory crop conditions, such as the continued drought during 1937. The unfavourable effect of the latter is shown in the fact that employment in these provinces, on the whole, did not share in the upward movement generally indicated in Canada. Nevertheless, activity in manufacturing, logging, mining, services and trade in the Prairie Provinces was rather greater during the year under review than in 1936, although the improvement in these industries was not equal to that recorded in the same divisions elsewhere in Canada. Within the manufacturing group, there were advances in the textile, pulp and paper, lumber, iron and steel and some other industries. Little difference, on the whole was indicated in transportation, while there was a decline in construction.

British Columbia.— The 1,074 firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 90,554 employees, while in the preceding year a mean of 85,519 was reported by 1,023 employers; the 1937 index averaged 106.8, as compared with 101.1 in 1936. In these years, it was higher than in any other year since 1930.

All groups of manufacturing indicated heightened activity during the year under review. The lumber, pulp and paper, textile, iron and steel and other factories generally reported a better situation than in 1936. Logging showed some improvement; towards the close of the year, Government forestry camps were opened up in British Columbia to provide work for unemployed transients, but a higher level of employment was indicated in nine months of 1937, than in the same months of 1936. Mining provided work for a record number of persons, as mineral production in British Columbia attained an unusually high level. Transportation, communications, services and trade were brisker than in 1936, the mean index in each of these also being higher than for several years past. On the other hand, construction continued dull; this industry was not so active in the year under review as it had been in 1935 or 1936.

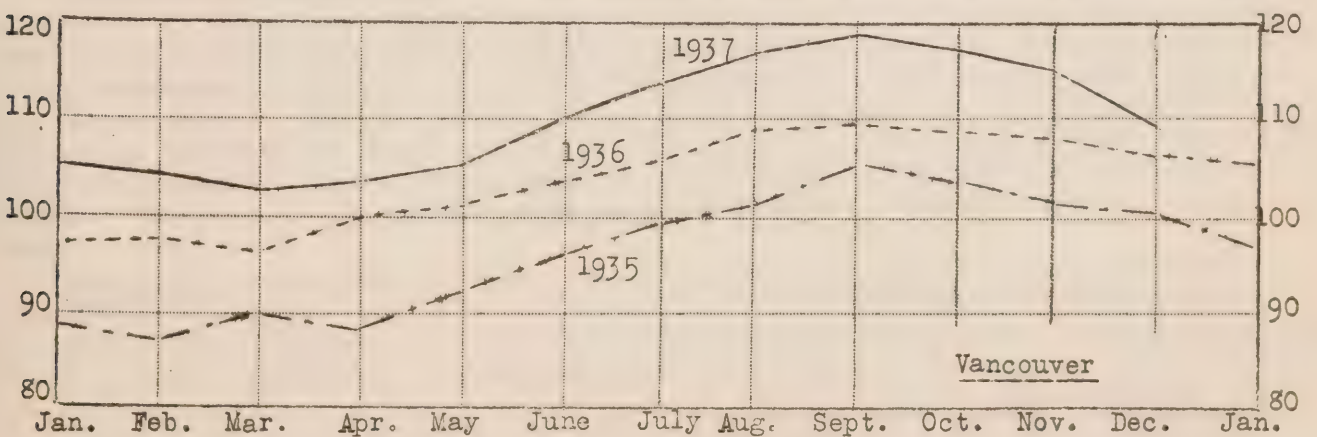
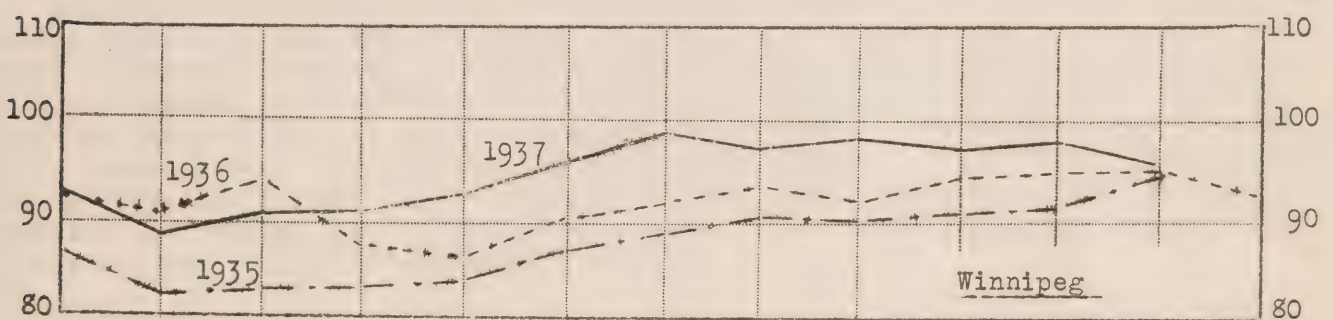
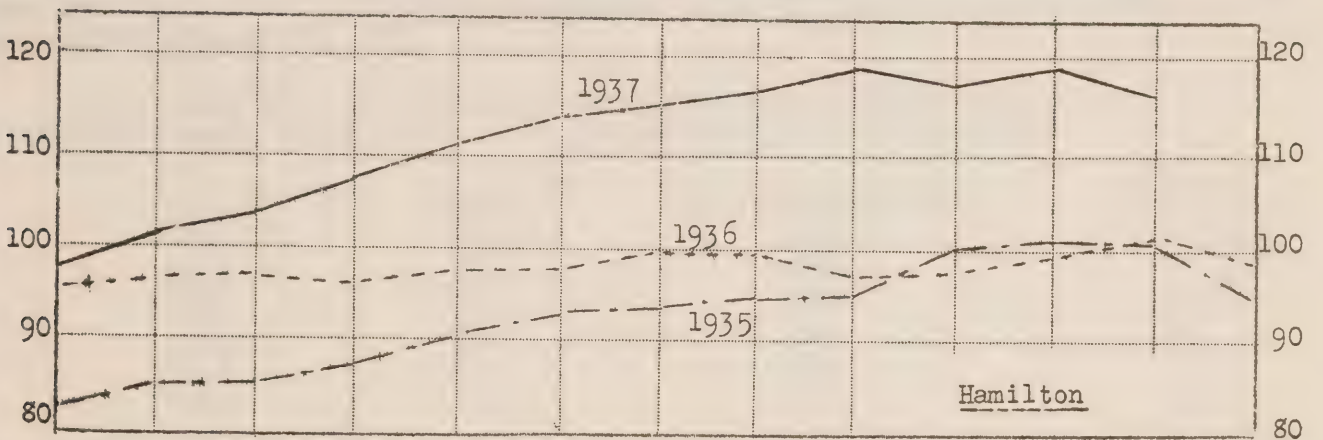
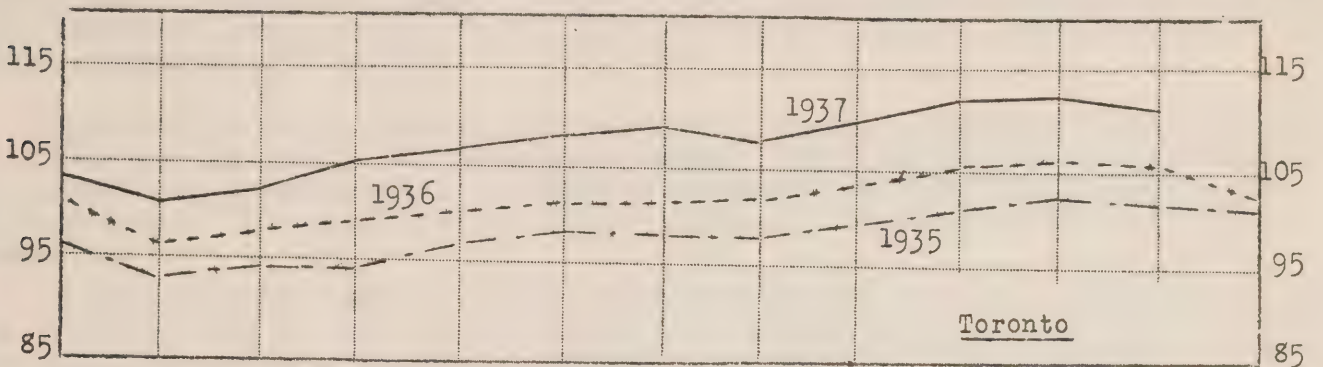
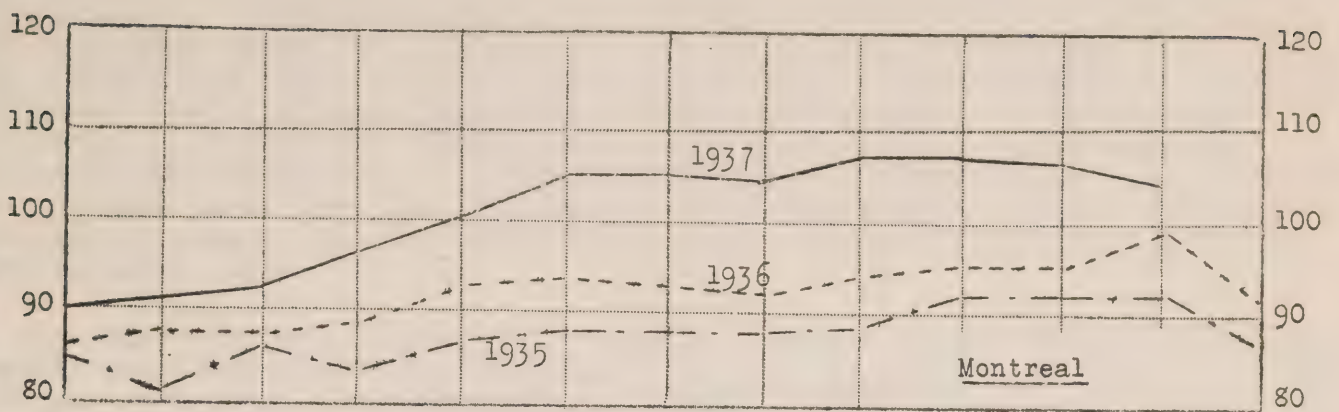
Index Numbers by Economic Areas.

Monthly index numbers by economic areas are shown for the last three years in Table 1, which also gives annual averages since 1921. The course of employment in these areas during the last few years is depicted in Chart 4, the curves being based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Improvement was reported in each of the eight centres for which statistics are segregated, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver affording more employment than in 1936. The greatest gains, proportionately, were in Hamilton and Windsor, where marked activity in the iron and steel industries brought employment to an unusually high level, only exceeded in the former by that of 1928 and 1929, and in the latter by that of 1929. The indexes in these two

Chart 5.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1935-1937.



centres were higher than in any other of the eight, while the lowest indexes were in Winnipeg, Quebec City and Montreal.

Despite the generally upward movement indicated in the year under review, industrial activity in the leading cities taken as a unit continued to lag behind that in the Dominion as a whole, their 1937 indexes averaging 105.8, as compared with the Canada index of 114.1. In the four years of general industrial revival from the low point of the depression, indeed, the improvement in these cities has not kept pace with that in the Dominion as a whole. This has probably been due in part to three main factors, the first two being of greatest importance: (1) the marked growth in industries normally carried on in rural areas, notably logging, mining, food-canning and highway construction and maintenance, (2) the unemployment relief works of the various governments, which in many cases, have been carried on at a distance from the cities and (3) the movement of industry from the larger to the smaller centres where taxation and wages are frequently lower.

In 1929, which was, in general, the year of maximum activity, the level of employment in the cities approximated that for the Dominion as a whole. Again, in 1933 when the most acute stage of the depression was reached, little difference was recorded. In 1934, however, the cities' index, at 88.2, showed an increase of only 6.3 p.c. over the preceding year, compared with that of 15.1 p.c. in the Dominion, which brought the general index for 1934 to 96.0.

Employment in the cities during 1933 showed a greater increase over the preceding year than was the case in the Dominion as a whole, and this slightly accelerated rate of improvement was again evident in 1936 as compared with 1935; this quickening was not sufficient, however, to raise their employment to the general level throughout Canada.

In 1937, when the Dominion index increased by 10 p.c. over the preceding year, there was a gain of only 8.3 p.c. in the cities. The general index averaged 114.1, while that for the cities averaged 105.8. If the employment data for these centres are eliminate from the Canada total, the 1937 index would be 120.8, where it would slightly exceed the similar average for 1929.

The following table shows indexes of employment in Canada, in the eight leading cities and outside these centres, in the last few years (1926=100):-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Elsewhere</u>
1929	119.0	119.3	118.9
1933	83.4	83.0	83.7
1934	96.0	88.2	102.1
1935	99.4	93.1	104.5
1936	103.7	97.7	108.4
1937	114.1	105.8	120.8

Employment in manufacturing, communications, trade and construction in the larger cities generally, does not yet appear to have reached a level equal to that in other parts of Canada. The most outstanding difference in this comparison is, of course, in construction, in which the index for the cities averaged 62.7 during 1937, compared with the Canada figure of 99.5; in the building division, the indexes were 50.9 and 60.1, respectively. On the other hand, transportation in the cities appears relatively more active, their index at 91.9, being 7.8 p.c. higher than the figure for the Dominion as a whole. In the service division, the level of employment in the larger cities was similar to that elsewhere recorded.

The growth in the population of the cities has continued since the years when employment in the eight centres marched in step with that in the Dominion as a whole; indeed, the opinion is commonly expressed that their populations have increased at a more-than-normal rate since the depression because of circumstances surrounding unemployment relief. If this opinion is correct, it would be necessary for the cities' employment index to be relatively higher than that in the smaller centres and rural districts to insure a measure of equality in employment opportunities throughout Canada. The data of the monthly employment surveys indicate that this is not the case.

Montreal.- The staffs of the 1,398 Montreal firms making returns averaged 152,076 persons, while the 1937 mean index, at 101.2, was higher than in any other year since 1931. Employment increased in seven months of the year, during which some 26,500 persons were added to the payrolls of the reporting employers. In 1936, the upward movement had extended over eight months, but the number then obtaining work was smaller. The index rose from 90.4 at Jan. 1, 1937, to 107.6 at the beginning of September, when activity was at its highest point in six years. Manufacturing

generally was more active in every month of 1937, when the index averaged 106.9, as compared with 95.8 in 1936; in each of these years, the average was lower than that for the province of Quebec, or for Canada as a whole. The greatest improvement during the year under review was in iron and steel and textile plants, which together employ nearly half of the persons on the staffs of the manufacturers making returns in Montreal. Food, beverage and tobacco, paper products and printing and publishing and other factories also reported general gains over 1936.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, communications, trade and construction also showed heightened activity, while there was a slight falling-off in transportation. Certain unemployment relief works carried out in Montreal during 1937 provided work for a considerable number of men, but construction generally was brisker.

Quebec.-- Employment in Quebec City during 1937 showed greater fluctuation than in 1936, the variation between the minimum and the maximum index amounting to over eighteen points, as compared with that of six points in 1936, when the average index, at 95.2, was lower than the 1937 mean of 100.3. The staffs of the 177 employers furnishing data averaged 13,399, as compared with the mean of 12,661 reported by 170 firms in 1936. Activity in manufacturing generally was at a slightly higher level, the mean index standing at 103.8, as against 97.5 in the preceding year; leather plants, on the whole, were not so busy as in 1936, but other branches of manufacturing showed improvement. Employment in transportation and construction, on the whole, was not quite so active.

Toronto.-- Employment advanced during eight months of 1937; at the close of the year, the index was $8\frac{1}{2}$ points higher than at the beginning, while the annual mean of 107.9 was higher than in any other year since 1930, that for 1931 having been insignificantly lower. The employees of the 1,537 firms co-operating during the year under review averaged 134,202, while in the year before the mean payroll of the 1,460 reporting employers was 124,893. The manufacturing division showed continuous improvement over 1936, the average index of 106.8 being 7.7 p.c. higher. The 1937 average in Toronto was practically the same as in Montreal; in each of these centres, the index was decidedly lower than in the province in which the city is situated, being also lower than in the Dominion as a whole. In Toronto, activity in food, textile, iron and steel, printing and publishing and other manufacturing industries afforded more employment in the twelve months under review than in the preceding year. The greatest gains were in iron and steel works, but activity in this division in Toronto continues relatively dull, the index averaging only 97.0 p.c. of the 1926 average as 100, as compared with 114.8 in Ontario and 105.4 in the Dominion as a whole.

Transportation during 1937 showed moderate improvement over the preceding year, the index averaging 96.8, as compared with 93.4 in 1936. Communications also afforded rather more employment. In construction, the mean index was 66.0, compared with 58.6 in the year before. Trading establishments also showed heightened activity; the index averaged 129.9 in 1937, as compared with 126.9 in the preceding year. The Canada index for this division was 132.1.

Ottawa.-- There were advances in Ottawa during seven months of last year, as compared with six monthly increases in 1936; the number of persons added to the payrolls of the co-operating employers was greater in the year under review, but there were also larger losses in the remaining months, so that the average index, at 107.9, was only 1.5 p.c. higher than in the preceding year. Manufacturing reported rather more employment; lumber, pulp and paper and other plants showed moderately greater activity. Trade also showed improvement, but construction was slacker. An average payroll of 14,309 workers was employed by the 202 firms whose data were received, as compared with the 1936 average of 13,905, reported by 186 employers.

Hamilton.-- Industrial activity in Hamilton showed a pronounced increase during 1937, which resulted in a higher level of employment than in any other year since 1930. The mean index, at 112.1, was 14 p.c. higher than in 1936. The 291 co-operating firms reported an average working force of 36,132 persons; in 1936, 281 establishments had 31,578 workers, on the average. Manufacturing showed considerable improvement, being generally more active than in any of the last seven years; the index in this division in Hamilton approximated that in the Dominion as a whole. Iron and steel, electrical appliances, textile and other groups of factory employment, on the whole, reported improvement over 1936, that in the two industries first-named being most pronounced. As in most of the cities for which data are tabulated, construction in Hamilton was at a low level, the index averaging 50.8, compared with 49.4 in the preceding year. Trade afforded greater employment than in 1936.

Windsor.-- The index number of employment in Windsor averaged 146.4, and the recorded payrolls of the 177 co-operating firms averaged 19,984 workers in 1937, compared with the mean index of 121.3 and 16,495 employees in 172 establishments

reported during the preceding year; in 1929, when employment was at its maximum for this record, the average index was 153.2. Manufacturing showed general improvement during the year under review, the index averaging 158.0, or 28 points higher than in 1936. Automobile and other factories showed substantially greater employment. Construction continued quiet, although it was more active than in 1936, the index standing at 62.6, as compared with 32.2 in the year before.

Winnipeg.— There was a slight improvement in industrial conditions in Winnipeg, but employment continued dull, the index being lower than in any other of the cities for which separate data are compiled. As the great distributing centre of the Prairie Provinces, this city has been particularly affected by the unfavourable agricultural situation of recent years, intensifying the ill effects of the general depression in business. During 1937, an upward movement was noted in seven months, the difference between the low and the high index of employment being nearly ten points. The mean index for the year was 95.1, compared with 92.3 in 1936. The manufacturing division as a whole was brisker in every month of the year under review than in 1936; improvement occurred in iron and steel, food, textile and other factories. Transportation reported a slightly larger volume of employment. There was no general change in trade, while construction, on the whole, was rather quieter, in spite of improvement towards the close of the year over the same period in 1936. An average staff of 40,803 was employed by the 484 firms whose data were received during the twelve months under review, compared with that of 39,595 reported by 473 establishments in 1936.

Vancouver.— Data were furnished by 447 employers in Vancouver with an average payroll of 35,753 workers in 1937, while in 1936 the means were 429 establishments and 33,295 employees. The index averaged 110.7. This is slightly higher than in any other year for which statistics are available, but there has not been a corresponding diminution in the number of unemployed in Vancouver, where the comparative mildness of the winters attract many transients in search of work or relief.

Manufacturing showed improvement during most months of 1937, when the index averaged 113.3, or 7.3 p.c. higher than in 1936. Until the latter part of the year, the lumber trade showed heightened activity, but partly as a result of the war in China, there was then a slowing-up in activity; on the average, however, employment in this industry was brisker than in the preceding year. Other manufactures, on the whole, reported more employment, and a better situation was also indicated in communications, transportation, construction services and trade. In spite of the improvement recorded in 1937, employment in construction continued dull, the index in the twelve months averaging only 66.2 p.c. of the 1926 average.

Index Numbers in Eight Leading Cities.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2, and Chart 5 illustrates the fluctuations of employment in the larger industrial centres during the last few years, the curves being based upon the figures given in Table 2.

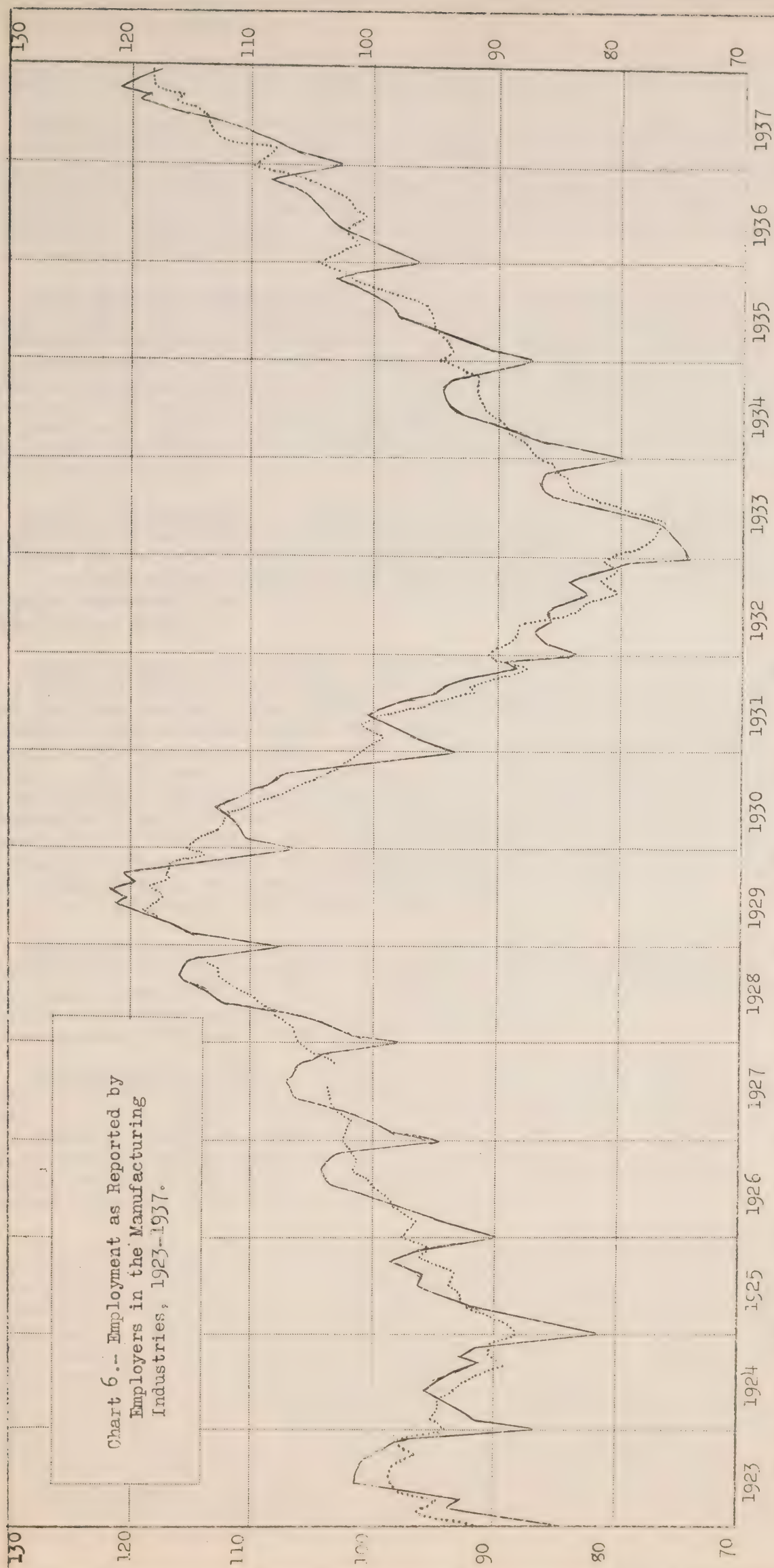
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

MANUFACTURING.

With only one interruption at midsummer, employment in manufacturing generally increased month by month from January to Oct. 1, during which period some 98,000 men and women were added to the staffs of the co-operating establishments. In 1936, there had been continuous advances from the first of the year to Oct. 1, but in those nine months the firms making returns had enlarged their forces by a much smaller number of persons, (viz., some 62,800). Seasonal losses on a scale greater-than-average in the experience of the years since 1921, were noted at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1937; nevertheless, employment continued at an unusually high level, the index standing at 116.3 at the latter date, when it was higher than in any other December for which data are available, that for Dec. 1, 1928, the previous maximum, having been 112.9.

The Dec. 1 index was 13.6 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, 1937, an increase over the twelve months that exceeded the average advance of $8\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. indicated between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in the period, 1921-1936. Employment in each month of last year was in greater volume than at the same date in the preceding year, while the index at the 1937 peak of 121.7 at Oct. 1, was practically the same as at the previous high of 121.6 at Aug. 1, 1929. However, employment last year was rather lower, on the average, than in 1929.

Statistics were received during 1937 from 5,927 manufacturers employing, on the average, 580,999 operatives, as compared with the mean of 522,756 reported by the 5,710 establishments making returns in 1936. The index averaged 114.4 p.c. of the



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

1926 payrolls of the co-operating firms, as compared with a mean of 103.4 in the preceding year, 97.1 in 1935, 90.2 in 1934, 80.9 in 1933, 84.4 in 1932, 95.3 in 1931, 109.0 in 1930 and 117.1 in 1929.

Index numbers are prepared for 45 different divisions and sub-divisions of factory employment, in each of which activity was generally greater than in 1936.

The most pronounced advances during the year under review again occurred in iron and steel, in which a gain of over 18 p.c. brought the 1937 index to 105.4, the highest since 1930. The electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, clay, glass and stone and lumber industries also recorded improvement over 1936 that exceeded the average. The substantial increases in these industries manufacturing capital goods are interesting, indicating an advanced stage in the recovery movement, which first became evident in the production of goods for immediate consumption.

Animal Products - Edible.- Employment in this group showed advances during six months of 1937, the index rising from its minimum of 117.8 at Mar. 1 to 152.6 at the maximum at the beginning of September; in the preceding year, the period of expansion had also extended over six months, although the movements did not coincide. The mean index in the animal food group, at 133.3, was nearly ten points higher than in 1936; fish-preserving and meat-packing plants and dairies contributed to this improvement. The payrolls of the 302 employers furnishing statistics averaged 25,767 workers, varying between 22,737 at Mar. 1 and 29,562 at the beginning of September; in the year before, 296 co-operating firms reported a mean working force of 23,815 persons.

Leather and Products.- Leather factories, on the whole, afforded an unusually large volume of employment during the year under review. An average staff of 23,025 employees was recorded by the 300 co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 112.7, as compared with 108.3 in 1936, the previous maximum. Footwear factories showed moderate improvement, and there were also gains in tanneries and in the production of other leather goods.

Lumber Products.- The seasonal fluctuations indicated in the lumber trades during 1937 were on a greater scale than in the preceding year. The period of expansion in each year extended over seven months, but the increases in this period, and the declines recorded in the remaining months, were larger in 1937 than in 1936. However, the average index, at 85.9 in the year under review, was 11.7 p.c. higher than in 1936. The payrolls of the 873 firms furnishing data, on the average, ranged between 53,121 persons at the beginning of July, and 37,512 at Jan. 1, averaging 45,848 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1936 mean of 40,604 employed in 829 establishments. Rough and dressed lumber mills, stimulated by an increased demand arising from improved business conditions at home and abroad, were generally more active in 1937, although a slowing-up was evident towards the close of the year. Gains over 1936 were also noted, on the whole, in furniture and other lumber-using plants.

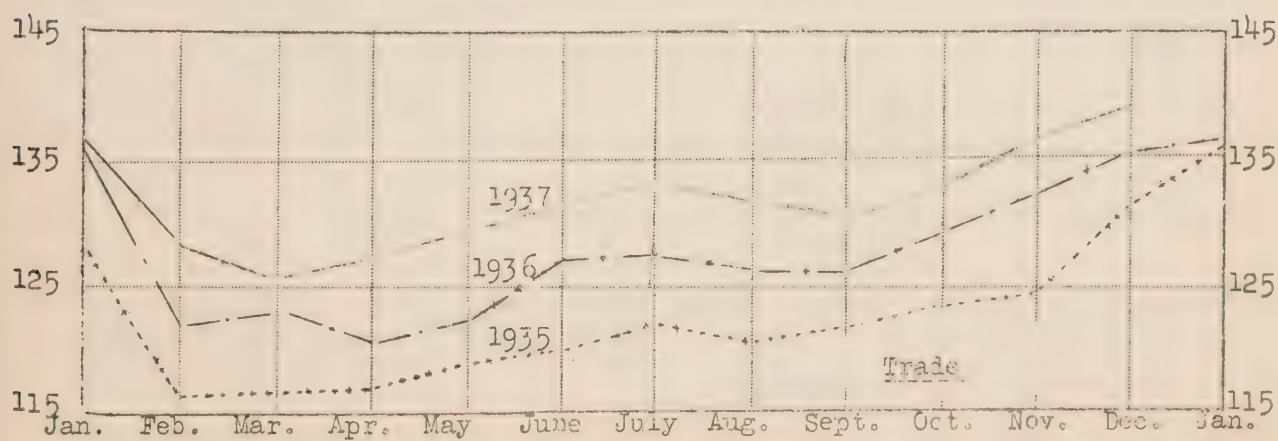
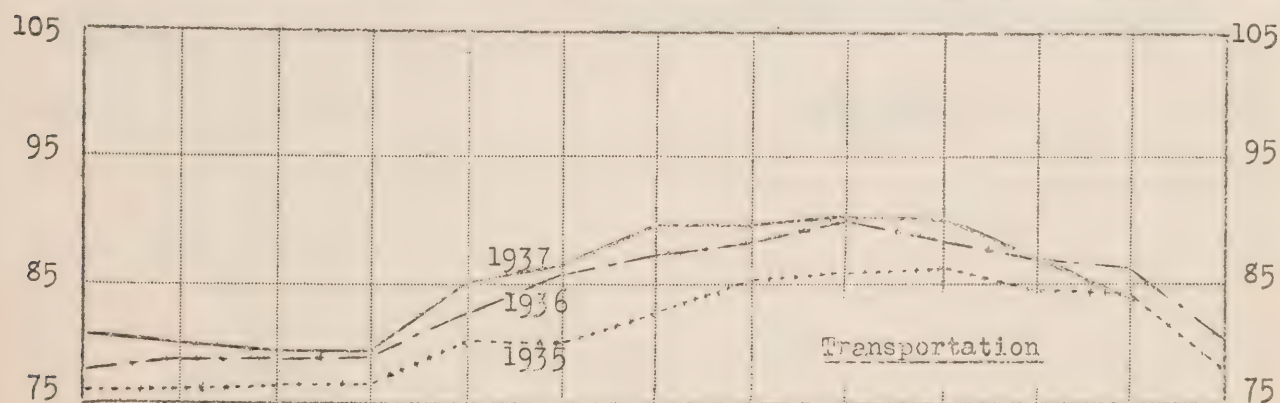
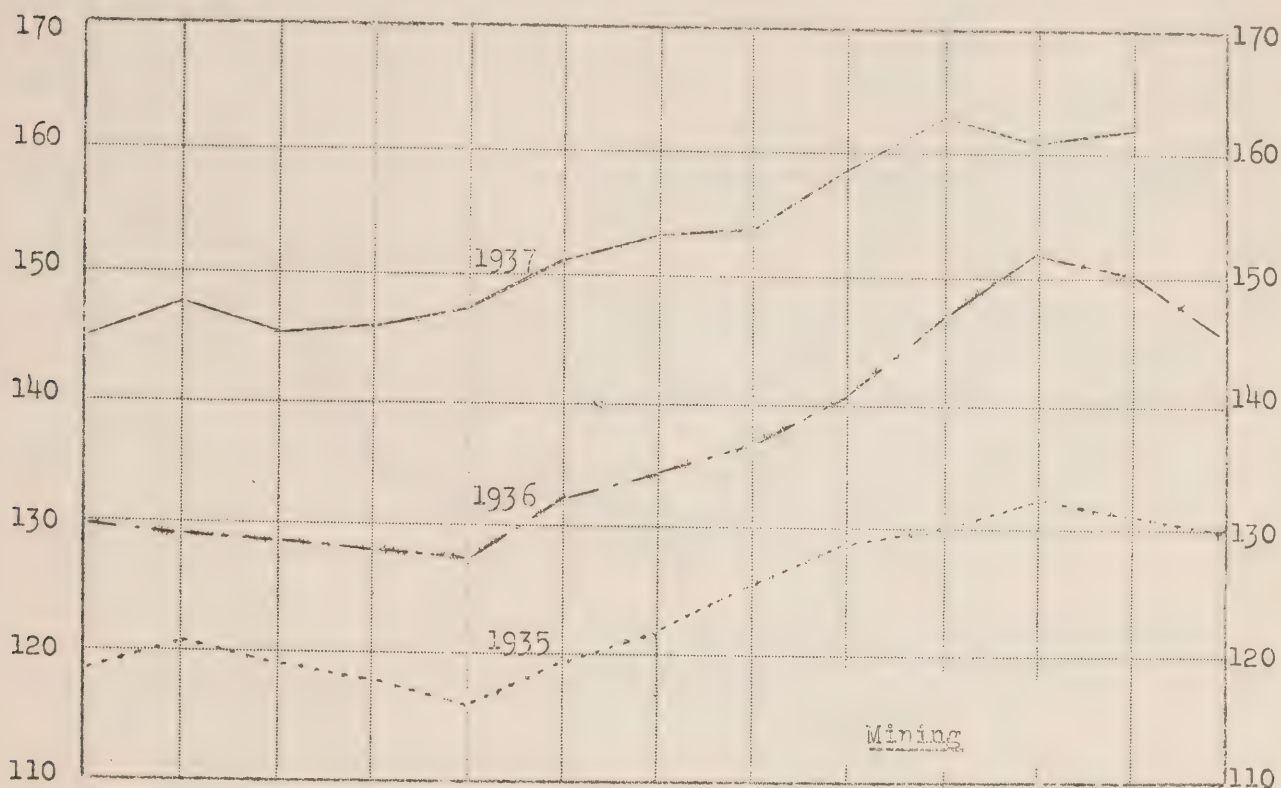
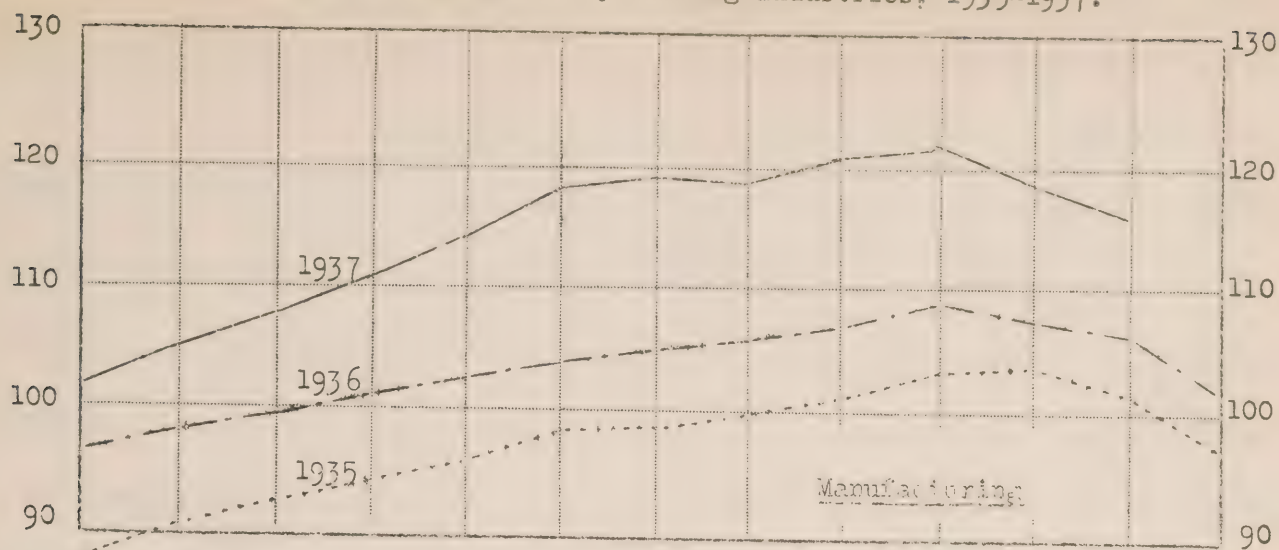
Musical Instruments.- Employment in musical instrument factories was rather brisker than in 1936, according to statements from 35 firms whose staffs averaged 1,444. The mean index stood at 50.6 in 1937, compared with 46.2 in the preceding year. The production of wireless apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which continues to be seriously affected by the popularity of radios.

Plant Products, Edible.- Employment in vegetable food factories generally was rather brisker in 1937 than in the preceding year; canneries reported decided improvement, but little change, on the whole, was shown in the sugar, chocolate and confectionery, bread and bakery and other divisions of the group. An average working force of 35,111 persons was registered by the 483 reporting employers, the number of operatives ranging between 29,169 at Mar. 1, and 47,284 at the beginning of October. The mean, general index was 120.1 in 1937, compared with 115.4 in the year before.

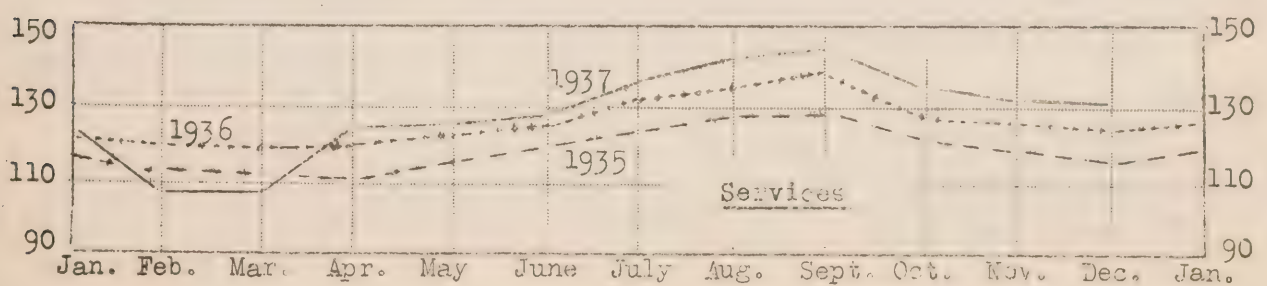
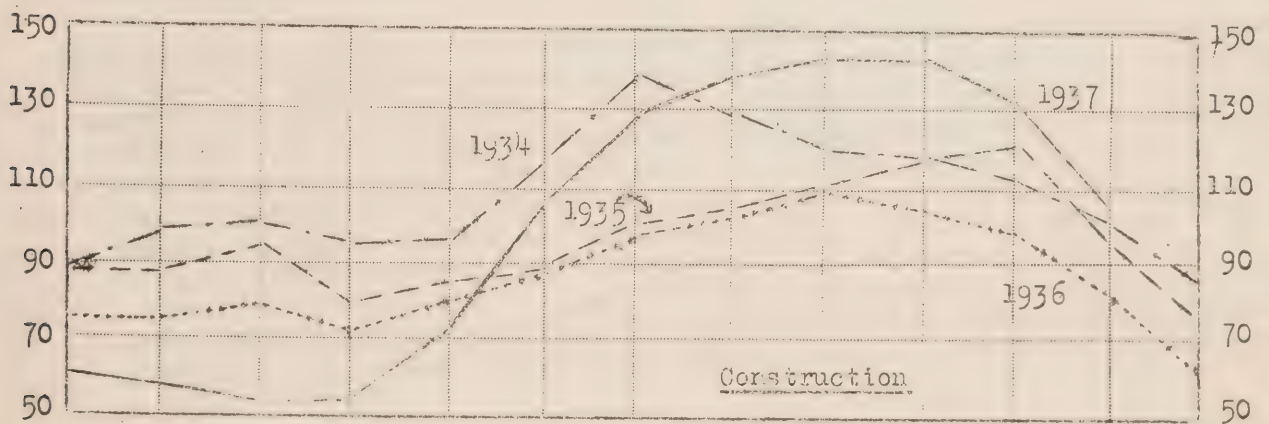
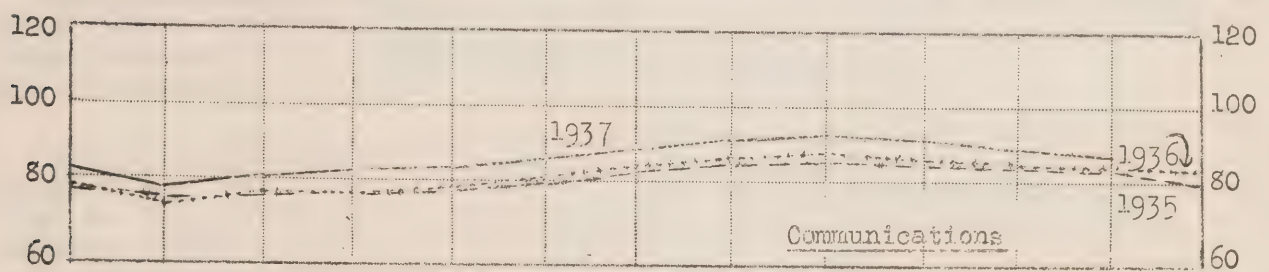
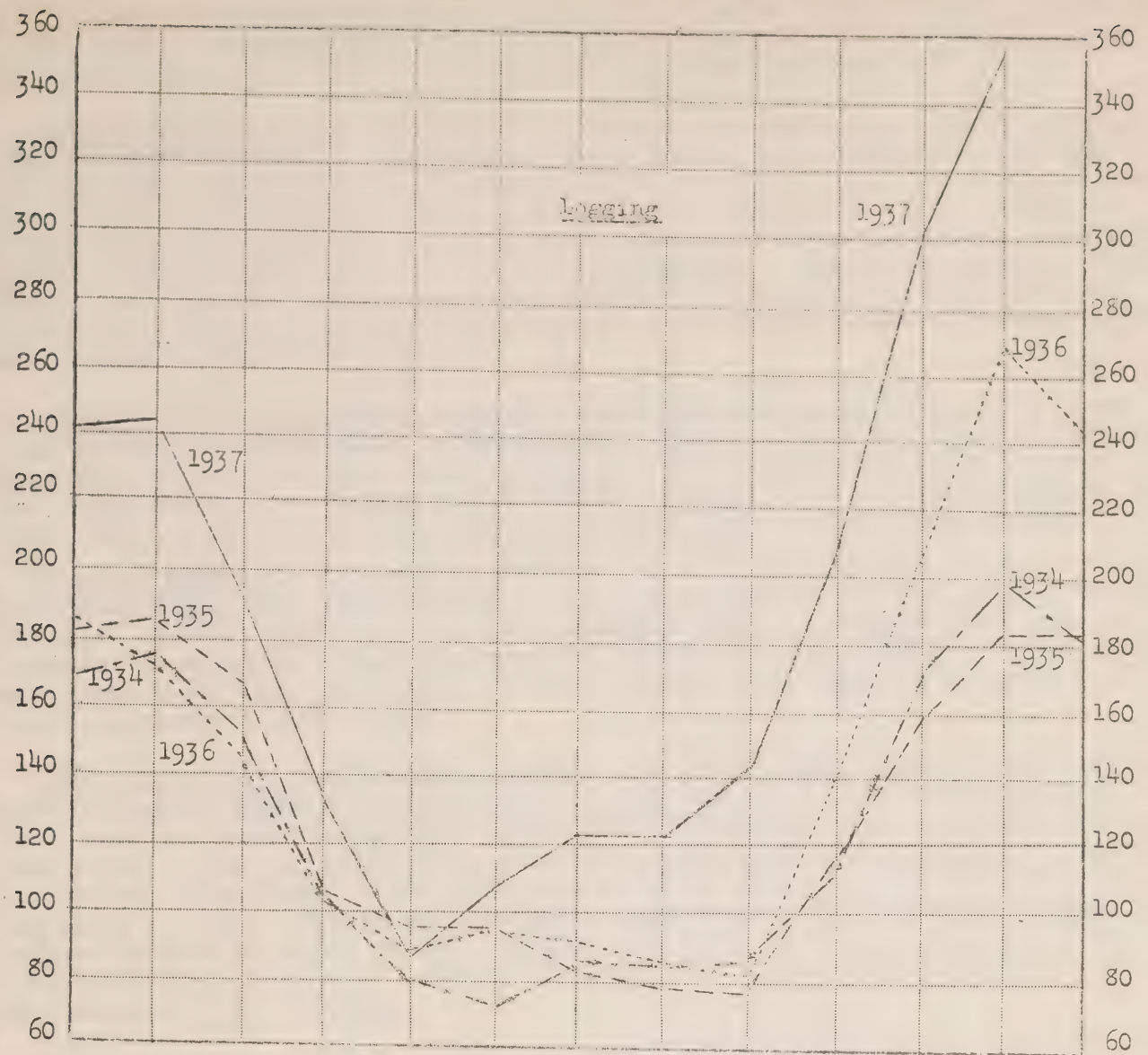
Pulp and Paper.- The pulp and paper industries were again favourably affected by the recovery indicated in the foreign and domestic market, employment throughout 1937 averaging higher than in any preceding year since 1929. The trend was uninterruptedly favourable from January to the beginning of September, during which period nearly 8,300 persons were added to the payrolls of the co-operating plants. Some curtailment was indicated in the last quarter of the year, but the Dec. 1 index, at 111.8, was nearly ten p.c. higher than at the opening of the year. The staffs of the 612 establishments making returns averaged 66,886 employees, and the index 109.7, as compared with the mean index of 101.1 in the preceding year, when 600 plants had reported 61,471 men and women. Employment in 1937 was generally greater in each of the three divisions of the group - pulp and paper, printing and publishing and paper goods.

Rubber Products.- Activity in rubber factories showed considerable improvement in 1937, resulting in a higher level of employment in that industry than in any other year since 1930; the mean index stood at 106.6, as compared with 97.8 in the year before.

Chart 7.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1935-1937.



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The Dec. 1 index, at 111.6, was 16.5 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, 1937. The payrolls of the 54 plants supplying information during 1937 averaged 13,592, ranging between 12,214 workers at Jan. 1 and 14,670 at the beginning of November. In the preceding year, the employees had averaged 12,464, and the number of establishments, 52.

Textile Products.- For the fourth successive year, employment in the textile industries showed expansion, the situation being better in each month of 1937 than in the same period of 1936; the 1937 average index, at 125.6, was 6.7 p.c. higher than in the preceding twelve months, being also higher than in any other year on record. An average staff of 108,338 was employed by the co-operating manufacturers, who averaged 1,084; in 1936, 1,014 firms reported 100,953 employees. The cotton, woollen, silk, hosiery and knitting, garment and other branches of this group showed continued improvement. All five economic areas shared in the upward movement, but the greatest activity was indicated in Quebec.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.- Statements were compiled from 186 firms, whose working forces averaged 17,707 persons. The mean index was 129.8 in 1937, as compared with 122.9 in 1936. Tobacco factories were quieter during some months of the year under review, but, on the whole, afforded slightly more employment than in 1936, while beverage plants were unusually active throughout the year under review.

Chemical and Allied Products.- The level of employment in this group was substantially higher than that reported in the preceding year, or than in any other year for which data are available; the index averaged 152.3, as compared with 138.1 in 1936, the previous maximum. An average staff of 12,561 was registered by the 203 employers whose statistics were tabulated. In 1936, a mean of 200 firms had reported working forces averaging 11,354 persons.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.- These industries, like construction, have not yet shown a recovery commensurate with that in many other lines of business, but nevertheless, they indicated considerable improvement during 1937, when the index was higher than in any other year since 1931. The average was 90.9, while in 1936 it was 79.6; in 1933, at the minimum, it was 55.6, and in 1929, the year of maximum activity, it had stood at 126.2. For the twelve months under review, 206 factories reported an average payroll of 10,068 persons, ranging from 8,153 at Feb. 1, 1937, to 11,404 at the beginning of September. The 201 firms making returns in the preceding year had an average of 8,806 employees.

Electric Light and Power.- The number reported as engaged about electric light and power plants was nearly four p.c. greater in 1937 than in the preceding year; the index averaged 121.2, as compared with 116.7 in 1936, while the aggregate staffs of the 96 co-operating producers averaged 15,315 during 1937.

Electrical Apparatus.- Employment in this division, which includes a considerable proportion of the firms producing radios and equipment, was in larger volume in 1937 than in 1936, or any other year since 1930. The 125 reporting firms had, on the average, 19,683 workers, and the mean index was 143.2, as compared with 121 employers of 14,831 persons, and an annual index of 121.6 in 1936.

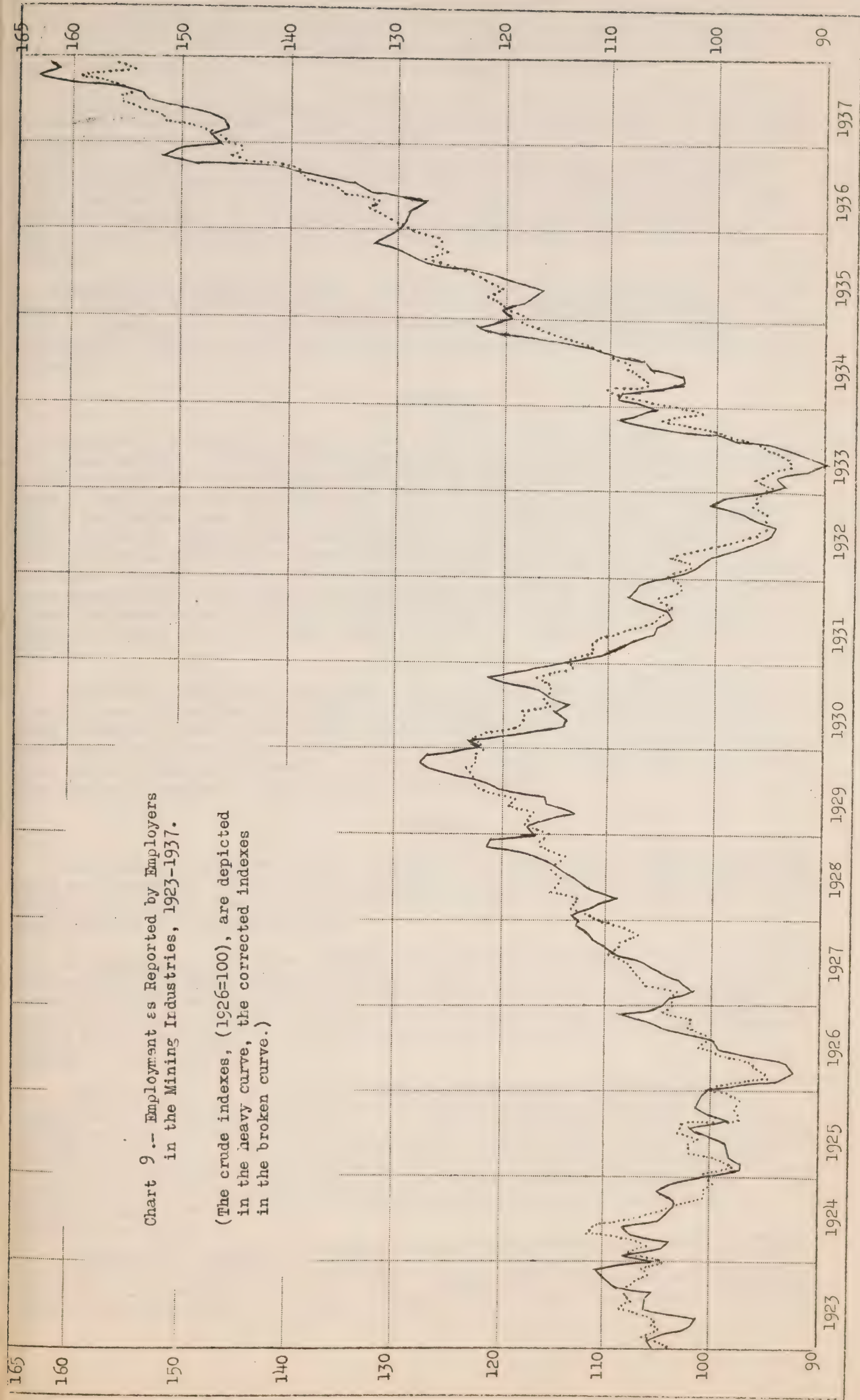
Iron and Steel Products.- Iron and steel works have shown important gains since the low point of the depression was reached in 1933, there having been successive increases in the intervening years; in 1937, activity was greater than in any other year since 1930. A contra-seasonal increase was shown at the opening of 1937, followed by uninterrupted expansion until June 1. The tendency was then downward in the next three months, while improvement was again reported at the beginning of October and November. A slight decline was indicated at Dec. 1, but the index was then 17.8 p.c. higher than at the first of January, 1937, and 18 p.c. higher than at Dec. 1, 1936. The average for the year was 105.4, as compared with 89.2 in 1936; these were both decidedly higher than the 1933 low of 61.1, although much ground has still to be regained before the level of 1929 is reached. The index in that year averaged 125.2.

The aggregate working force of the 872 manufacturers of iron and steel products co-operating during 1937 averaged 137,376 persons; in 1936, the mean of the 852 reporting establishments was 117,086. The average labour force per establishment in the year under review was 158, compared with 137 in 1936.

In most months of 1937, employment in the crude, rolled and forged, machinery, agricultural implement, vehicle, heating appliances, structural iron and steel, foundry and machine shop and miscellaneous iron and steel plants was more active than in the same period of 1936. Automobile works reported especially pronounced improvement, the 1937 index being higher than in any other year since 1929.

Chart 9.-- Employment as Reported by Employers
in the Mining Industries, 1923-1937.

(The crude indexes, (1926=100), are depicted
in the heavy curve, the corrected indexes
in the broken curve.)



Non-Ferrous Metal Products.- Employment generally in this division was decidedly active, the index averaging 154.8, as compared with 133.1 in 1936. The reported employees numbered 24,679, on the average, and were engaged in 173 establishments, as compared with a 1936 mean of 21,172 workers in 167 plants. Additions to staffs were recorded in eight months of last year, while the index rose by over 24 points from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, when the employment index was at its peak of 166.8. This was higher than in any other month for which statistics are available.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.- There were gains in six months of the year, but these resulted in work for a larger number of persons than were added to the payrolls in the seven months of increasing employment recorded in 1936. The employment index in the year under review averaged 148.5, as compared with 138.2 in the preceding year. Statements were received each month from 143 firms whose staffs included 14,934 persons, while in 1936, a mean of 139 employers had 13,991 workers on their payrolls. Employment in the manufacture of non-metallic minerals was higher in the last few years in relation to the 1926 average than in most other manufacturing divisions.

Other Manufacturing Industries.- Fur factories on the whole reported a slightly higher level of employment than in 1936, the index averaging 94.2, as against 90.4 in the preceding year. The production of miscellaneous manufactured products showed considerable advances, while improvement was also indicated in wood distillates and extracts.

LOGGING.

Employment in logging during the last few years has been unusually brisk, and the upward movement continued with increasing momentum during 1937, when the annual index stood at 189.3, as compared with 138.7 in 1936, the previous maximum. Improvement in this comparison was indicated in all five economic areas, but the gains in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces were on a particularly large scale. The working force of the 351 logging firms supplying information during 1937 averaged 54,165. The reported payrolls varied between 24,822 at May 1 and 101,946 at the first of December. Towards the close of the year, forestry camps for unemployed transients were opened in British Columbia, improving the situation in that province, where bush operations were curtailed to some extent as a result of the war in China and other factors. During 1936, the number employed by the 321 employers co-operating was 39,234.

In previous issues has been stressed the difficulty of collecting statistics covering bush operations, due to the fact that many of the larger operators let their wood contracts to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement, from whom in many cases it is impossible to obtain data, at any rate in time for inclusion in the monthly surveys of employment. Nevertheless, the size of the sample in logging is greater than in previous years.

MINING.

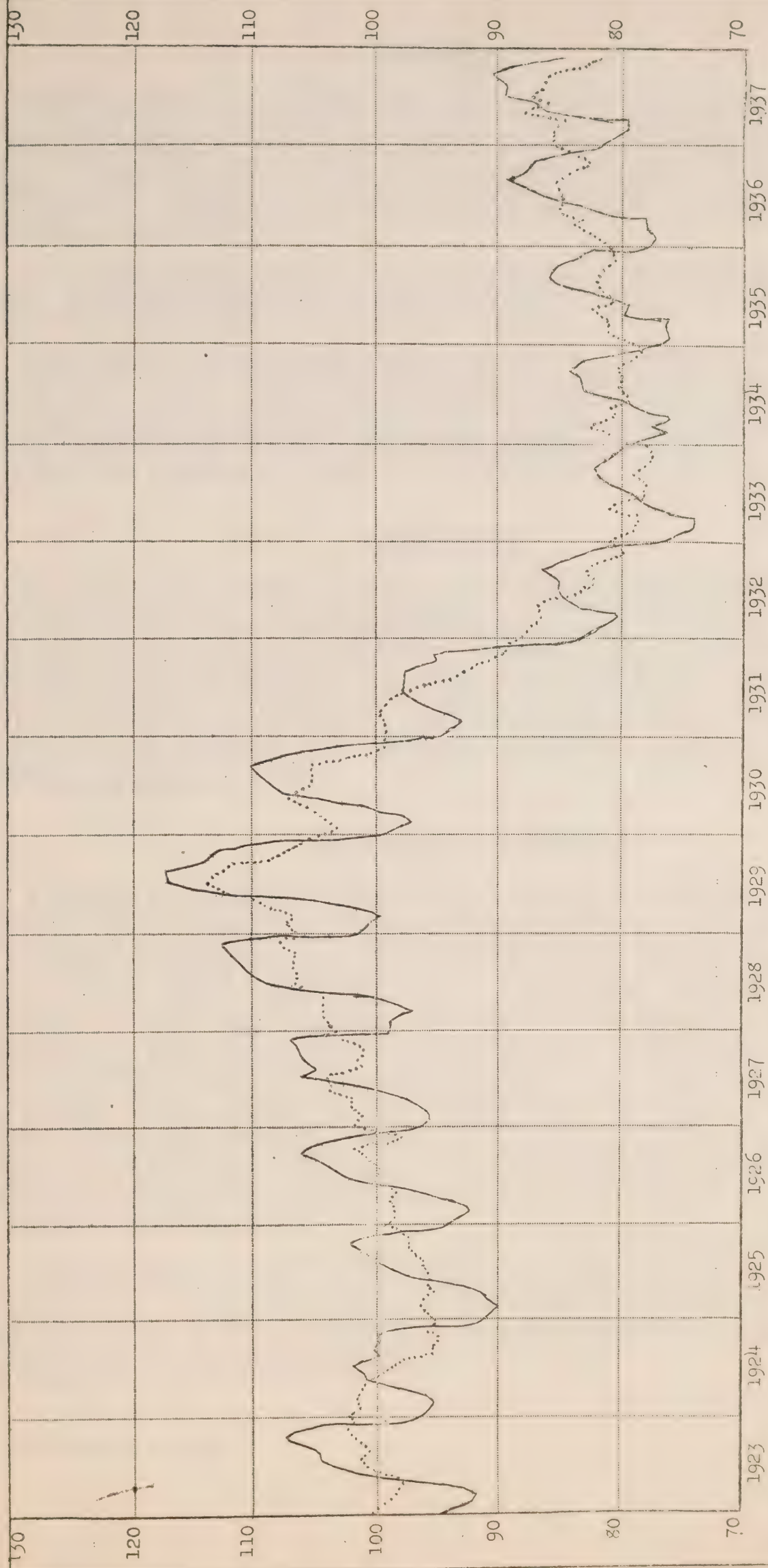
The trend in mining, as a whole, was upward in nine months of 1937, when employment was in greater volume than in any other year on record; the index averaged 153.2, or 12.2 p.c. higher than the previous maximum in 1936. The 1937 gain rather exceeded that reported in the preceding year.

In coal mining, the index averaged 90.4, compared with 89.8 in 1936. The labour force of the 104 co-operating operators included 24,460 workers in 1937, as against a mean of 24,300 men employed in 102 mines in the preceding year. The working time lost in industrial disputes in this industry was greater in 1937 than in 1936, but apart from this, (which is not reflected in the indexes), there was little general change in the situation.

Employment in the extraction of metallic ores generally was much brisker than in 1936, or any other year for which statistics are available; the annual index, at 303.3, was 18½ p.c. above the average for the preceding twelve months. The index varied from 270.5 at Jan. 1 to 323.4 at Oct. 1, showing almost uninterrupted improvement during this period. The staffs of the 219 reporting firms averaged 37,071 during the year under review, compared with 30,991 in 189 mines during 1936. World monetary conditions continued to exert a stimulating effect on activity in the metallic ore division.

Non-metallic minerals, (other than coal), showed further substantial increases in employment, the situation in each month of 1937 being better than in the same period of the preceding year. The index averaged 133.6, and was higher than in any other year since 1929. An average payroll of 9,214 persons was employed during 1937

Chart 10.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Transportation Industries, 1923-1937.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

by the 88 co-operating firms, while those reporting in the preceding year had a mean of 7,547. Quarries and other divisions coming under this heading recorded heightened activity.

TRANSPORTATION.

Employment showed little general change from 1936; while the movement of many classes of goods was heavier during the year under review, the effect of the unfavourable crop situation was shown in large declines in employment in the latter months of 1937. The employment index averaged 85.2, as compared with 84.1 in 1936. The 452 transportation companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 102,436 workers, as compared with the mean of 100,801 reported by the 436 employers co-operating in the preceding year.

In the steam railway division, the index averaged 75.7, as compared with 74.7 in 1936. An average working force of 60,244 employees was recorded in steam railway operation, compared with 59,414 in the year before.

Street railways and cartage and storage companies, to the number of 241 with a mean of 26,471 workers, reported practically the same level of employment, the index averaging 117.6, as compared with 117.1 in the preceding year. Activity in shipping and stevedoring was slightly greater than in 1936; the mean index was 86.8, while the reported staffs averaged 15,720, varying between 11,543 persons at Apr. 1, and 18,785 at the beginning of October. In the year before, the mean index was 84.5.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The communications division reported a rather greater volume of employment than in the preceding year, the index averaging 85.4, compared with 81.0 in 1936. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 22,760 employees, of whom 17,270 were engaged on telephones and 5,491 on telegraphs, both of which reported improvement. In the preceding year, the average employees numbered 21,456, of whom 16,416 were engaged in telephonic communications. When employment in these industries was at the maximum in 1929, the index number averaged 120.6. The difference is, of course, partly due to the growing use of mechanical instead of manual equipment in the telephone division, in which the decline from the peak is much greater than on telegraphs.

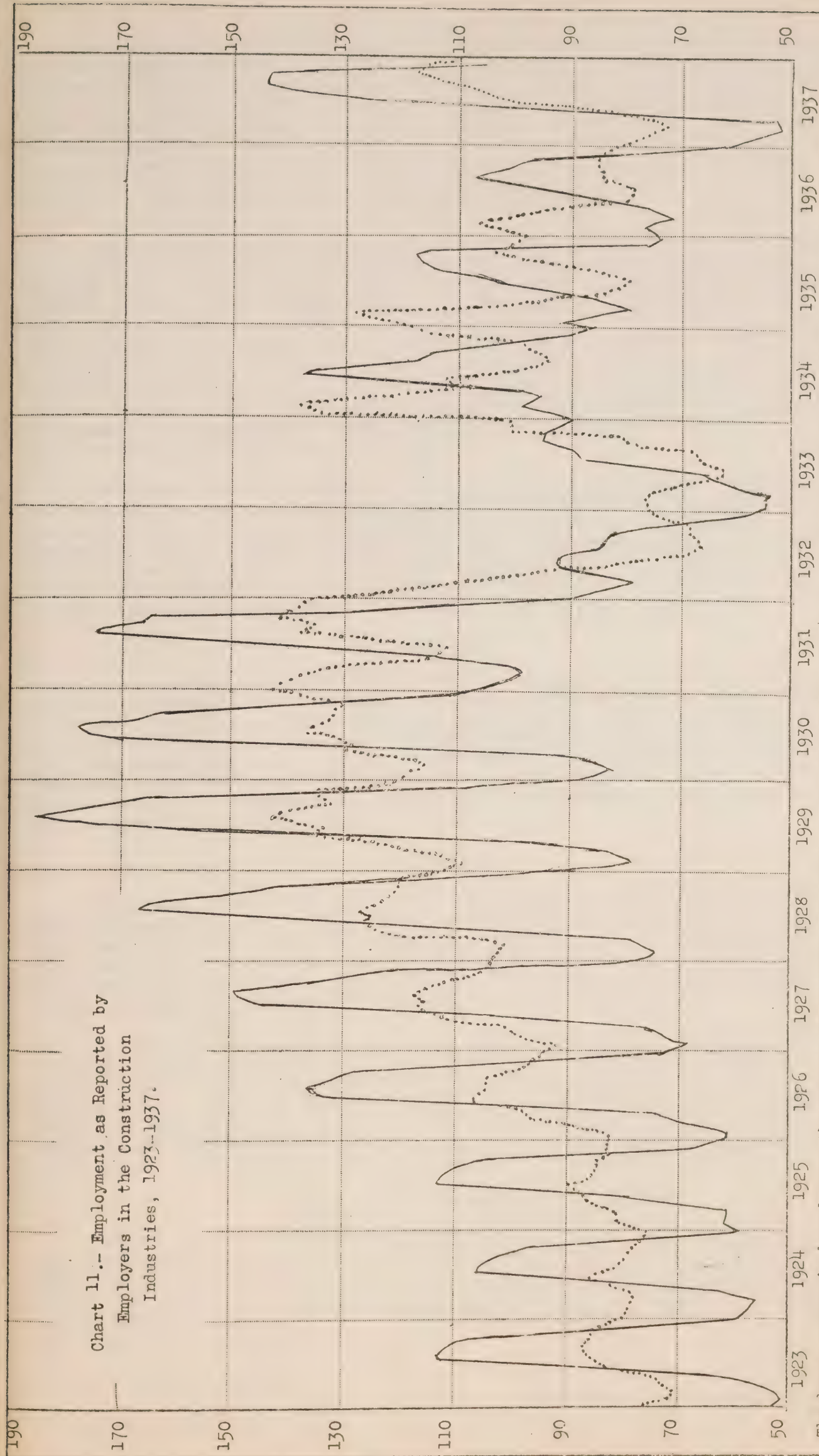
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

Employment in construction showed general advances in six months of 1937, during which period approximately 109,000 workers were taken on by the co-operating contractors; in the preceding year, increases were also recorded in six months, but the number of persons then added to the payrolls was only about 48,500. In 1937, the persons engaged on Dominion-Provincial unemployment relief projects 1/ were fewer than in 1936 or 1935, so that the recent improvement represents an encouraging revival in these industries. There were declines last year in railway construction, to which many workers had been transferred in 1936 from the unemployment relief camps. On the other hand, road work was decidedly more active than in the preceding year, although the index was rather lower than in 1935, and much lower than in 1934. Building contractors reported moderate improvement, which resulted in a better situation in that industry than in any other year since 1931. As a result of these various changes, employment in construction as a whole was in greater volume than in 1936 or 1935. The forces of the 1,156 co-operating employers aggregated 118,280 in the year under review, varying from 62,462 at Mar. 1, to 171,966 at the beginning of September.

Building construction gained in seven months in 1937, as compared with only five monthly increases in 1936; the mean index in the latest year, (60.1 p.c. of the 1926 average), though higher than in the period, 1932-1936, was very much lower than in years of normal building activity. The average number of persons employed by the 753 reporting contractors was 24,640. In 1936, 699 contractors had reported an average of 22,499 employees.

1/ See footnote on page 6.

Chart 11.- Employment as Reported by
Employers in the Construction
Industries, 1923-1937.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

As already stated in connection with logging, there is an increasing tendency for the larger contractors to sublet their contracts, by trades, to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have fewer than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly substantially in excess of that covered in these statistics. This is particularly true at the present time, when much of the considerable volume of work resulting from the Dominion Housing Act and the Government Home Improvement Plan, being carried out by the smaller contractors, will not be reflected in the monthly surveys of employment.

Road construction as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics afforded less employment in the first five months of 1937 than in the same period of 1936, but from then on activity was greater in the year under review, when the reported payrolls averaged 65,976, ranging between 25,429 at Mar. 1 and 106,382 at the beginning of October. In 1936, the average was 50,342. The 1937 indexes averaged 174.3, compared with 135.7 in 1936, 175.5 in 1935 and 221.3 in 1934. In many districts, road work normally is supplementary to the occupations usually followed by nearby residents, particularly agriculturists during slack periods on their farms, but in the last few years, has provided much work for men on unemployment relief projects. The number ^{1/} so engaged under agreements made by the Dominion and Provincial governments was smaller in 1937 than during 1936.

As already stated, employment in railway construction generally was not so active as in the preceding year, when many of the unemployed had been absorbed into such work under agreements made with the Dominion Government. The working forces averaged 27,664, as compared with 30,955 in 1936. The reporting employers averaged 38, five more than in 1936. The mean index was 69.2, while in 1936, it was 77.6. In 1928, when activity was at its maximum in this record of seventeen years, an average payroll of 46,148 persons was reported, and the mean index stood at 116.7.

for the larger part of the year. SERVICES.

In the service division, monthly data were furnished by 476 firms, whose employees averaged 28,459. The situation showed improvement during seven months of the year under review, while employment in each month was greater than at the same date of 1936. The index averaged 130.2, compared with 124.5 in the preceding year; the maximum was 131.6 in 1929. Hotels and restaurants were busier than in 1936, reflecting the general recovery in the business situation, as well as a brisk tourist season. In laundering and dry-cleaning establishments, activity was also greater than in the preceding year.

less than in 1936.

TRADE.

Employment in trade continued to be well maintained during 1937, when the index reached its maximum for this record. There were the usual recessions in the first few months of the year, but the trend was upward from Apr. 1 to Aug. 1 and again improved in the last quarter, while conditions generally in the twelve months were moderately better than in 1936. The payrolls of the 1,353 firms co-operating in 1937 averaged 107,987 persons, and the index, 132.1, compared with 127.5 in 1936.

Of the workers reported in the trade groups during 1937, 79,063 were reported by retail stores, in which activity was relatively greater than in wholesale houses. Improvement over 1936 was reported in the distributive industries in all five economic areas. In recent years, there has been a growing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, and this change in organization has no doubt been a factor in keeping the index of employment in trade at a high level.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions in the last three years, together with annual averages since 1921, while the trend of employment in some 50 industries during the years, 1935-37, is shown in Table 4. ^{2/} The columns headed "relative weight" give the proportion that the number of employees in the specified industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1 of the indicated years.

^{1/} See footnote on page 6.

^{2/} Detailed indexes for the years 1924-1934 may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The following information was obtained from the records of the Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) regarding the membership of the CLC in the period 1960-1970:

The CLC was founded in 1960 as a result of the merger of the Canadian Labour Union (CLU) and the Canadian Labour Council (CLC). The CLU had been established in 1945 and the CLC in 1958.

The CLC's membership has grown steadily since its formation. In 1960, the CLC had approximately 100,000 members. By 1970, this number had increased to over 1,000,000 members.

The CLC's membership is composed of individuals who are employed in Canada and who are affiliated with one or more of the CLC's constituent unions. The CLC also includes a large number of non-union members who are active in the labour movement.

The CLC's membership is distributed across all provinces and territories of Canada. It is particularly strong in Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia.

The CLC's membership is predominantly male, although there has been a significant increase in female membership in recent years. The CLC's membership is also predominantly white, although it includes a growing number of ethnic minorities.

The CLC's membership is primarily composed of workers in manufacturing industries, such as automotive, steel, and electronics. However, the CLC also includes a large number of workers in service industries, such as retail, health care, and education.

The CLC's membership is generally young, with a median age of approximately 35 years. This reflects the fact that many of the CLC's members are employed in industries that have a high turnover rate.

The CLC's membership is highly organized and active. Many CLC members are involved in union activities, such as attending meetings, participating in strikes, and running for office.

The CLC's membership is also highly educated. The CLC's average literacy rate is significantly higher than the national average.

The CLC's membership is also highly mobile. Many CLC members move between jobs and locations frequently, reflecting the nature of the work they do.

The CLC's membership is also highly diverse. The CLC includes members of many different ethnicities, religions, and social classes.

The CLC's membership is also highly committed. Many CLC members are dedicated to the goals of the labour movement and are willing to sacrifice for their beliefs.

The CLC's membership is also highly skilled. Many CLC members have specialized training and experience in their fields.

The CLC's membership is also highly motivated. Many CLC members are passionate about their work and are committed to improving the conditions of the working class.

The CLC's membership is also highly organized. The CLC has a well-developed system of communication and coordination among its various units.

The CLC's membership is also highly active. The CLC is involved in a wide range of activities, including lobbying, public relations, and community development.

The CLC's membership is also highly influential. The CLC plays a major role in shaping Canadian labour policy and in representing the interests of the working class.

The CLC's membership is also highly respected. The CLC is widely recognized as one of the most powerful organizations in Canada.

The CLC's membership is also highly valued. The CLC is proud of its members and of the achievements they have accomplished.

The CLC's membership is also highly loyal. Many CLC members have remained with the CLC for many years and are committed to its future.

The CLC's membership is also highly supportive. Many CLC members provide financial and other support to the CLC's various programs and initiatives.

The CLC's membership is also highly engaged. Many CLC members are actively involved in the CLC's decision-making process and in its ongoing operations.

The CLC's membership is also highly informed. The CLC provides its members with a wealth of information and resources to help them understand the issues facing the labour movement.

The CLC's membership is also highly empowered. The CLC gives its members a voice in the decisions that affect their lives and the lives of their fellow workers.

The CLC's membership is also highly united. The CLC's members share a common vision and a common purpose, and they work together to achieve their goals.

The CLC's membership is also highly resilient. The CLC's members have overcome many challenges and setbacks, and they continue to fight for the rights of the working class.

The CLC's membership is also highly hopeful. The CLC's members believe in the power of the labour movement to bring about positive change in society.

The CLC's membership is also highly determined. The CLC's members are committed to achieving their goals and to making a difference in the world.

The CLC's membership is also highly proud. The CLC's members take pride in their organization and in the values it stands for.

The CLC's membership is also highly grateful. The CLC's members appreciate the support and assistance they receive from their fellow members and from the wider community.

The CLC's membership is also highly appreciative. The CLC's members value the opportunities they have to participate in the labour movement and to make a contribution to society.

The CLC's membership is also highly respectful. The CLC's members respect the rights and dignity of all people, regardless of their background or beliefs.

The CLC's membership is also highly responsible. The CLC's members take responsibility for their actions and for the actions of their organization.

The CLC's membership is also highly accountable. The CLC's members hold themselves and their organization accountable to the highest standards of integrity and transparency.

The CLC's membership is also highly ethical. The CLC's members adhere to a strict code of ethics and strive to act in a fair and honest manner.

The CLC's membership is also highly principled. The CLC's members stand up for their principles and defend the rights of the working class against all forms of oppression and exploitation.

The CLC's membership is also highly courageous. The CLC's members face adversity with courage and determination, and they never give up in their struggle for justice.

The CLC's membership is also highly brave. The CLC's members risk everything for their beliefs and for the betterment of humanity.

The CLC's membership is also highly noble. The CLC's members seek to live by the highest ideals and to contribute to the common good.

The CLC's membership is also highly virtuous. The CLC's members possess qualities such as honesty, integrity, and compassion, which make them truly exceptional people.

The CLC's membership is also highly admirable. The CLC's members inspire others through their actions and their words, and they serve as a beacon of hope for the future.

The CLC's membership is also highly inspiring. The CLC's members show us what is possible when we work together and when we stand up for our beliefs.

The CLC's membership is also highly motivating. The CLC's members encourage us to pursue our dreams and to reach for excellence in everything we do.

The CLC's membership is also highly empowering. The CLC's members give us the tools and resources we need to succeed and to make a difference in the world.

The CLC's membership is also highly enabling. The CLC's members support us in every way possible, helping us to overcome our fears and to realize our potential.

The CLC's membership is also highly uplifting. The CLC's members lift us up and remind us of our worth and our value as human beings.

The CLC's membership is also highly encouraging. The CLC's members cheer us on and motivate us to keep going, even when the odds seem insurmountable.

The CLC's membership is also highly cheering. The CLC's members celebrate our successes and rejoice in our accomplishments.

The CLC's membership is also highly celebrating. The CLC's members mark important milestones and occasions with great fanfare and joy.

The CLC's membership is also highly festive. The CLC's members enjoy life and the company of their friends and family, and they know how to celebrate every moment.

The CLC's membership is also highly fun. The CLC's members find humor in life and know how to lighten the mood when things get tough.

The CLC's membership is also highly funny. The CLC's members tell jokes and laugh heartily, bringing laughter and joy to everyone around them.

The CLC's membership is also highly humorous. The CLC's members see the absurdity of life and know how to laugh at themselves and at the world.

The CLC's membership is also highly witty. The CLC's members are quick-witted and clever, able to turn even the most difficult situations into jokes.

The CLC's membership is also highly intelligent. The CLC's members are curious and open-minded, always seeking to learn more about the world and about themselves.

The CLC's membership is also highly knowledgeable. The CLC's members are experts in their fields and are able to provide valuable insights and advice to others.

The CLC's membership is also highly wise. The CLC's members have learned from their experiences and are able to apply their wisdom to guide others.

The CLC's membership is also highly thoughtful. The CLC's members take time to reflect on their lives and on the world around them, and they are able to articulate their thoughts and feelings clearly.

The CLC's membership is also highly creative. The CLC's members think outside the box and come up with innovative solutions to problems.

The CLC's membership is also highly imaginative. The CLC's members dream big and envision a better future for themselves and for the world.

The CLC's membership is also highly artistic. The CLC's members express themselves through art, music, and other creative endeavors, bringing beauty and inspiration to the world.

The CLC's membership is also highly musical. The CLC's members love music and are often found singing, playing instruments, or dancing.

The CLC's membership is also highly athletic. The CLC's members enjoy sports and physical activity, and they strive to stay healthy and fit.

The CLC's membership is also highly outdoorsy. The CLC's members love spending time in nature and enjoying the fresh air and sunshine.

The CLC's membership is also highly adventurous. The CLC's members like to try new things and explore new places, pushing their limits and experiencing the thrill of adventure.

The CLC's membership is also highly daring. The CLC's members are willing to take risks and to step out of their comfort zones, knowing that the rewards are worth the challenges.

The CLC's membership is also highly fearless. The CLC's members face their fears head-on and do not let them stop them from pursuing their dreams.

The CLC's membership is also highly confident. The CLC's members believe in themselves and in their abilities, and they are not afraid to speak up and assert their opinions.

The CLC's membership is also highly self-assured. The CLC's members know their own strengths and weaknesses, and they are comfortable with who they are.

The CLC's membership is also highly secure. The CLC's members feel safe and protected, both physically and emotionally, and they are able to form deep, meaningful connections with others.

The CLC's membership is also highly trusting. The CLC's members are open-hearted and vulnerable, able to trust others and to be trusted in return.

The CLC's membership is also highly forgiving. The CLC's members understand that everyone makes mistakes, and they are quick to forgive and forget.

The CLC's membership is also highly compassionate. The CLC's members show empathy and understanding towards others, especially those who are struggling or in need.

The CLC's membership is also highly caring. The CLC's members look out for each other and are always ready to lend a hand or offer a listening ear.

The CLC's membership is also highly loving. The CLC's members love deeply and unconditionally, giving and receiving love freely.

The CLC's membership is also highly affectionate. The CLC's members show their love and affection through hugs, kisses, and other physical expressions of love.

The CLC's membership is also highly tender. The CLC's members are gentle and kind, treating others with the utmost care and respect.

The CLC's membership is also highly sweet. The CLC's members have a warm and pleasant demeanor, making them easy to like and get along with.

The CLC's membership is also highly charming. The CLC's members have a magnetic personality that draws people to them and makes them popular wherever they go.

The CLC's membership is also highly delightful. The CLC's members bring joy and happiness to everyone they meet, and they are a source of endless amusement and entertainment.

The CLC's membership is also highly entertaining. The CLC's members love to play and to have fun, and they know how to make any occasion a memorable one.

The CLC's membership is also highly amusing. The CLC's members have a sense of humor and are able to make light of even the most serious situations.

The CLC's membership is also highly playful. The CLC's members are full of energy and enthusiasm, always ready to engage in a game or a lighthearted competition.

The CLC's membership is also highly spirited. The CLC's members have a zest for life and a passion for living, and they inspire others to do the same.

The CLC's membership is also highly vibrant. The CLC's members bring color and life to the world around them, and they are a true source of inspiration and motivation.

The CLC's membership is also highly dynamic. The CLC's members are constantly evolving and growing, always seeking to improve themselves and to reach new heights.

The CLC's membership is also highly energetic. The CLC's members have boundless energy and stamina, able to tackle whatever challenges come their way.

The CLC's membership is also highly enthusiastic. The CLC's members are genuinely excited about life and about the possibilities ahead of them.

The CLC's membership is also highly optimistic. The CLC's members believe in a bright future and in the power of positivity to overcome all obstacles.

The CLC's membership is also highly positive. The CLC's members focus on the good in life and spread positivity wherever they go.

The CLC's membership is also highly cheerful. The CLC's members smile broadly and radiate happiness, making them a joy to be around.

The CLC's membership is also highly joyful. The CLC's members find joy in the simple pleasures of life and know how to appreciate every moment.

The CLC's membership is also highly happy. The CLC's members are content with their lives and with who they are, and they are able to find happiness in everything they do.

The CLC's membership is also highly satisfied. The CLC's members are pleased with their progress and with the direction of their lives, and they are looking forward to the future with confidence and optimism.

The CLC's membership is also highly content. The CLC's members are at peace with themselves and with the world, and they are able to live fully in the present moment.

The CLC's membership is also highly peaceful. The CLC's members are calm and collected, able to handle stress and pressure with grace and ease.

The CLC's membership is also highly serene. The CLC's members have a tranquil mind and a peaceful heart, and they are able to find inner harmony and balance.

The CLC's membership is also highly harmonious. The CLC's members get along well with others and are able to create a sense of unity and cooperation in any group.

The CLC's membership is also highly cooperative. The CLC's members work together seamlessly, supporting each other and contributing to the common goal.

The CLC's membership is also highly collaborative. The CLC's members share ideas and resources freely, knowing that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.

The CLC's membership is also highly team-oriented. The CLC's members are committed to their teams and to their shared success, and they are willing to sacrifice for the greater good.

The CLC's membership is also highly loyal. The CLC's members are devoted to their organization and to their fellow members, standing by them through thick and thin.

The CLC's membership is also highly faithful. The CLC's members are trustworthy and reliable, always keeping their promises and doing what they say.

The CLC's membership is also highly honest. The CLC's members tell the truth and are transparent in their dealings with others, earning the trust and respect of all who know them.

The CLC's membership is also highly truthful. The CLC's members are sincere and genuine, without any pretense or ulterior motives.

The CLC's membership is also highly sincere. The CLC's members are authentic and real, showing their true selves to the world and to the people they care about.

The CLC's membership is also highly genuine. The CLC's members are straightforward and direct, avoiding unnecessary complications and misunderstandings.

The CLC's membership is also highly direct. The CLC's members communicate clearly and effectively, ensuring that everyone understands what is being said.

The CLC's membership is also highly clear. The CLC's members are concise and to the point, getting straight to the heart of the matter.

The CLC's membership is also highly concise. The CLC's members are efficient and productive, accomplishing more in less time.

The CLC's membership is also highly productive. The CLC's members are hardworking and diligent, always striving for excellence in everything they do.

The CLC's membership is also highly diligent. The CLC's members are thorough and detailed, paying attention to every aspect of their work.

The CLC's membership is also highly thorough. The CLC's members are meticulous and precise, leaving nothing to chance.

The CLC's membership is also highly precise. The

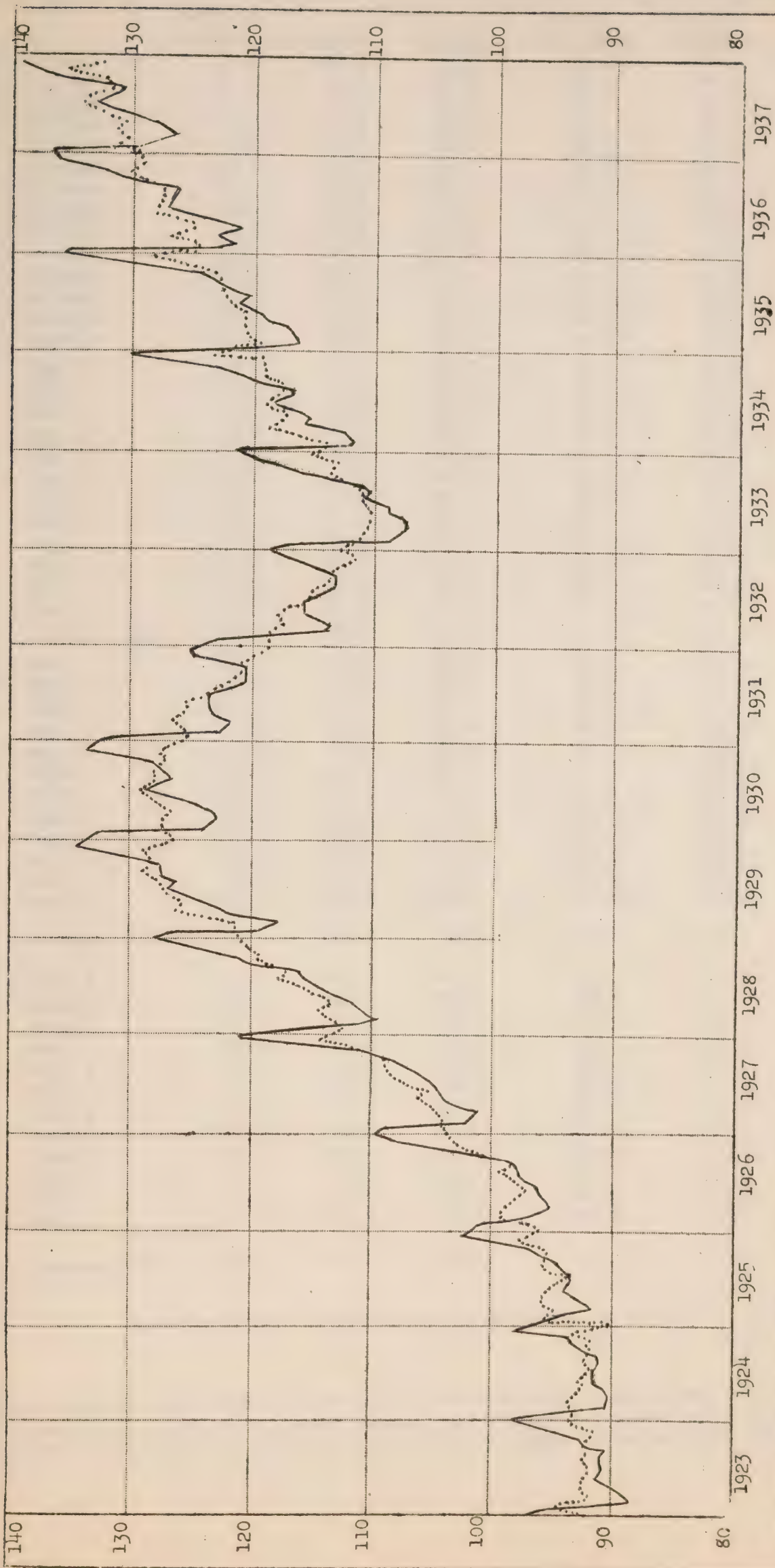
2) Detailed indexes for the years 1937-1947 were obtained on application to the

in 1937 averaged 107.98 degrees, and the index 152.1, compared with 151.5 in 1936. The rainfall of the 1,553 farms cooperating in the survey was 41.4 inches, compared with 40.5 in 1936. The first few crops of corn and soybeans were planted in the first half of April, and the first few crops of wheat were planted in the first half of May. The index 152.1, compared with 151.5 in 1936, was the highest since 1931, and the index 152.1, compared with 151.5 in 1936, was the highest since 1931.

Of the workers reported in the trade groups during 1957, 79,063 were reported to be employed in the retail stores, in which activities was relatively small. In the wholesale and retail trade groups, there was a total of 1,000,000 workers reported in 1957. In the manufacturing and construction groups, there was a total of 1,000,000 workers reported in 1957. In the service groups, there was a total of 1,000,000 workers reported in 1957. In the government groups, there was a total of 1,000,000 workers reported in 1957. In the agricultural groups, there was a total of 1,000,000 workers reported in 1957. In the transportation groups, there was a total of 1,000,000 workers reported in 1957. In the communication groups, there was a total of 1,000,000 workers reported in 1957. In the health and welfare groups, there was a total of 1,000,000 workers reported in 1957. In the education groups, there was a total of 1,000,000 workers reported in 1957. In the social services groups, there was a total of 1,000,000 workers reported in 1957. In the public administration groups, there was a total of 1,000,000 workers reported in 1957. In the defense groups, there was a total of 1,000,000 workers reported in 1957. In the other groups, there was a total of 1,000,000 workers reported in 1957.

As already stated, TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, covers the payroll of 1914-1915. It was prepared by the Bureau of Census and Statistics, and was issued in 1917. It is a valuable source of information on the employment of the Canadian population in the various industries, and is a valuable source of information on the distribution of the Canadian population in the various industries.

Chart 12.--Employment as Reported by Trading Establishments, 1923-1937.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

TABLE I.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS. (1926=100).

-I-

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at Dec. 1, 1937.

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
1921 - Average	102.4	82.2	90.6	94.0	81.1	88.8
1922 - Average	97.3	81.4	92.8	92.6	82.8	89.0
1923 - Average	105.7	90.7	99.5	94.8	87.4	95.8
1924 - Average	96.6	91.3	95.5	92.1	89.4	93.4
1925 - Average	97.0	91.7	94.8	92.0	93.7	93.6
1926 - Average 1/	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.5	100.2	99.6
1927 - Average	103.7	104.0	105.6	105.3	101.1	104.6
1928 - Average	106.6	103.3	113.5	117.9	106.4	111.6
1929 - Average	114.8	113.4	123.1	126.3	111.5	119.0
1930 - Average	118.3	110.3	114.6	117.1	107.9	113.4
1931 - Average	108.1	100.9	101.2	111.5	95.5	102.5
1932 - Average	92.2	85.5	88.7	90.0	80.5	87.5
1933 - Average	85.3	82.0	84.2	86.2	78.0	83.4
1934 - Average	101.0	91.7	101.3	90.0	90.4	96.0
1935 - Jan. 1	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8	94.4
Feb. 1	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6	94.6
Mar. 1	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9	96.4
Apr. 1	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8	93.4
May 1	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6	95.2
June 1	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6	97.6
July 1	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5	99.5
Aug. 1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8	101.1
Sept. 1	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0	102.7
Oct. 1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0	106.1
Nov. 1	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8	107.7
Dec. 1	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3	104.6
Average, 1935	103.7	95.4	103.3	95.2	97.7	99.4
1936 - Jan. 1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4	99.1
Feb. 1	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1	98.4
Mar. 1	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4	98.9
Apr. 1	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9	97.4
May 1	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0	99.5
June 1	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2	102.0
July 1	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8	104.6
Aug. 1	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9	105.6
Sept. 1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3	107.1
Oct. 1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1	110.1
Nov. 1	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4	111.0
Dec. 1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5	110.1
Average, 1936	109.4	100.7	106.7	99.3	101.1	103.7
1937 - Jan. 1	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4	103.8
Feb. 1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3	104.1
Mar. 1	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2	102.8
Apr. 1	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5	103.0
May 1	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4	106.3
June 1	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2	114.3
July 1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1	119.1
Aug. 1	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9	120.0
Sept. 1	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2	123.2
Oct. 1	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9	125.7
Nov. 1	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5	125.2
Dec. 1	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5	121.6
Average, 1937.	121.0	115.4	118.3	99.3	106.8	114.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Dec. 1, 1937.

7.6 31.1 42.3 11.1 7.9 100.0

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES. (1926=100).

-II-

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at Dec. 1, 1937.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922 - Average	86.0	-	96.1	-	-	-	93.9	81.5
1923 - Average	92.7	-	98.0	107.2	94.6	-	90.6	82.5
1924 - Average	93.0	99.6	94.3	102.3	86.0	-	86.5	86.2
1925 - Average	94.2	97.9	95.7	100.1	88.0	85.1	88.5	92.0
1926 - Average 1/	99.7	99.1	99.6	100.0	99.3	99.9	99.2	99.9
1927 - Average	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
1928 - Average	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.6	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
1929 - Average	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
1930 - Average	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.8
1931 - Average	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	88.3	97.1	104.5
1932 - Average	88.1	101.8	95.2	99.3	83.7	78.4	86.6	88.5
1933 - Average	81.0	95.1	87.5	90.2	74.6	75.9	80.2	83.0
1934 - Average	84.5	95.1	93.5	99.5	84.1	93.1	82.9	87.4
1935 - Jan. 1	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	132.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Average, 1935	87.3	96.9	97.5	102.2	92.6	115.0	87.8	96.6
1936 - Jan. 1	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	92.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Average, 1936	92.1	95.2	101.5	106.3	98.3	121.3	92.3	103.7
1937 - Jan. 1	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Average, 1937	101.2	100.3	107.9	107.9	112.1	146.4	95.1	110.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1937.

13.5 1.1 12.0 1.2 3.2 1.8 3.5 3.1

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES. (1926=100).

-III-

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at Dec. 1, 1937.

	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Commun.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade	All Industries
1921 - Average	87.7	103.0	98.0	90.2	94.1	71.1	83.6	92.8	88.8
1922 - Average	88.3	85.1	99.5	86.4	97.8	76.7	81.9	90.8	89.0
1923 - Average	96.6	114.2	106.2	87.6	100.3	80.9	87.9	92.1	95.8
1924 - Average	92.4	116.7	105.3	93.7	99.1	80.3	93.8	92.5	93.4
1925 - Average	93.0	105.4	99.8	95.5	96.6	84.9	95.4	95.1	93.6
1926 - Average ^{1/}	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.2	99.5	99.2	99.6
1927 - Average	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Average	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929 - Average	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Average	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
1931 - Average	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5
1932 - Average	84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5
1933 - Average	80.9	66.5	97.5	83.9	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	83.4
1934 - Average	90.2	124.7	110.8	79.1	80.3	109.3	115.1	117.9	96.0
1935 - Jan. 1	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6	94.4
Feb. 1	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6	94.6
Mar. 1	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7	96.4
Apr. 1	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4	93.4
May 1	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3	95.2
June 1	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9	97.6
July 1	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1	99.5
Aug. 1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7	101.1
Sept. 1	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8	102.7
Oct. 1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8	106.1
Nov. 1	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6	107.7
Dec. 1	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1	104.6
Average, 1935	97.1	126.9	123.3	79.8	81.2	97.8	118.2	122.1	99.4
1936 - Jan. 1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9	99.1
Feb. 1	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6	98.4
Mar. 1	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1	98.9
Apr. 1	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0	97.4
May 1	102.7	83.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3	99.5
June 1	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1	102.0
July 1	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3	104.6
Aug. 1	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3	105.6
Sept. 1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3	107.1
Oct. 1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6	110.1
Nov. 1	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0	111.0
Dec. 1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0	110.1
Average, 1936	103.4	138.7	136.5	81.0	84.1	88.2	124.5	127.5	103.7
1937 - Jan. 1	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9	103.8
Feb. 1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4	104.1
Mar. 1	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1	102.8
Apr. 1	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5	103.0
May 1	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4	106.3
June 1	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5	114.3
July 1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4	119.1
Aug. 1	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2	120.0
Sept. 1	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9	123.2
Oct. 1	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4	125.7
Nov. 1	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0	125.2
Dec. 1	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6	121.6
Average, 1937	114.4	189.3	153.2	85.4	85.2	99.5	130.2	132.1	114.1

Relative weight of employment by industries as at Dec. 1, 1937.

50.9 8.8 6.5 2.0 8.7 10.7 2.5 9.9 100.0

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 4. - INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1935-1937 (1926-100).

IV.

Note: - The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	Jan.1	Feb.1	1 9 3 5			June 1	Rel.Weight
			Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1		June 1
MANUFACTURING	87.4	90.1	92.7	93.9	95.6	98.4	54.0
Animal products - edible	105.1	102.9	101.7	102.5	111.1	120.6	2.5
Fur and products	83.0	78.4	75.4	79.5	84.8	99.0	.2
Leather and products	85.8	93.7	104.0	107.3	108.2	108.1	2.4
Boots and shoes	84.7	103.0	108.4	113.2	113.4	112.0	1.6
Lumber and products	57.1	58.4	63.3	63.0	67.2	75.6	4.3
Rough and dressed lumber	45.0	45.9	51.2	49.8	56.3	68.1	2.4
Furniture	59.9	71.3	72.1	72.6	70.9	72.4	.7
Other lumber products	84.4	86.9	93.4	96.7	98.2	101.6	1.2
Musical instruments	26.1	31.1	33.0	29.9	29.0	27.4	.1
Plant products - edible	92.4	94.0	90.9	90.4	92.6	93.9	3.1
Pulp and paper products	92.3	92.4	91.1	92.7	93.4	96.7	6.4
Pulp and paper	81.0	79.5	78.4	80.8	81.6	86.7	2.9
Paper products	100.7	105.6	106.4	107.1	108.0	109.7	.9
Printing and publishing	104.4	104.8	102.6	103.5	104.1	105.5	2.6
Rubber products	89.8	90.7	94.1	92.7	91.2	91.3	1.3
Textile products	102.5	105.0	110.1	111.9	111.9	112.4	10.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	121.2	121.0	125.7	123.6	124.2	127.3	4.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	86.9	82.2	86.8	84.3	85.8	90.3	1.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	118.8	128.1	133.9	132.6	128.3	127.6	.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	493.8	502.4	509.3	504.9	508.9	512.7	1.1
Hosiery and knit goods	109.9	111.1	114.9	118.4	117.1	117.9	2.1
Garments and personal furnishings	87.0	92.8	97.7	102.4	102.9	101.0	3.3
Other textile products	82.2	85.5	93.8	96.7	95.2	94.3	1.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	127.7	122.4	120.2	113.9	109.7	115.5	1.7
Tobacco	121.4	123.1	118.5	114.5	94.1	104.1	.9
Distilled and malt liquors	137.4	120.5	120.9	122.9	130.4	130.1	.7
Wood distillates and extracts	126.0	130.8	129.6	120.2	111.8	118.8	.1
Chemicals and allied products	118.9	121.7	123.2	128.0	130.6	131.0	1.1
Clay, glass and stone products	60.9	59.7	55.5	59.9	69.4	77.9	.9
Electric light and power	110.0	106.2	105.8	106.9	109.0	111.0	1.5
Electrical apparatus	105.0	104.5	105.2	106.0	106.0	108.1	1.3
Iron and steel products	71.1	77.9	82.9	84.3	86.0	86.2	12.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	81.2	91.1	91.8	88.4	98.7	104.0	1.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	83.1	82.6	85.5	87.4	88.7	90.1	1.1
Agricultural implements	45.9	52.5	56.0	59.6	61.2	61.8	.6
Land vehicles	72.7	82.1	88.4	89.4	89.1	86.9	5.7
Automobiles and parts	92.9	126.6	152.0	156.6	154.6	145.8	2.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	47.1	55.7	65.1	66.6	69.1	64.2	.3
Heating appliances	73.9	81.0	88.5	90.0	94.3	97.4	.5
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	58.3	58.8	63.0	67.9	72.1	76.0	.5
Foundry and machine shop products	76.0	79.6	88.4	89.6	92.7	92.9	.6
Other iron and steel products	70.2	74.1	77.3	80.9	80.2	83.7	1.7
Non-ferrous metal products	106.4	111.5	114.2	116.2	119.0	121.3	2.1
Non-metallic mineral products	132.3	125.6	126.7	126.8	129.3	134.6	1.5
Miscellaneous	113.4	115.2	114.2	117.4	118.7	123.5	.6
LOGGING	181.3	183.4	166.9	104.3	93.9	96.0	2.9
MINING	119.1	120.3	118.8	117.7	116.2	119.2	5.9
Coal	93.4	94.7	91.5	88.3	82.2	83.2	2.4
Metallic ores	200.8	204.4	204.6	207.2	211.0	216.7	2.8
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	78.7	75.7	77.0	78.4	85.4	92.8	.7
COMMUNICATIONS	78.6	77.8	77.5	77.7	77.5	79.2	2.3
Telegraphs	88.1	86.7	85.6	85.4	85.5	89.4	.5
Telephones	76.2	75.5	75.4	75.6	75.4	76.5	1.8
TRANSPORTATION	76.2	76.2	76.5	76.3	80.1	79.9	10.3
Street railways and cartage	109.9	108.1	108.2	108.3	109.8	111.3	2.7
Steam railways	69.6	70.1	69.8	69.4	69.8	70.4	6.1
Shipping and stevedoring	63.4	63.2	66.1	66.7	90.3	83.6	1.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	87.9	87.2	94.2	80.2	84.7	89.5	11.5
Building	45.4	43.3	43.3	45.2	47.2	54.0	2.4
Highway	165.4	161.4	183.4	143.4	154.5	146.1	5.9
Railway	59.3	62.6	63.0	56.9	58.0	72.9	3.2
SERVICES	115.2	111.9	111.7	111.4	116.4	118.5	2.8
Hotels and restaurants	115.3	109.7	108.9	106.3	110.9	113.5	1.5
Professional	121.5	127.1	123.3	126.7	127.3	125.5	.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	113.7	111.7	113.6	116.4	122.7	125.1	1.0
TRADE	130.6	116.5	116.7	117.4	119.3	119.9	10.3
Retail	142.5	122.7	122.5	123.5	126.0	126.2	7.6
Wholesale	102.7	102.2	103.1	103.4	104.0	105.5	2.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	94.4	94.6	96.4	93.4	95.2	97.6	100.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1935-1937.(1926=100)- Continued. V.
 Note.-For the relative importance in 1935 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

Industries	1 9 3 5						Aver. Jan.1- Dec.1
	July 1	Aug.1	Sept.1	Oct.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	
MANUFACTURING	98.5	99.8	100.8	103.3	103.5	101.4	97.1
Animal products - edible	125.7	142.3	134.6	124.6	120.5	115.4	117.3
Fur and products	96.8	100.3	99.7	103.2	100.4	101.5	91.8
Leather and products	102.8	107.4	111.0	110.1	106.3	103.8	104.6
Boots and shoes	105.5	111.2	115.7	114.0	107.2	102.6	107.6
Lumber and products	80.8	82.6	81.7	79.9	76.2	69.8	71.3
Rough and dressed lumber	75.8	78.6	77.5	72.5	66.5	57.2	62.0
Furniture	73.3	76.6	75.9	82.0	86.6	85.4	75.8
Other lumber products	102.4	99.7	99.1	101.1	97.8	96.2	96.5
Musical instruments	35.1	41.1	47.4	50.1	51.8	51.8	37.8
Plant products - edible	103.3	114.3	126.4	136.2	126.5	114.7	106.7
Pulp and paper products	96.6	98.3	98.2	98.5	98.6	98.7	95.6
Pulp and paper	87.8	90.3	89.9	89.1	88.6	87.4	85.1
Paper products	108.8	110.4	113.0	115.9	117.8	118.1	110.1
Printing and publishing	104.2	104.8	104.2	105.0	105.1	106.9	104.6
Rubber products	91.8	88.2	91.2	92.3	96.3	98.3	92.3
Textile products	110.4	109.9	112.3	116.9	118.9	117.0	111.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	125.3	128.0	129.0	131.7	134.8	136.9	127.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	87.5	90.6	89.5	90.7	93.3	97.8	88.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	130.4	131.1	133.0	141.2	145.8	142.4	132.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	502.8	506.1	523.6	529.8	534.8	538.7	514.0
Hosiery and knit goods	118.8	117.1	117.9	123.5	127.2	127.6	118.5
Garments and personal furnishings	98.5	94.3	99.9	105.6	105.8	99.4	99.0
Other textile products	89.7	92.7	92.6	97.2	97.7	94.5	92.7
Plant products (n.e.s.)	117.5	117.9	121.0	120.8	122.3	143.8	121.5
Tobacco	106.3	103.3	109.0	107.2	106.2	144.1	112.7
Distilled and malt liquors	129.5	135.4	133.5	138.4	144.6	141.0	132.1
Wood distillates and extracts	103.1	101.2	107.5	139.0	145.5	140.0	122.8
Chemicals and allied products	132.0	128.7	129.5	132.0	134.8	135.5	128.9
Clay, glass and stone products	81.2	83.6	80.6	84.5	80.1	75.8	72.4
Electric light and power	113.5	115.4	118.8	119.6	117.6	116.2	112.5
Electrical apparatus	140.6	118.6	122.3	128.4	131.2	124.5	114.2
Iron and steel products	83.4	81.0	79.7	84.7	88.7	86.8	82.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	100.7	100.6	100.0	112.0	116.7	115.7	100.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	91.2	92.6	91.8	94.9	95.8	93.6	89.8
Agricultural implements	59.6	59.1	52.8	53.0	55.9	52.5	55.8
Land vehicles	82.7	77.6	75.1	79.0	85.4	83.7	82.7
Automobiles and parts	131.0	109.2	100.1	110.8	131.5	120.0	127.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	58.5	62.5	58.4	68.0	62.9	59.5	61.5
Heating appliances	98.3	99.6	100.9	112.1	113.1	105.3	96.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	76.1	76.3	79.1	83.9	86.8	89.5	74.0
Foundry and machine shop products	91.3	87.2	87.9	97.1	97.4	94.8	89.6
Other iron and steel products	81.8	80.9	83.0	86.4	88.5	87.2	81.2
Non-ferrous metal products	122.6	122.3	123.2	125.8	126.8	125.8	119.6
Non-metallic mineral products	138.1	140.3	141.6	142.7	139.8	137.5	134.6
Miscellaneous	123.8	119.3	128.3	130.2	124.6	125.0	121.1
MINING	82.2	79.0	77.7	115.8	158.4	183.5	126.9
Coal	121.5	125.2	128.6	129.5	132.5	131.1	123.3
Metallic ores	81.9	83.6	86.5	89.0	92.9	93.7	88.4
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	223.2	230.0	233.0	230.3	234.4	230.3	218.8
COMMUNICATIONS	101.7	106.5	112.8	113.1	110.6	104.8	94.8
Telegraphs	80.8	81.6	82.1	82.1	81.4	81.0	79.8
Telephones	92.4	93.0	94.2	93.6	94.8	91.7	90.0
TRANSPORTATION	77.7	78.6	78.9	79.0	77.8	78.1	77.1
Street railways and cartage	82.7	85.4	85.8	86.4	84.5	84.0	81.2
Steam railways	114.2	117.1	118.3	118.7	117.4	115.2	113.0
Shipping and stevedoring	72.5	74.7	75.4	75.8	74.2	73.1	72.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	89.9	94.7	92.1	94.0	89.8	93.7	82.3
Building	101.1	104.7	110.9	117.4	119.9	95.9	97.8
Highway	57.3	60.6	63.2	67.2	70.4	67.3	55.4
Railway	170.2	179.0	191.8	213.3	226.3	171.0	175.5
SERVICES	81.5	80.6	84.5	79.3	71.5	55.3	68.8
Hotels and restaurants	123.6	127.9	127.8	120.5	117.1	116.3	118.2
Professional	122.2	129.4	129.9	117.3	113.3	112.0	115.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	122.8	126.9	124.0	123.5	123.0	122.4	124.5
RETAIL	126.0	125.7	125.3	125.1	122.2	122.0	120.8
Wholesale	122.1	120.7	121.8	123.8	124.6	131.1	122.1
Wholesale	128.9	126.4	126.8	128.9	130.2	140.0	128.7
Wholesale	106.4	107.5	110.2	112.2	111.6	110.5	106.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	99.5	101.1	102.7	106.1	107.7	104.6	99.4

TABLE 4.- INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1935-1937 (1926=100)-Continued. VI.
 Note: - The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 6						Rel.Weight
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	June 1
MANUFACTURING	96.8	98.5	99.5	101.1	102.7	103.4	54.2
Animal products - edible	110.0	108.5	107.2	109.7	115.9	127.2	2.6
Fur and products	94.5	81.3	81.3	88.6	91.4	97.2	.2
Leather and products	96.1	104.5	111.7	111.6	112.7	109.5	2.3
Boots and shoes	95.8	108.1	116.3	115.9	116.5	110.9	1.6
Lumber and products	63.3	65.9	65.9	67.6	73.2	81.1	4.4
Rough and dressed lumber	51.2	55.3	55.3	57.1	64.7	74.7	2.6
Furniture	79.8	78.7	77.6	77.1	76.6	80.4	.7
Other lumber products	88.0	88.9	89.7	93.2	97.6	102.2	1.1
Musical instruments	51.6	41.9	42.0	35.7	36.6	36.5	.1
Plant products - edible	97.6	96.4	96.7	97.1	102.2	107.4	3.2
Pulp and paper products	96.7	96.2	96.3	97.6	99.2	100.6	6.3
Pulp and paper	85.3	83.9	84.8	85.8	88.8	91.4	2.8
Paper products	110.5	112.8	114.5	117.6	119.1	117.8	1.0
Printing and publishing	106.9	106.8	105.3	106.2	106.0	106.7	2.5
Rubber products	92.0	94.0	95.5	96.1	96.0	96.5	1.3
Textile products	113.3	115.2	116.9	118.7	118.6	116.4	10.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	135.5	134.8	132.3	132.3	132.6	128.5	3.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	97.0	95.6	93.8	92.8	92.0	89.0	1.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	138.8	143.4	139.7	142.3	140.6	136.8	.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	540.6	529.1	519.0	519.8	527.9	513.2	1.0
Hosiery and knit goods	123.3	120.4	123.0	124.7	123.8	121.2	2.1
Garments and personal furnishings	93.9	100.8	105.9	108.9	108.8	106.8	3.3
Other textile products	89.6	92.3	94.8	98.2	99.0	102.0	1.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	139.2	135.6	136.4	128.0	120.8	110.6	1.6
Tobacco	137.0	135.7	138.8	124.2	108.3	92.7	1.0
Distilled and malt liquors	140.6	133.3	129.9	133.2	139.0	136.8	.6
Wood distillates and extracts	127.0	148.2	146.0	145.5	139.5	138.1	.1
Chemicals and allied products	131.1	130.2	132.5	135.7	140.1	141.9	1.2
Clay, glass and stone products	67.6	64.4	67.5	71.4	79.7	86.0	1.0
Electric light and power	111.5	110.7	111.5	112.5	113.6	113.7	1.5
Electrical apparatus	120.4	115.4	115.9	116.0	117.3	123.3	1.4
Iron and steel products	84.9	89.8	90.6	93.2	94.1	90.9	12.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	108.0	113.9	110.6	113.8	115.2	104.3	1.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	93.4	95.5	98.0	99.5	100.9	102.7	1.2
Agricultural implements	62.2	65.5	65.5	66.5	67.4	65.5	.6
Land vehicles	83.9	90.3	91.3	94.8	94.9	90.8	5.7
Automobiles and parts	119.9	138.2	135.8	149.3	154.1	139.0	2.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	47.7	59.0	63.5	63.5	63.1	61.7	.2
Heating appliances	86.2	95.1	99.6	105.6	107.0	108.3	.5
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	82.9	83.6	81.8	81.3	84.1	86.2	.5
Foundry and machine shop products	92.1	92.7	98.6	98.7	100.6	95.5	.6
Other iron and steel products	83.2	85.6	85.9	88.2	89.9	88.8	1.7
Non-ferrous metal products	122.1	123.2	127.1	131.5	126.8	130.1	2.2
Non-metallic mineral products	134.6	130.3	130.2	130.8	133.1	137.6	1.4
Miscellaneous	116.8	116.7	117.7	121.5	124.7	127.9	6.6
LOGGING	183.4	173.1	147.0	102.6	88.6	94.1	2.7
MINING	129.9	129.4	129.1	128.2	127.4	132.1	6.3
Coal	94.7	94.6	92.1	88.6	84.3	83.9	2.3
Metallic ores	226.6	228.7	234.9	237.5	243.9	252.6	3.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	99.4	93.9	89.8	92.0	93.1	109.5	.8
COMMUNICATIONS	79.3	77.2	77.7	77.7	78.4	80.0	2.2
Telegraphs	87.9	84.9	85.6	86.0	86.3	89.5	.5
Telephones	77.0	75.2	75.6	75.5	76.3	77.5	1.7
TRANSPORTATION	77.9	78.2	78.9	78.5	82.8	85.4	10.7
Street railways and cartage	111.9	113.5	113.6	113.2	114.8	115.8	2.7
Steam railways	71.7	71.6	72.7	72.2	72.3	74.5	6.2
Shipping and stevedoring	63.0	63.8	63.3	63.8	89.5	95.8	1.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	74.8	74.4	78.2	71.8	79.4	87.0	10.6
Building	56.0	53.6	52.1	52.2	55.6	52.0	2.2
Highway	119.4	109.0	112.6	111.9	124.0	129.8	5.0
Railway	52.4	63.4	72.9	54.8	62.1	82.7	3.4
SERVICES	118.0	116.4	117.5	118.5	120.4	123.0	2.8
Hotels and restaurants	114.6	112.5	113.6	111.2	111.8	114.7	1.5
Professional	122.7	126.9	129.8	130.6	130.0	129.3	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	122.5	120.3	120.9	127.6	132.3	135.3	1.1
TRADE	135.9	121.6	123.1	121.0	123.3	127.1	10.5
Retail	147.9	128.0	130.4	127.2	129.7	134.5	7.7
Wholesale	107.8	106.8	106.3	106.7	108.8	110.0	2.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	99.1	98.4	98.9	97.4	99.5	102.0	100.0

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1935-1937.(1926=100)- Continued. VII.
 Note:-For the relative importance in 1936 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

Industries	1 9 3 6						Aver.
	July 1	Aug.1	Sept.1	Oct.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	Jan.1- Dec.1
MANUFACTURING	104.7	104.9	105.9	109.0	107.7	107.0	103.4
Animal products - edible	134.4	142.5	136.9	129.0	132.8	128.4	123.5
Fur and products	97.1	94.0	89.2	87.3	87.6	95.5	90.4
Leather and products	106.0	108.2	112.2	112.4	109.0	106.0	108.3
Boots and shoes	106.3	110.8	114.6	114.3	107.6	103.2	110.0
Lumber and products	86.8	87.4	87.1	85.3	81.4	77.7	76.9
Rough and dressed lumber	81.3	83.8	82.0	79.2	72.5	67.2	68.7
Furniture	81.8	83.1	84.4	87.3	88.8	90.3	82.2
Other lumber products	108.2	102.2	104.9	102.9	103.7	100.8	98.5
Musical instruments	44.7	49.6	53.3	56.0	55.9	50.2	46.2
Plant products - edible	112.7	120.3	133.3	161.4	136.9	122.5	115.4
Pulp and paper products	102.4	104.3	103.6	104.7	105.8	105.5	101.1
Pulp and paper	95.0	98.3	96.3	97.6	98.3	96.7	91.8
Paper products	120.6	121.4	123.4	125.5	127.1	127.9	119.9
Printing and publishing	105.8	106.4	106.3	106.8	108.4	109.5	106.8
Rubber products	97.3	98.7	101.5	103.2	101.5	101.2	97.8
Textile products	115.9	113.7	118.8	122.0	121.5	120.8	117.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	131.1	129.1	133.5	132.7	132.7	136.2	132.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	94.5	91.1	93.9	93.7	94.7	97.8	93.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	135.4	140.5	145.3	146.6	145.3	150.0	141.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	507.8	496.8	514.4	516.2	512.0	517.2	517.8
Hosiery and knit goods	122.3	120.2	124.0	126.5	128.0	128.2	123.8
Garments and personal furnishings	104.4	101.6	110.1	115.0	113.5	109.0	106.6
Other textile products	95.7	94.2	94.3	103.1	101.3	97.7	96.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	111.6	118.3	113.4	112.4	114.1	134.8	122.9
Tobacco	93.6	100.9	95.4	91.9	91.9	119.5	110.8
Distilled and malt liquors	137.9	143.8	139.2	141.8	147.3	157.2	140.0
Wood distillates and extracts	129.6	131.6	128.4	145.3	138.6	158.1	139.7
Chemicals and allied products	139.5	138.3	139.3	141.0	144.2	143.7	138.1
Clay, glass and stone products	87.9	88.4	88.9	87.5	84.0	82.3	79.6
Electric light and power	118.3	122.3	124.1	123.2	121.1	117.5	116.7
Electrical apparatus	128.4	120.8	124.4	126.3	126.3	125.0	121.6
Iron and steel products	89.3	85.5	83.1	87.2	89.8	92.1	89.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	104.6	107.3	107.4	113.7	117.8	120.9	111.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	105.6	106.9	106.5	109.0	109.4	110.4	103.2
Agricultural implements	63.1	51.6	45.5	45.3	44.9	51.8	57.9
Land vehicles	86.4	78.8	74.2	79.7	83.7	87.1	86.3
Automobiles and parts	124.2	99.5	92.0	111.5	127.4	140.5	127.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	64.1	67.4	56.6	65.8	63.7	61.0	61.4
Heating appliances	108.2	112.8	105.8	121.3	126.8	121.6	108.2
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	87.5	90.1	91.9	90.7	89.5	85.6	86.3
Foundry and machine shop products	92.2	93.2	96.7	94.8	102.1	104.7	96.8
Other iron and steel products	90.3	89.8	93.2	94.1	94.1	95.3	89.9
Non-ferrous metal products	135.1	137.3	139.3	142.7	141.1	140.4	133.1
Non-metallic mineral products	142.2	143.6	143.7	145.9	143.3	142.5	138.2
Miscellaneous	132.3	133.1	133.0	134.9	133.6	133.5	127.1
LOGGING	93.4	85.0	82.7	141.7	206.9	265.7	138.7
MINING	134.1	137.9	140.2	147.9	151.8	150.3	136.5
Coal	83.6	85.4	85.7	92.7	95.5	96.2	89.8
Metallic ores	258.0	265.6	272.7	281.3	286.7	283.7	256.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	115.1	119.0	120.5	128.5	133.9	126.7	110.1
COMMUNICATIONS	82.4	84.1	86.0	84.6	83.1	81.7	81.0
Telegraphs	94.7	97.0	99.6	97.1	94.9	92.0	91.3
Telephones	79.1	80.7	82.5	81.3	80.0	79.0	78.3
TRANSPORTATION	87.1	88.7	89.4	88.3	87.1	86.5	84.1
Street railways and cartage	117.5	120.0	121.2	122.7	120.7	119.8	117.1
Steam railways	76.0	77.8	79.0	77.9	75.8	75.1	74.7
Shipping and stevedoring	98.7	98.1	96.1	91.6	94.8	95.2	84.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	97.4	102.9	109.0	103.9	99.6	80.1	88.2
Building	51.3	57.4	60.1	61.4	61.0	51.5	55.4
Highway	147.7	152.1	161.9	159.5	165.1	133.5	135.5
Railway	97.5	103.6	109.6	95.0	77.9	59.4	77.6
SERVICES	131.7	135.8	137.5	127.4	124.9	122.4	124.5
Hotels and restaurants	128.7	137.1	139.6	121.5	119.1	115.7	120.9
Professional	131.4	132.0	130.7	134.1	127.5	123.9	129.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	136.7	134.5	135.6	135.4	133.8	132.9	130.7
TRADE	127.3	126.3	126.3	129.6	132.0	136.0	127.5
Retail	134.4	132.2	132.3	136.1	139.5	145.3	134.8
Wholesale	111.0	112.9	112.9	114.8	115.0	114.9	110.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	104.6	105.6	107.1	110.1	111.0	110.1	103.7

TABLE 4.- INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1935-1937(1926=100)-Continued. VIII.
 Note: -The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

Industries	1937						Rel. Weight
	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	102.4	105.3	107.6	110.8	113.8	117.9	55.1
Animal products - edible	121.5	118.5	117.8	119.9	125.6	137.8	2.4
Fur and products	82.6	79.4	81.2	92.5	97.9	102.5	.2
Leather and products	97.8	108.6	114.2	117.3	117.8	117.9	2.2
Boots and shoes	96.8	111.2	118.2	120.9	120.1	120.2	1.5
Lumber and products	70.7	71.3	71.6	77.0	83.5	95.2	4.7
Rough and dressed lumber	59.8	60.0	59.3	63.8	72.8	88.8	2.8
Furniture	81.8	85.3	86.0	83.3	85.3	89.2	.7
Other lumber products	96.1	95.5	98.7	109.6	113.2	120.1	1.2
Musical instruments	34.7	44.6	44.4	44.8	45.9	55.2	.1
Plant products - edible	101.4	101.2	100.4	101.8	103.7	112.5	3.0
Pulp and paper products	101.9	102.5	103.9	105.6	107.4	111.7	6.3
Pulp and paper	92.4	92.7	95.1	95.4	98.7	107.1	3.0
Paper products	120.7	123.0	127.4	133.1	133.0	133.0	1.0
Printing and publishing	107.8	108.5	107.3	109.6	110.1	110.5	2.3
Rubber products	95.3	97.5	101.1	102.1	104.6	108.9	1.3
Textile products	114.6	120.8	124.5	127.3	128.8	128.6	10.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	134.9	138.7	139.3	140.9	142.7	143.5	4.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	98.7	101.2	100.5	101.0	102.8	105.1	1.9
Woolen yarn and cloth	144.6	144.8	147.5	151.1	150.5	149.6	.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	508.0	537.4	545.5	547.4	548.9	541.4	.9
Hosiery and knit goods	118.5	121.7	124.1	125.7	128.6	127.4	1.9
Garments and personal furnishings	100.4	108.8	115.7	120.3	120.4	120.3	3.3
Other textile products	89.7	101.0	107.1	110.3	112.3	110.3	1.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	139.3	139.4	134.6	124.8	122.9	121.9	1.5
Tobacco	127.0	129.5	123.7	105.4	101.7	99.4	.8
Distilled and malt liquors	158.0	153.9	150.2	153.7	154.3	154.3	.7
Wood distillates and extracts	148.9	159.5	145.5	149.6	157.3	161.9	.1
Chemicals and allied products	141.7	140.9	145.5	149.2	154.6	155.7	1.2
Clay, glass and stone products	75.5	73.8	76.7	82.1	89.7	99.6	1.0
Electric light and power	113.5	112.2	112.3	111.3	114.3	119.4	1.4
Electrical apparatus	122.3	125.0	127.9	133.7	138.7	143.8	1.8
Iron and steel products	92.3	97.2	101.4	106.6	109.4	111.5	13.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	121.0	124.6	126.1	137.8	141.0	144.1	1.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	110.3	114.9	117.1	123.7	128.3	129.5	1.2
Agricultural implements	59.3	62.2	67.5	72.0	74.1	75.3	.6
Land vehicles	88.4	94.9	98.5	101.8	103.4	104.4	5.8
Automobiles and parts	149.0	157.1	161.8	166.8	164.9	165.4	2.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	58.3	58.2	63.8	72.8	79.2	83.5	.3
Heating appliances	100.7	106.3	116.6	121.7	127.1	130.0	.5
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	88.1	93.1	102.8	114.6	119.0	130.4	.8
Foundry and machine shop products	103.8	104.8	111.9	118.2	121.3	123.4	.6
Other iron and steel products	94.6	97.4	100.6	105.2	109.1	111.1	1.9
Non-ferrous metal products	142.6	143.4	143.8	148.9	151.9	157.1	2.3
Non-metallic mineral products	139.2	139.3	139.3	140.9	146.2	153.0	1.4
Miscellaneous	123.2	126.0	124.2	129.7	133.7	138.8	.6
LOGGING	242.1	244.4	193.3	132.5	86.7	109.1	2.9
MINING	145.6	147.6	145.8	146.0	147.4	151.9	6.4
Coal	97.1	95.3	93.8	87.8	84.1	83.4	2.1
Metallic ores	270.5	283.9	280.6	290.7	296.5	308.4	3.4
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	114.8	111.2	111.2	118.3	131.5	143.5	.9
COMMUNICATIONS	80.7	79.8	80.8	81.4	82.9	85.6	2.1
Telegraphs	89.5	88.8	90.3	90.0	93.9	98.5	.5
Telephones	78.3	77.5	78.3	79.1	79.9	82.1	1.6
TRANSPORTATION	81.4	80.7	79.6	79.5	85.1	86.7	9.5
Street railways and cartage	116.4	115.7	115.6	116.4	117.4	118.1	2.4
Steam railways	73.1	73.1	72.5	72.6	74.9	76.3	5.6
Shipping and stevedoring	74.5	70.7	65.7	64.1	89.7	93.1	1.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	61.2	57.2	52.8	53.7	71.4	105.2	11.5
Building	39.6	33.8	32.7	36.3	45.2	58.7	2.2
Highway	93.4	83.4	67.9	69.3	106.3	180.3	6.3
Railway	53.2	56.5	59.3	56.8	65.2	81.7	3.0
SERVICES	124.8	119.1	118.9	122.7	125.2	129.0	2.6
Hotels and restaurants	119.8	110.4	110.6	114.2	116.1	121.2	1.4
Professional	121.6	128.4	126.7	130.7	128.0	128.0	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	133.6	131.3	130.5	134.6	139.6	142.1	1.0
TRADE	136.9	128.4	126.1	127.5	128.4	131.5	9.9
Retail	148.1	136.2	132.6	134.4	135.3	138.6	7.2
Wholesale	111.2	110.5	111.2	111.9	113.1	115.4	2.9
WHOLESALE	103.8	104.1	102.8	103.0	106.3	114.3	100.0

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1935-1937. (1926=100)-Continued. IX.
 Note:-For the relative importance in 1937 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

Industries	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Aver. Jan. 1- Dec. 1
MANUFACTURING	119.0	118.1	121.2	121.7	119.0	116.3	114.4
Animal products - edible	142.3	144.7	152.6	143.7	138.2	136.8	133.3
Fur and products	105.1	99.8	98.3	98.2	99.5	93.4	94.2
Leather and products	113.6	116.7	119.5	117.0	109.2	102.8	112.7
Boots and shoes	115.4	119.6	122.5	118.8	109.1	101.3	114.5
Lumber and products	99.4	98.6	98.8	96.2	89.0	79.9	85.9
Rough and dressed lumber	94.8	93.5	93.0	88.9	77.4	63.8	76.3
Furniture	89.3	90.9	93.6	94.5	93.5	92.0	89.4
Other lumber products	121.9	120.7	121.2	120.5	121.4	120.3	113.3
Musical instruments	56.4	57.8	58.9	55.5	56.8	52.2	50.6
Plant products - edible	119.4	127.3	152.7	161.1	138.0	122.3	120.1
Pulp and paper products	113.7	113.8	115.3	115.3	113.9	111.8	109.7
Pulp and paper	110.5	111.7	113.2	112.3	109.0	103.8	103.5
Paper products	135.4	133.5	137.0	138.6	139.0	138.8	132.7
Printing and publishing	110.3	109.9	110.7	111.0	111.7	113.0	110.0
Rubber products	109.2	109.1	110.9	113.9	115.1	111.6	106.6
Textile products	126.0	123.6	127.3	129.9	128.9	126.6	125.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	140.3	139.9	141.6	141.6	140.9	143.2	140.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	105.4	104.6	102.9	103.0	104.1	105.5	102.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	141.7	141.9	148.2	148.4	144.9	150.2	146.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	523.1	530.6	545.7	544.7	530.4	535.2	536.5
Hosiery and knit goods	127.6	126.6	126.8	129.1	129.2	128.7	126.2
Garments and personal furnishings	118.3	113.6	120.0	124.9	123.3	116.9	116.9
Other textile products	103.1	98.9	106.9	110.8	108.8	102.0	105.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	122.9	124.7	127.3	124.4	125.2	150.4	129.8
Tobacco	100.2	102.1	105.0	101.3	100.3	141.5	111.4
Distilled and malt liquors	154.1	155.7	156.9	156.6	161.3	161.6	155.9
Wood distillates and extracts	146.0	149.2	152.8	166.0	153.7	162.9	154.4
Chemicals and allied products	154.6	151.9	157.0	159.4	159.9	157.4	152.3
Clay, glass and stone products	101.5	102.1	102.9	99.9	94.4	92.9	90.9
Electric light and power	124.0	129.2	131.0	129.5	129.6	128.4	121.2
Electrical apparatus	149.2	151.8	157.2	157.0	158.6	152.9	143.2
Iron and steel products	111.1	105.7	104.8	107.0	109.3	108.7	105.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	142.8	144.9	143.7	145.0	144.3	139.2	138.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	133.2	134.3	134.5	134.6	134.9	133.3	127.4
Agricultural implements	76.6	73.9	72.6	72.5	80.2	74.4	71.7
Land vehicles	102.6	91.8	89.2	93.5	98.0	100.0	97.2
Automobiles and parts	160.3	125.1	108.7	129.8	151.9	159.1	150.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	82.2	75.8	74.4	70.9	68.2	79.9	72.3
Heating appliances	133.0	128.2	136.2	137.6	135.0	126.8	124.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	130.0	134.1	136.1	133.1	130.4	123.4	119.6
Foundry and machine shop products	123.4	116.2	121.0	118.6	120.6	120.0	116.9
Other iron and steel products	111.9	111.5	111.3	113.5	113.5	112.3	107.7
Non-ferrous metal products	161.3	160.6	166.8	162.7	159.7	158.3	154.8
Non-metallic mineral products	155.5	157.3	156.6	153.6	149.5	151.4	148.5
Miscellaneous	144.8	143.3	147.2	147.5	139.8	133.2	135.9
LOGGING	125.0	124.7	143.4	208.5	306.3	355.4	189.3
MINING	153.6	153.7	159.1	163.9	161.1	162.3	153.2
Coal	83.3	82.3	89.8	96.1	93.2	98.3	90.4
Metallic ores	312.9	316.0	319.6	323.4	320.4	316.7	303.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	146.3	146.1	146.9	147.6	145.4	140.2	133.6
COMMUNICATIONS	88.0	89.9	90.9	90.5	88.9	85.9	85.4
Telegraphs	99.9	102.0	106.2	105.6	101.9	95.6	96.8
Telephones	84.7	86.6	86.7	86.4	85.3	83.3	82.3
TRANSPORTATION	89.4	89.1	89.7	90.4	87.2	84.1	85.2
Street railways and cartage	120.1	120.4	119.5	120.8	116.8	113.5	117.6
Steam railways	78.1	77.7	79.2	78.8	77.4	75.0	75.7
Shipping and stevedoring	100.6	100.1	98.9	103.5	93.1	87.5	86.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	128.5	139.8	144.5	144.3	131.7	104.2	99.5
Building	69.6	76.9	81.6	86.3	85.3	75.4	60.1
Highway	232.7	266.2	278.1	280.3	250.8	182.5	174.3
Railway	89.9	84.5	82.4	74.8	66.2	59.4	69.2
SERVICES	137.5	141.7	146.6	135.4	131.0	130.6	130.2
Hotels and restaurants	134.6	143.2	148.7	131.1	125.0	126.1	125.1
Professional	129.2	126.5	129.4	131.2	130.4	128.6	128.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	144.3	142.8	147.4	143.6	141.1	138.7	139.1
TRADE	133.4	132.2	130.9	133.4	137.0	139.6	132.1
Retail	140.6	138.3	136.4	139.7	144.6	149.0	139.5
Wholesale	117.1	118.3	118.5	119.3	119.9	118.5	115.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	119.1	120.0	123.2	125.7	125.2	121.6	114.1

Dr. Doe
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CANADA
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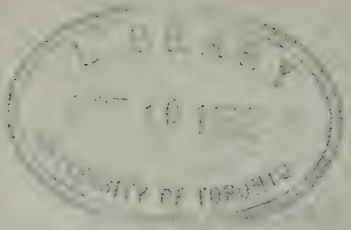
ANNUAL REVIEW
OF
THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
IN
CANADA
DURING
1938



OTTAWA
1939



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Estimates of Employment and Unemployment.

Errata

In the 1938 Annual Review of Employment, the estimates of total wage-earners, of wage-earners in employment and wage-earners unemployed for the years 1934, 1935 and 1936 were incorrectly given. The following table contains the revised figures for those years, and gives the averages of the estimates for the twelve months of 1938, rather than those for the first eleven months, available when the original table was prepared.

Table prepared by the Social Analysis Branch, showing, in thousands, the Estimated Number of Wage-earners, of Wage-earners in Employment and of Wage-earners Unemployed, together with Index Numbers, in the years 1921 - 1938.

(1926 = 100)

Year	Total Wage- earners (in thousands)	Index Numbers (1926= 100)	Wage- earners in employ- ment (in thousands)	Index Numbers (1926= 100)	Wage- earners un- employed (in thousands)	Index Numbers (1926= 100)	P.C. of unem- ployed in total estim- ated wage- earners
1921	1,971	92.1	1,795	87.9	176	177.8	8.9
1922	1,967	91.9	1,830	89.6	138	139.4	7.0
1923	2,059	96.2	1,958	95.9	101	102.0	4.9
1924	2,042	95.4	1,897	92.9	145	146.5	7.1
1925	2,063	96.4	1,920	94.0	144	145.5	7.0
1926	2,140	100.0	2,041	100.0	99	100.0	4.6
1927	2,209	103.2	2,147	105.1	62	62.6	2.8
1928	2,359	110.2	2,299	112.6	60	60.1	2.5
1929	2,551	119.2	2,444	119.7	107	108.1	4.2
1930	2,654	124.0	2,313	113.3	341	344.5	12.8
1931	2,537	118.6	2,095	102.6	442	446.5	17.4
1932	2,459	114.9	1,820	89.1	639	645.5	26.0
1933	2,434	113.7	1,788	87.6	646	652.6	26.5
1934	2,530	118.2	2,009	98.4	521	525.3	20.6
1935	2,539	118.6	2,056	100.7	483	487.9	19.0
1936	2,572	120.2	2,142	104.9	430	434.3	16.7
1937	2,706	126.4	2,369	116.1	337	340.4	12.5
1938	2,704	126.3	2,297	112.5	407	411.1	15.1

1/ For explanation of these estimates and the method used in their preparation, see Census Monograph No. 11 "Unemployment", by Mr. M. C. McLean, M.A., F.S.S., Chief of the Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The monograph, priced 50 cents, may be obtained on application to the King's Printer, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1938.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge of Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

1. - GENERAL SUMMARY

Employment during 1937 reached a particularly high level, exceeded only by that of the boom year 1929; while there was in 1938 some slackening of this unusually great industrial activity, employment was nevertheless maintained at a level higher than that of 1936 and previous years of the record, except 1929 and 1930. The fluctuations of employment varied in the year just passed from those of 1937, when general improvement had been indicated not only throughout a longer period, but also on a larger scale. The 1938 index gained little more than three points from the first of the year to its peak at October 1, while at the end of the twelve months it was only fractionally higher than it had been at the first of January. This situation compared unfavourably with the increase of some eight points indicated, on the average, from January 1 to December 1 in the years since 1920. In spite of this, the average for the twelve months was, as already stated, only exceeded by the average indexes for 1937, 1930 and 1929, while the latest index (for December 1) was higher than in any other December except that of 1937, 1929 and 1928.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the 1938 index averaged 111.8, as compared with 114.1 in 1937 and 103.7 in 1936, the previous maximum since 1930. The 1938 index was calculated upon data received from 10,719 firms or branches, 128,628 individual reports having been tabulated, as compared with 122,519, or an average of 10,210 in 1937. The employees of these firms ranged between 1,001,970 at April 1, and 1,119,291 at the first of October, averaging 1,069,780 1/ in the twelve months. In 1937, the variation in the payrolls was from 975,862 at March 1, to 1,197,647 at the beginning of November, the monthly average being 1,085,831.

The general situation reported in 1938 was repeated with but little variation in the different units of population and industries, in most of which employment was at a lower level than in 1937, but generally exceeded that reported in 1936 and earlier years since 1930. In the eight leading industrial cities, the volume of employment on the whole, continued less than elsewhere in Canada, but the average indexes approximated rather more closely to those of the Dominion than was the case in 1937.

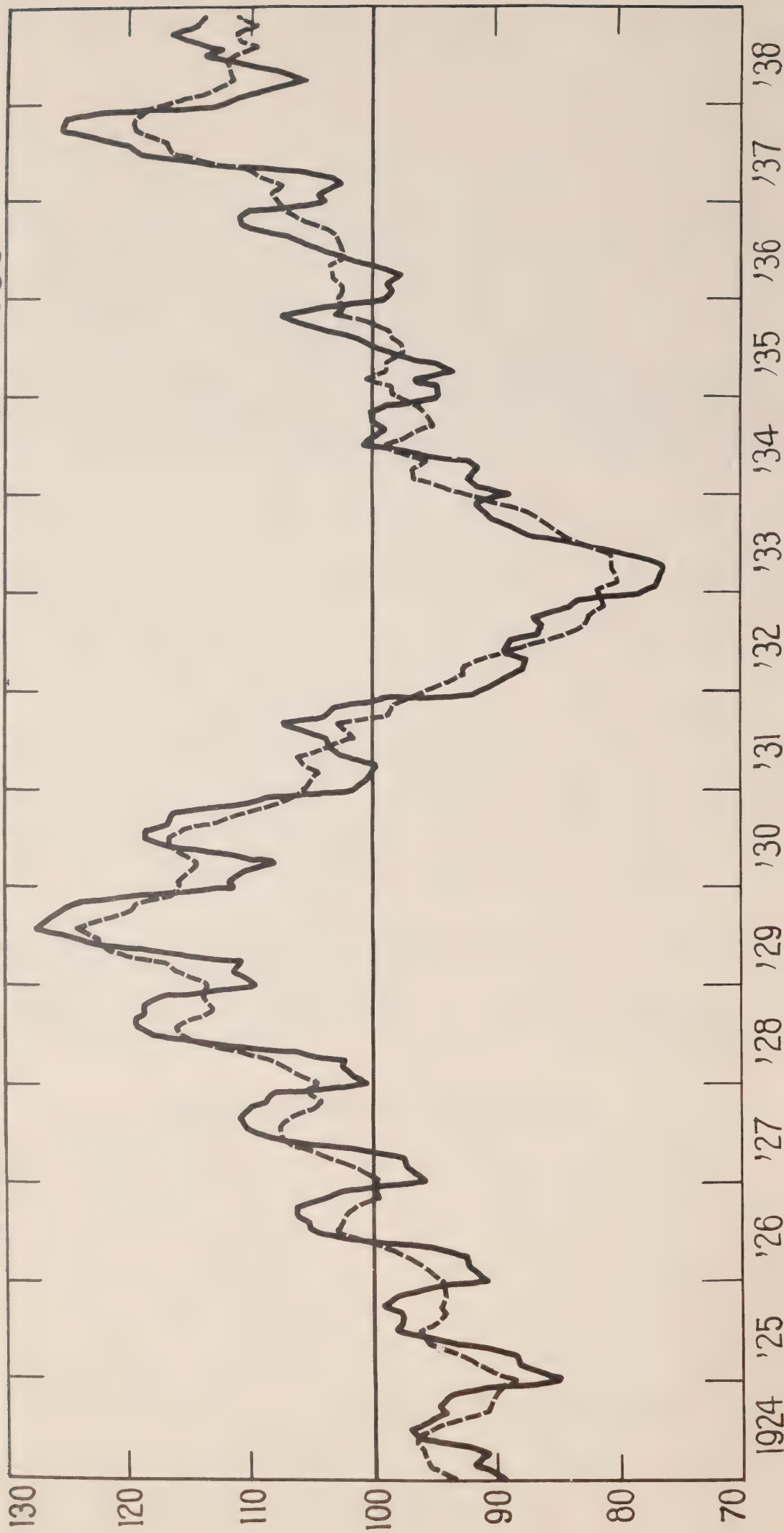
Statistics from Financial Organizations.

In addition to the reports from the 10,719 firms above mentioned, statistics for some months in 1938 were also collected from a number of banks, trust companies and brokers, whose employees number approximately 34,500. It is hoped within the next few months to incorporate their returns in the general index, which will also be shown without these classes. The inclusion of the latter makes comparatively little difference to the general index, but adds to its value by increasing its representation of general business conditions; it is also felt that enlarging the scope of the employment surveys to include as many as possible of the chief sources of livelihood of the Canadian worker, will improve the basis of the Bureau's estimates of unemployment. As opportunity permits, it is also expected to extend the surveys to include insurance companies, whose co-operation, like that of the banks and other financial organizations and of employers in industry in general, will be greatly appreciated.

1/ The industrial and geographical distribution of the workers included in the monthly surveys of employment, in comparison with the industrial and geographical distribution of all workers enumerated in the Decennial Census of June 1, 1931, is discussed in a memorandum which may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Chart /

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN
INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1924-1938



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

The 1938 Review of Employment.

In the pages following are reproduced the Bureau's estimates of employment and unemployment; a brief comparison of the employment levels existing in certain industries and units of population, and a comparison of employment in manufacturing and on steam railways in Canada and the United States are also given, followed by analyses in some detail of the situation as reported by firms in the various provinces, cities and industries. Numerous charts and tables of index numbers are also given.

2. - Estimates of Employment and Unemployment.

The accompanying table shows estimates of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and of those unemployed, as prepared in the Social Analysis Branch of this Bureau, for the years 1921 to 1937, together with the eleven months' figures for 1938. In preparing these estimates, it was necessary to formulate a strict definition of the terms "wage-earner" and "unemployed"; the former is defined as one who holds or has held a job, while the "unemployed" are those who normally work for pay, but are not gainfully employed at the time. In accordance with this definition, as used in the Census volumes, persons just leaving school are automatically excluded from the estimates, as are also others who have never belonged in the wage-earner class, as defined above.

The data show that the estimated number of total wage-earners in Canada was higher in 1937 than in any other year for which estimates have been made, and the estimated number of wage-earners in employment was greater than in any other year except in 1929. The estimated number of unemployed in 1937 was the lowest since 1929, although it considerably exceeded the estimates of any earlier year of the record. The data now available for 1938 show approximately the same estimated number of wage-earners, while those in employment constitute a smaller number than in 1937; however, the average was higher than in 1936 and earlier years since 1930. On the other hand, the wage-earners unemployed were more numerous than in the preceding year, although the number without work was less than in 1936 and earlier years since 1930. 1/

Table prepared by the Social Analysis Branch, showing, in thousands, the Estimated Number of Wage-earners, of Wage-earners in Employment and of Wage-earners Unemployed, together with Index Numbers, in the years 1921 - 1938.

(1926 = 100)

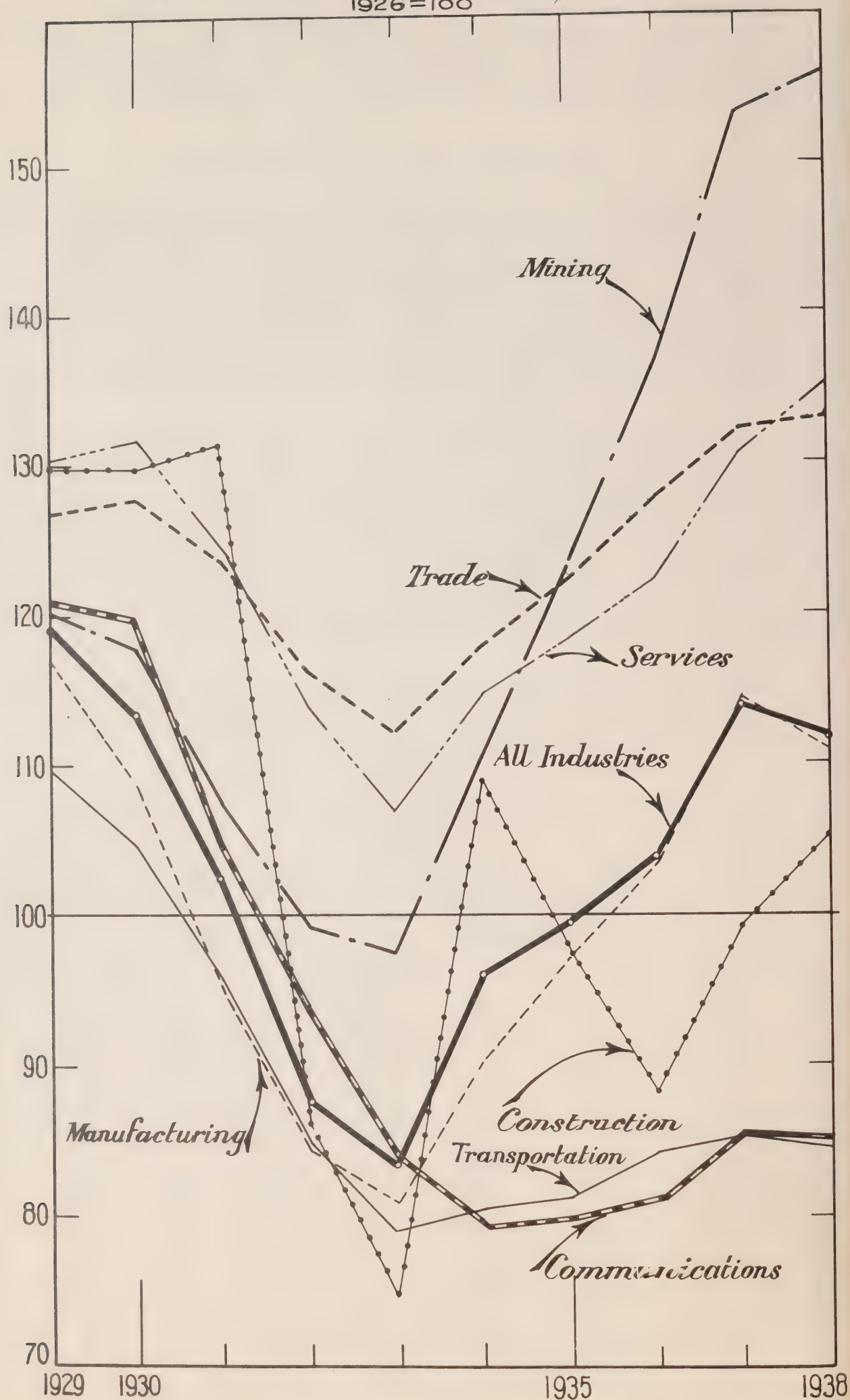
Year	Total Wage-earners (in thousands)	Index Numbers (1926=100)	Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Index Numbers (1926=100)	Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)	Index Numbers (1926=100)	P. C. of unemployed in total estimated wage-earners
1921	1,971	92.1	1,795	87.9	176	177.8	8.9
1922	1,967	91.9	1,830	89.6	138	139.4	7.0
1923	2,059	96.2	1,958	95.9	101	102.0	4.9
1924	2,042	95.4	1,897	92.9	145	146.5	7.1
1925	2,063	96.4	1,920	94.0	144	145.5	7.0
1926	2,140	100.0	2,041	100.0	99	100.0	4.6
1927	2,209	103.2	2,147	105.1	62	62.6	2.8
1928	2,359	110.2	2,299	112.6	60	60.1	2.5
1929	2,551	119.2	2,444	119.7	107	108.1	4.2
1930	2,654	124.0	2,313	113.3	341	344.5	12.8
1931	2,537	118.6	2,095	102.6	442	446.5	17.4
1932	2,459	114.9	1,820	89.1	639	645.5	26.0
1933	2,434	113.7	1,788	87.6	646	652.6	26.5
1934	2,574	120.3	2,045	100.1	529	534.4	20.6
1935	2,626	122.7	2,126	104.1	500	505.1	19.1
1936	2,671	124.8	2,225	109.0	447	451.6	16.7
1937	2,706	126.4	2,369	116.1	337	340.4	12.5
1938 (eleven months)	2,704	126.4	2,303	112.8	401	405.1	14.8

1/ For explanation of these estimates and the method used in their preparation, see Census Monograph No. 11 "Unemployment", by Mr. M. C. McLean, M.A., F.S.S., Chief of the Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The monograph, priced 50 cents, may be obtained on application to the King's Printer, Ottawa.

Chart 2

EMPLOYMENT IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS AND IN ALL INDUSTRIES, 1929-1938

1926=100



3. - COMPARISON OF THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN
VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

In Chart 2 is depicted the course of employment in recent years in all industries and in the leading industrial groups - manufacturing, transportation, communications, construction, mining, service and trade. Manufacturing and transportation have in these years continued at a uniformly lower level than general industrial employment, although in 1937 and 1938 the disparity of manufacturing has been largely wiped out. Since 1933, communications have also been below the general average, partly as a result of general conditions and partly owing to the increasing use of mechanical equipment. Construction, to some extent responding to unemployment relief works, has followed an erratic course as compared with other industries; from a level greatly above the average from 1929 to 1931, it declined precipitately to a point below any other industrial division in 1933. Work on unemployment relief projects was largely responsible for the steeply upward movement shown by construction in 1934. As the industrial situation improved, such undertakings became a factor of decreasing importance, with the result that construction declined in 1935 and 1936. However, generally greater activity was indicated in 1937 in this industry, and the employment level in 1938 was again slightly higher; this was partly owing to the execution of works initiated in the preceding year, and partly to an increased programme of public works undertaken in the year under review.

Coming now to the industries in which employment is above the general average, we find mining in the superior position, having shown a continuous and sharply upward movement in recent years, which greatly exceeded the expansion indicated in any other line of industry here depicted. The curves for trade and services have also for many years been at a relatively high level; this is partly due to the impetus of the tourist trade, but it also reflects the growing importance of these groups in the industrial distribution of the population, a development which has been shown in successive censuses. The employment figures for these three groups - mining, trade and service - exert a stabilizing effect upon employment, and have also had an important influence in raising it above the level of the manufacturing, construction, transportation and communications industries.

In Chart 3 are shown the trends of employment in recent years in the four great divisions of manufacturing, in comparison with that in manufacturing as a whole. These four industries - lumber, pulp and paper, textiles and iron and steel, - together reported some 56 p.c. of all persons employed by the manufacturing establishments co-operating in the Bureau's surveys of employment for 1938. The lumber industries show sharper seasonal movements than any of the other three. Of the curves for these four industries, that in pulp and paper most closely approximates the general average, although in 1937 it did not show relatively so much improvement as the general curve, while in 1938 the falling-off was more pronounced. The contraction following the 1929 boom was particularly marked in iron and steel, which from a point decidedly above the manufacturing average in 1929, declined more or less continuously and precipitately until 1932, during which period there was a reduction of over 50 p.c. The recovery movement beginning 1933, gained momentum as it proceeded into 1937, but did not have sufficient force to raise the iron and steel index number to a position equal to that of most other manufacturing industries in the Dominion. During 1938, there were losses which lowered the curve from its 1937 position, although it is still considerably above the level of other years since 1930. The textile industries, though subject to considerable seasonal variation, have exerted a stabilizing effect upon general manufacturing, both during the boom years and in the period of depression. Thus, the textile curve was lower than either the pulp or paper or the iron and steel curve from 1927 until 1930, since when it has been in a more favourable position, being also above the general average for manufacturing.

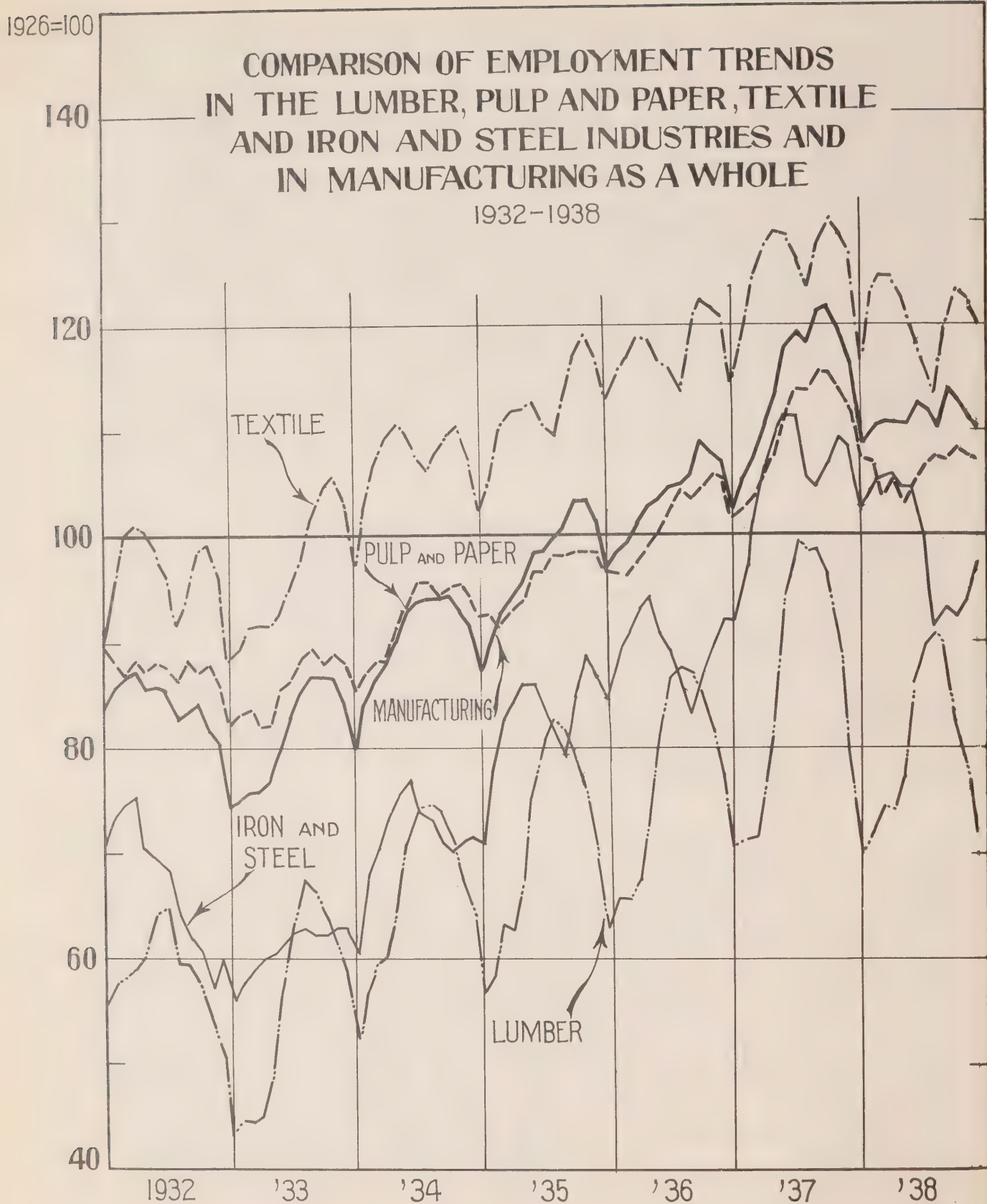


Chart 4

EMPLOYMENT IN THE FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND IN THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE IN THE YEARS 1923-1938

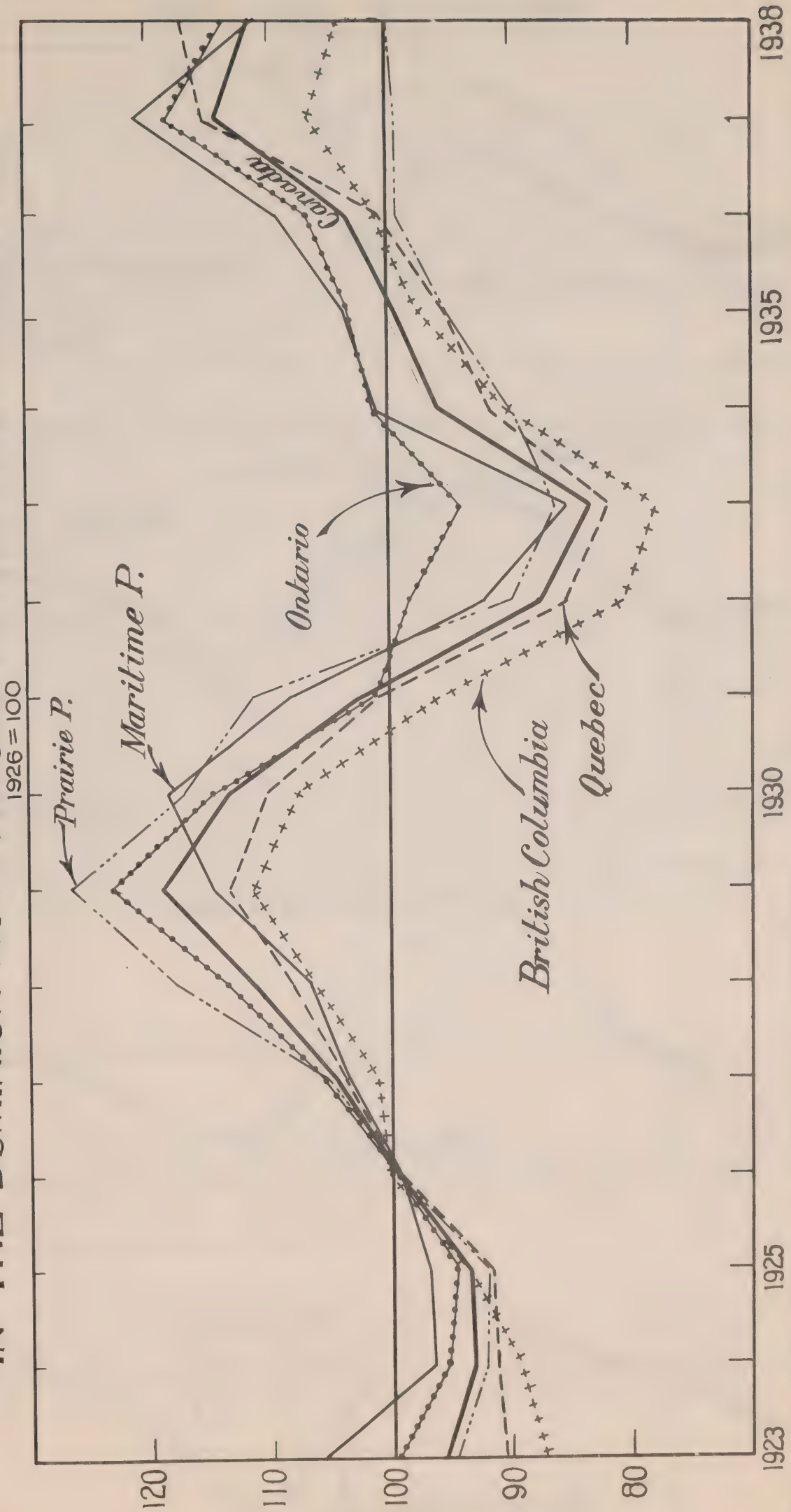
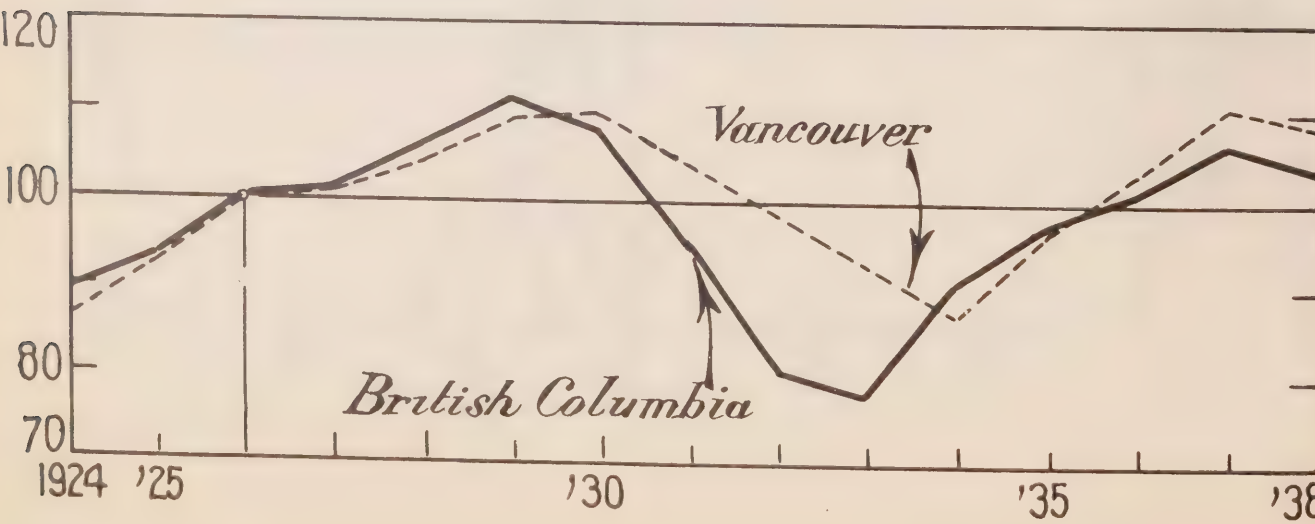
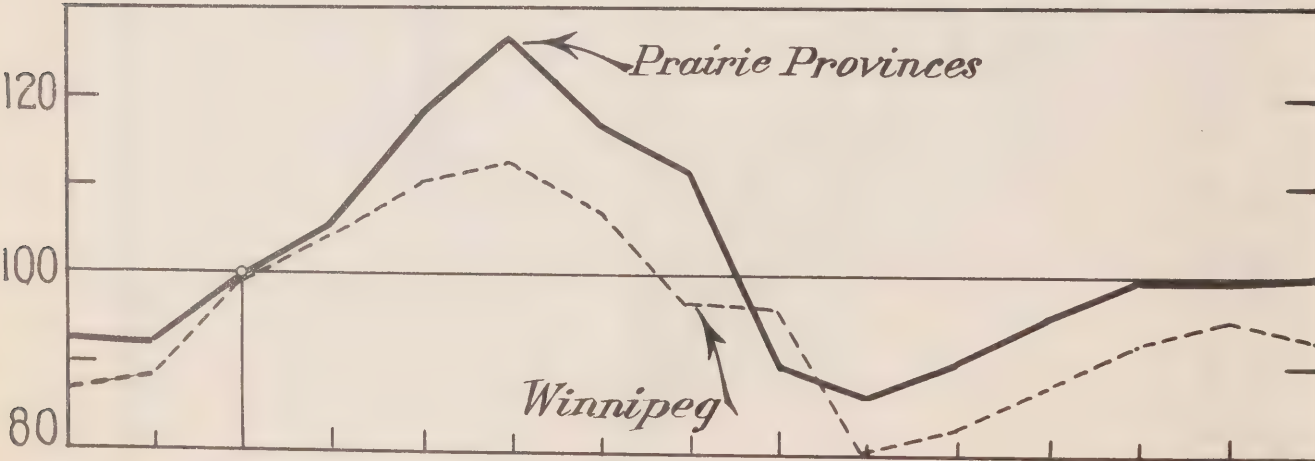
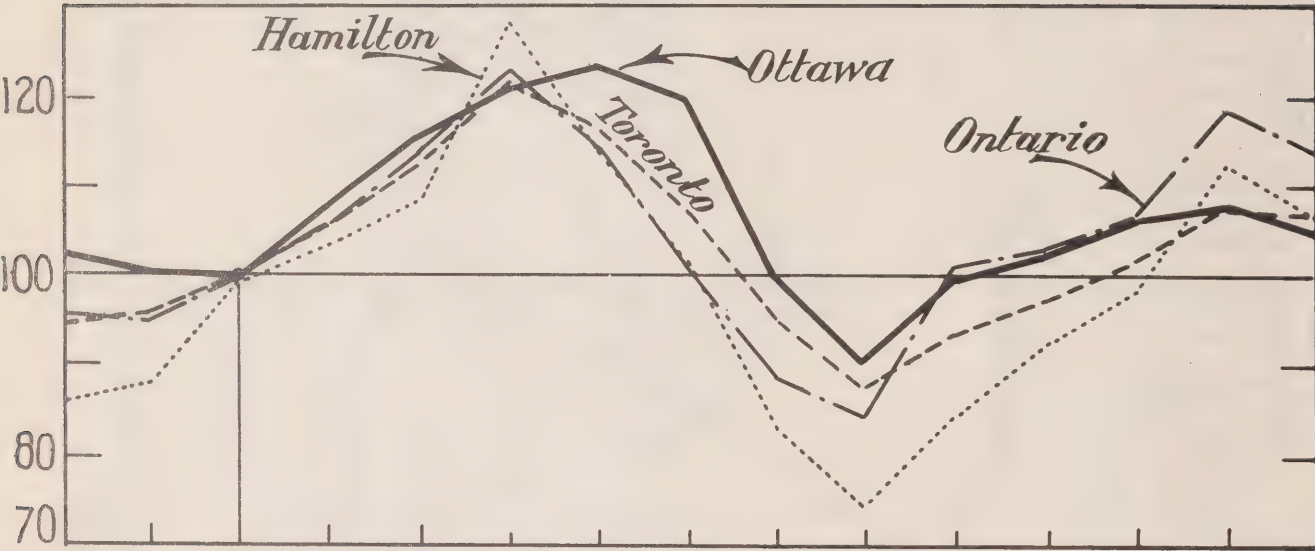
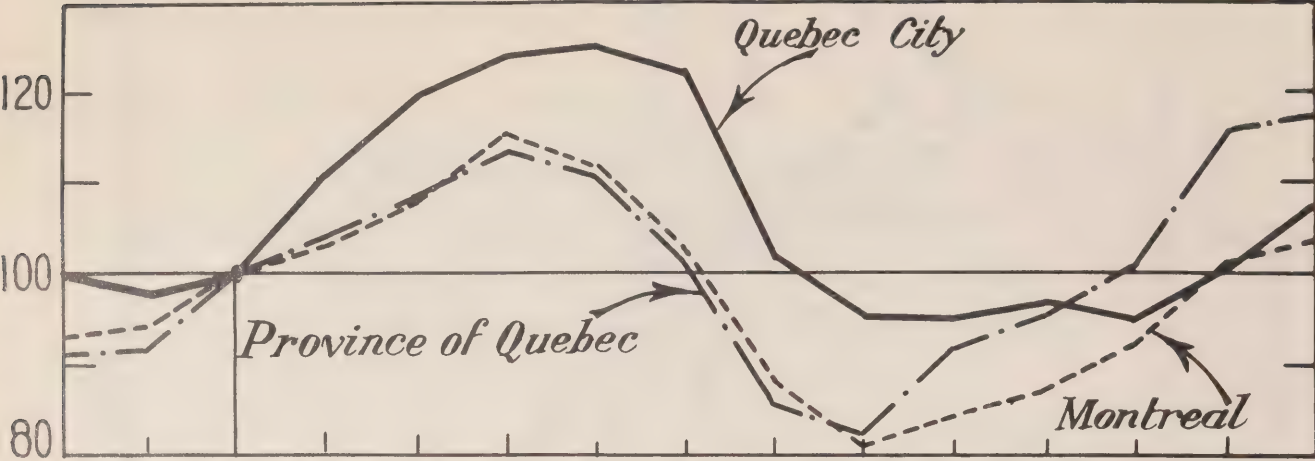


Chart 5

EMPLOYMENT IN CERTAIN CITIES AND PROVINCES 1924-1938
1926=100



In Chart 4 are depicted the curves of employment in the five economic areas in relation to Canada as a whole. These naturally show less variation from the general level than is indicated in the industrial comparison. It appears from this chart that employment conditions in the different parts of Canada respond in much the same degree to the general factors governing business; the variations that are indicated are due in the main to the varying industrial distribution existing in the different areas. For example, the heavy representation of logging and lumbering in British Columbia has in recent years reduced the general index in that province, where employment in those industries has been at a level below the Dominion average.

Chart 5 depicts the trends of employment in the leading cities and in the provinces where they are situated; in the case of Winnipeg, the comparison has to be made with the curve for the Prairie Provinces as a unit, since data have not long been separately tabulated for Manitoba. No doubt because the employees reported in Montreal constitute a large proportion of those in the province as a whole, there is great similarity between the provincial and the Montreal curve, although the latter has been lower since 1933. In Ontario, the curves for the industrial cities of Toronto and Hamilton are also below the provincial level, while that for Ottawa was higher from 1930 to 1933, since when it has been slightly lower. As would be expected, the curve for Toronto follows rather more closely the general trend in Ontario than is the case in the other cities, although it has been lower since 1933; this possibly reflects to some extent the movement of industries from the larger to the smaller centres, where taxation is generally considered to be lower and where the regulations governing the employment of labour are easier. The comparison for Winnipeg can be made only with the curve for the Prairie Provinces, the Manitoba figures being available only for 1938 and part of 1937. In that city, the level of employment has been almost uninterruptedly lower than in the Prairie Provinces as a unit, and in the period available, was also lower than in Manitoba. In British Columbia, there was considerable similarity in the course of employment from 1924 to 1929, in the period from 1930 to 1933, the index in Vancouver was higher than in British Columbia, falling below the general figure in the years, 1934 and 1935. Since then, however, the curve has been slightly above the provincial level.

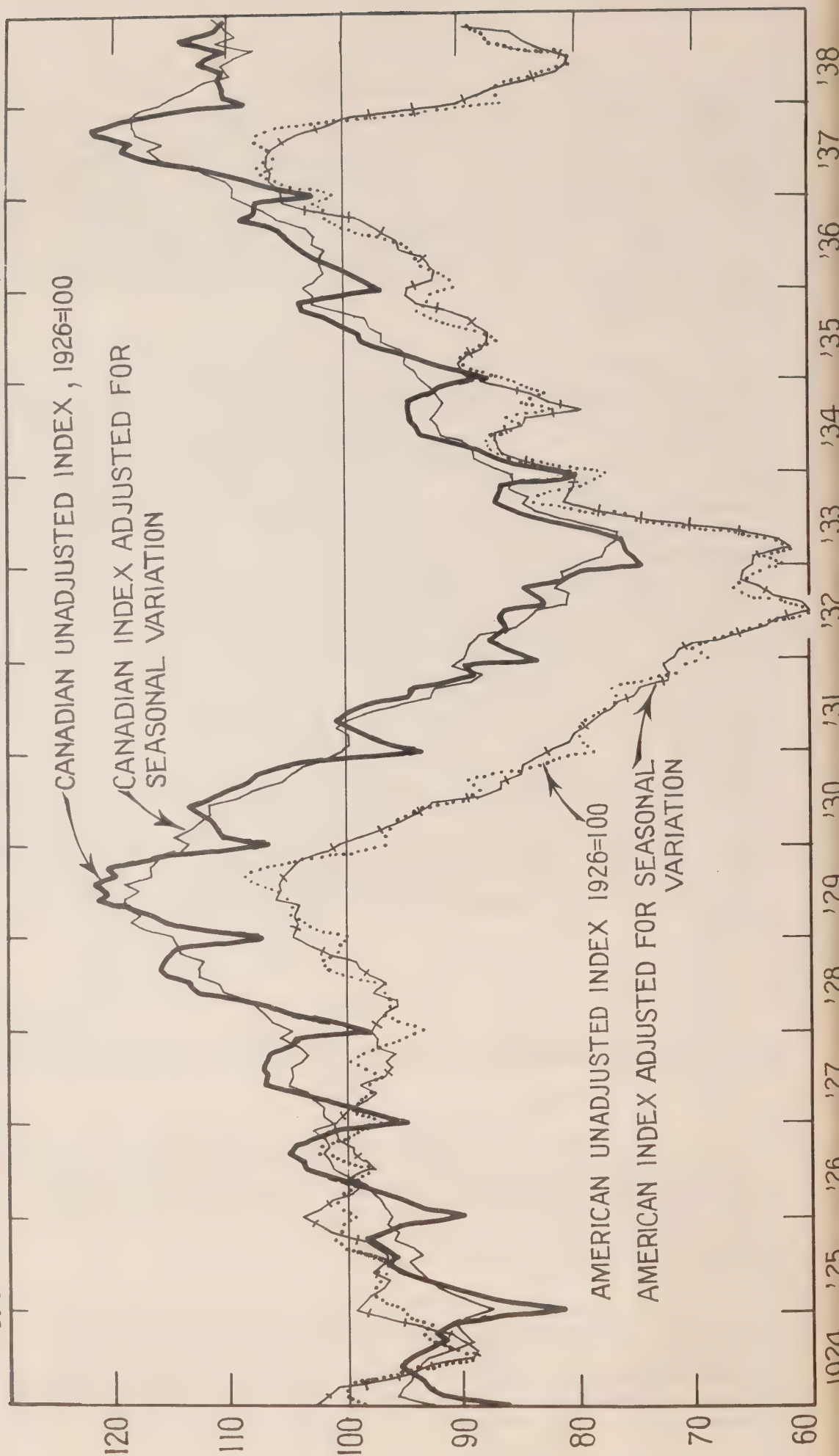
4. - Comparison of Employment in Canada and the United States.

In Chart 6 are reproduced curves of employment for manufacturing in the United States and Canada, both crude and seasonally adjusted indexes being plotted. The base of the American indexes is the average for the years 1923-25=100, but for comparison with the Canadian figures they were recalculated on the 1926 average as 100.

The figures on which the curves are plotted are not entirely comparable, since the Canadian figures include a greater proportion of the salaried employees in manufactures than are included in the American data, from which also are excluded employees of food canneries and of railway repair shops. Both of these classes are included in the Canadian figures. However, there is undoubtedly a fairly good basis of comparison for the.....

Chart 6

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1924-1938



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figures in the two countries, and it is interesting to note the similarity of trend in the two curves.

While factory employment in both countries attained its maximum during 1929, thence declining almost uninterruptedly until 1932 in the States and until 1933 in Canada, it may be noted that the falling-off from the peak to the trough in the United States was rather greater than in Canada. The upward trend in 1933 was rather more pronounced in the United States than in this country, but from 1934 until on in 1937 the improvement in the Dominion was more marked. The recession in the United States set in during the summer of 1937 and from the middle of August the movement was uninterruptedly downward until June, 1938. In Canada, on the other hand, manufacturing showed in 1937 almost uninterrupted improvement until Oct. 1, since when the general tendency has been downward, although the contractions in employment have been on a scale very much less pronounced than in the United States. On the base 1926=100, the average index for the months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, in 1938, in Canada was 111.0, or three p.c. less than that of 114.4 in 1937. The latest available data for the United States are for November; the average index for the first eleven months of 1938 (recalculated from the original base to 1926=100), was 85.0, or 19.1 p.c. below the 1937 mean of 105.1.

Chart 7 shows the trends of employment in the durable and the non-durable industries in the two countries. In the former class, employment in both the Dominion and the United States continues at a higher level than in the durable division, and in each group the Canadian curve is decidedly above the American curve.

In 1938, there has been some similarity between the movements of the non-durable industries in the two countries, although the Canadian figures withstood the forces that produced a sharp decline in the American non-durable indexes from February to June. Since then, however, the latter has shown a more steeply upward trend than has been indicated in this country. Nevertheless, the index in each country rose by approximately five points from January to November.

The American durable division declined steadily from the opening of the year to July; recovery since then has restored the November curve practically to its January position. In the Dominion, a slightly upward movement was indicated in the durable industries from January to June, followed by recession during the holiday period. The improvement then indicated was short-lived, and there was a further falling-off at Oct. 1 and Nov. 1, while only a slight change was shown at the beginning of December; the index then, however, was three points lower than at Jan. 1.

In Chart 8 are shown the fluctuations of employment on steam railways in Canada and the United States. The statistics for the latter are collected by the United States Interstate Commerce Commission from Class I Railroads.

Employment on the American railroads was at a higher level than in Canada from 1923 to 1926; from then until 1928 the trend was upward in this country, comparing favourably with declining activity across the Border. The number of railway employees in both countries diminished uninterruptedly between 1929 and 1933; although employment continued at a higher level in the Dominion than in the States, the curves showed the same general movements, in that, repeating the experience in manufacturing. In succeeding years, some recovery was indicated in each country, but railway employment

generally continued at a level much lower than in many other industries. In 1937, the American railways showed further moderate improvement, while there was a slowing-up in the Dominion. During the 1938 recession, however, employment on railroads in the United States declined to a much greater extent than in Canada, the index for the first ten months of 1938 standing at 52.5 p.c. of the 1926 average, compared with the Dominion index of 73.0; in 1937, the American figure had been 62.6 and the Canadian, 75.7.

For comparison with the Canadian data, the indexes of employment on steam railroads in the United States, as plotted in the above chart, have been converted from their original base, 1923-1925 = 100, to 1926=100.

Chart 8

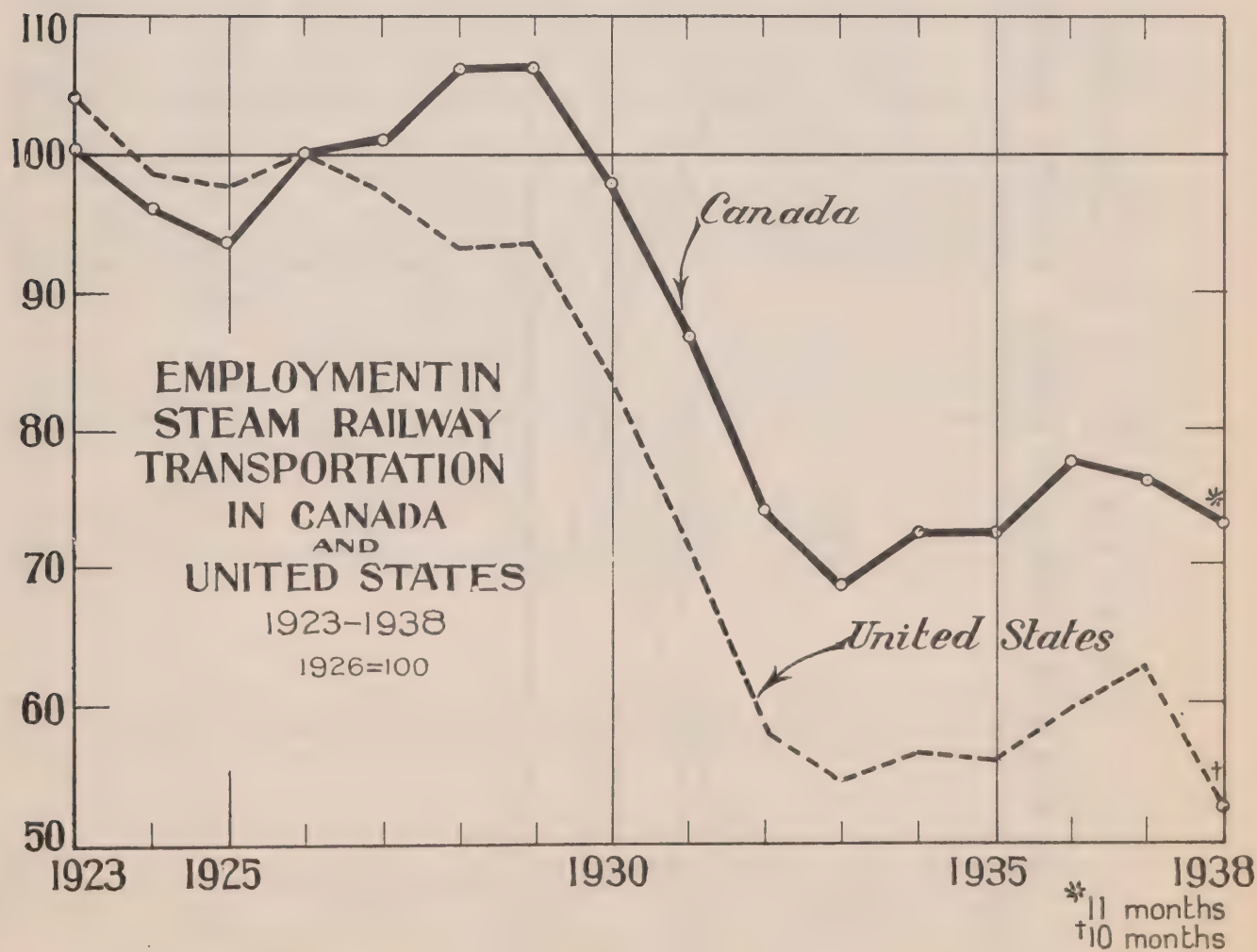
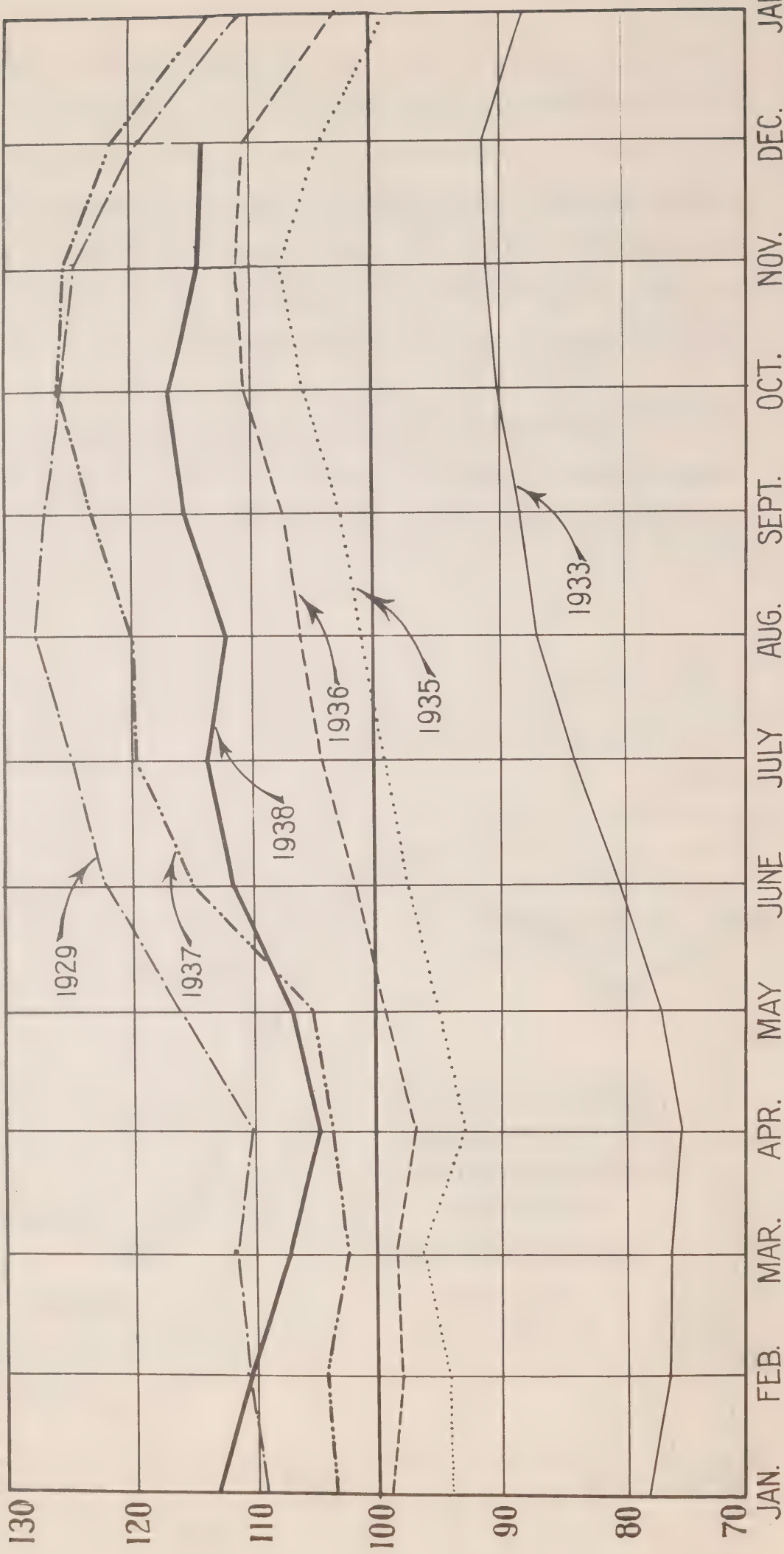


Chart 9

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE, 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1938



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

5. - THE SITUATION IN THE DOMINION DURING 1938.

General Review.

Employment at Jan. 1, 1938, showed the usual seasonal contraction; the percentage loss approximated the average in the experience of the years since 1921, although the number of persons laid-off was unusually large because of the high level of industrial activity prevailing at the close of 1937. The movement continued uninterruptedly downward until Apr. 1, when the 1938 low index of 105.0 was recorded. This figure, however, was above the Apr. 1, 1937, index of 103.0. The seasonal improvement indicated during the next three months restored employment to its level at Jan. 1, 1938, but was on a smaller scale than in the same period of the preceding year, so that in these months, as in the remainder of 1938, industrial activity was at a lower level than in 1937. The index averaged 111.8, compared with 114.1 in the year before, but with 103.7 in 1936, when employment had been more active than in any other year since 1930.

The following shows the percentage that the index for each month of 1938 constituted of that for the same month in 1937:-

1938, Jan. 1	109.2	May 1	101.0	Sept. 1	93.4
Feb. 1	106.1	June 1	97.9	Oct. 1	92.8
Mar. 1	104.9	July 1	95.3	Nov. 1	91.5
Apr. 1	101.9	Aug. 1	93.4	Dec. 1	93.8
1938 Average.....				98.0	

There was thus a steady deterioration in this comparison from the opening of the year until Nov. 1, due rather to the failure of employment in 1938 to show expansion on a scale commensurate with that of 1937, than to any such curtailment from the beginning to the end of the year as had characterized the situation in 1930, 1931 and 1932. At Dec. 1, 1938, employment was higher in relation to the 1937 level than in any other month since July.

The annual average index numbers of employment as reported by employers in the eighteen years of the record are as follows, (1926=100):-

1921	88.8	1927	104.6	1933	83.4
1922	89.0	1928	111.6	1934	96.0
1923	95.8	1929	119.0	1935	99.4
1924	93.4	1930	113.4	1936	103.7
1925	93.6	1931	102.5	1937	114.1
1926	99.6 1/	1932	87.5	1938	111.8

The variations in general employment are illustrated in the curve shown in Charts 1 and 9. Industry in the Dominion is subject to severe fluctuations due to climatic conditions. Indexes of seasonal variation have, therefore, been calculated by the link-relative method; the monthly indexes, depicted in the unbroken curve in Chart 1, have been adjusted by means of these factors, and the seasonally-corrected index numbers are shown in the broken curve.

As has been pointed out in previous Annual Reviews of employment, the general index in recent years has been influenced to some extent by public construction works undertaken for the relief of unemployment. 2/ Much employment has resulted both directly and indirectly from these undertakings.

An analysis of the data furnished by employers throughout the Dominion shows that most industries reported a lower level of employment than in 1937, but there was very general improvement over 1936 and immediately preceding years of the record.

1/ As the average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

2/ The number of man-days worked on a wage basis on relief projects authorized by Dominion-Provincial Agreements as reported to the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief was 765,142 for the first eleven months of 1938. The average number of men afforded employment per month during the period was 5,081. These numbers are subject to revision. In addition, considerable work was carried out by the provinces themselves under the grants-in-aid arrangements with the Dominion Government. Statistics of such work are not yet available.

During the twelve months, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1937, the number of man-days worked on a wage basis was reported as 2,857,256 and the monthly average number of men afforded employment was 15,188.

Manufacturing, employing rather more than half of the total workers included in these surveys, gained only slightly from the beginning to the end of 1938, as compared with an average advance of nearly nine p.c. between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in the period, 1921-1937. The index for the twelve months was 111.0, compared with 114.4 in 1937, but with 103.4 in 1936. Most branches of factory employment reported that activity was reduced from the 1937 level, but the great majority afforded more employment than in 1936. Mining as a whole showed slight improvement over the preceding year, and employment therein was at its maximum for the eighteen years of this record; the advance took place in the metallic ore division. Logging, following the exceptional activity of 1937, was quiet in the year under review. The index averaged rather higher than in 1936, but this was due to the situation which prevailed in the earlier months of 1938, the index since May having been below that for the same period of 1936.

The volume of employment afforded in trade was practically the same as in 1937, when the index was higher than in other years for which data are available. In the service group, consisting mainly of hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, the annual index was slightly above that for other years of the record. Communications showed little general change from 1937, when those industries provided employment for a greater number of persons than in any other year since 1932. The transportation index was fractionally lower than in the preceding year, but showed a very slight gain over 1936.

Construction generally was rather brisker than in 1937; this was mainly due to the higher level of employment reported in the earlier months of the year under review, although improvement over the same period of 1937 was reported at the beginning of November and December. The construction index also averaged higher than in 1936. Building showed no general change as compared with 1937, but was brisker than in 1936; highway work afforded more employment than in any other year since 1934, partly owing to unemployment relief projects. On the other hand, railway construction and maintenance provided employment for a smaller number of men than in any of the four preceding years.

Charts in the following pages show for the manufacturing, mining, transportation, trade and construction industries, the crude and corrected curves of employment since 1924, the seasonal adjustments being made by the link-relative method. Other graphs show the course of employment in the economic areas, the leading cities and the main industrial groups during the last few years, while annual and monthly index numbers are given in the tables at the end of this review.

6. - Comparison of the Employment Data for 1938 and 1937.

The table on the next page summarizes the employment data for 1938, giving the average number of reporting firms and of their employees, and the mean index numbers for the twelve months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1938. The changes since 1937 in these three sets of figures are also given, those for the indexes being shown in points as well as in percentages; a falling-off in this comparison is indicated by a minus sign. The table calls only for brief explanation, since the employment situation in the various localities and industries is discussed in considerable detail in subsequent pages.

According to this table, there was a gain of five p.c. in the number of reporting employers, 1/ but as a result of lowered industrial activity, the reported number of employees was 1.5 p.c. less than in 1937, while the index.....

1/ A continued growth is to be noted in the number of firms co-operating in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly surveys of employment. The gain is due (1) to the establishment of new industries and to other accessions to the mailing list, (2) to more regular co-operation from employers in general and (3) to the fact that a steadily increasing number of firms furnish statistics in detail for locality and industry. The different branches of a business organization in various centres appear in the tabulation as separate firms in the centres where establishments are maintained; employers likewise appear under each of the industries for which separate reports are furnished. The number of firms as used here might more precisely be described as the number of reports tabulated, but the former expression is in accordance with usage in other series and other countries. On the whole, the establishments now being added to the mailing list have payrolls that are smaller than the average, being in most cases the less well-known businesses.

Average Number of Reporting Firms, and of their Employees, and the Average Indexes, for the Twelve Months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1938, together with the changes shown in these figures as compared with those for 1937.

These figures as compared with those for 1937.							
Geographical or Industrial Unit	1 9 3 8			Change from 1937 in the			
	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employ-ees	Average Index (1926=100)	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employ-ees	Average Index	
						Points	P.C.
(Decrease indicated by the minus sign)							
Economic Areas -							
Maritime Provinces.....	768	81,232	111.5	60	- 6,073	- 9.5	- 7.9
Quebec.....	2,623	327,950	117.0	188	6,894	1.6	1.4
Ontario.....	4,700	444,140	113.7	173	-16,222	- 4.6	- 3.9
Prairie Provinces.....	1,520	127,520	100.0	54	966	0.7	0.7
British Columbia.....	1,108	88,938	104.2	34	- 1,616	- 2.6	- 2.4
CANADA.....	10,719	1,069,780	111.8	509	-16,051	- 2.3	- 2.0
Cities -							
Montreal.....	1,507	157,711	103.9	109	5,635	2.7	2.7
Quebec City.....	184	14,550	107.5	7	1,151	7.2	7.2
Toronto.....	1,598	134,365	107.3	61	163	- 0.6	- 0.6
Ottawa.....	204	13,926	105.0	2	- 383	- 2.9	- 2.7
Hamilton.....	299	34,293	106.8	8	- 1,839	- 5.3	- 4.7
Windsor.....	187	18,906	138.3	10	- 1,078	- 8.1	- 5.5
Winnipeg.....	493	40,078	93.1	9	- 725	- 2.0	- 2.1
Vancouver.....	466	35,443	109.1	19	- 310	- 1.6	- 1.4
TOTAL - 8 LEADING CITIES...	4,938	449,272	105.7	225	2,614	- 0.1	- 0.1
INDUSTRIES -							
Manufacturing.....	6,124	565,222	111.0	198	-15,777	- 3.4	- 3.0
Animal products (edible).....	308	25,319	131.1	6	- 396	- 2.2	- 1.7
Fur and its products.....	65	1,938	91.6	3	- 51	- 2.6	- 2.8
Leather and its products.....	306	21,922	107.1	6	- 1,103	- 5.6	- 5.0
Lumber and its products.....	895	42,402	79.7	22	- 2,912	- 6.2	- 7.2
Musical instruments.....	35	1,404	49.2	-	- 40	- 1.4	- 2.8
Plant products edible.....	512	36,529	120.5	7	640	- 0.4	- 0.3
Pulp and paper products.....	620	64,849	106.3	8	- 2,015	- 3.4	- 3.1
Rubber products.....	53	12,683	101.0	- 1	909	- 5.6	- 5.3
Textile products.....	1,137	104,181	120.4	52	- 3,984	- 5.2	- 4.1
Beverages.....	139	8,781	166.3	9	225	1.3	0.8
Tobacco.....	46	9,744	118.0	- 4	512	6.6	5.9
Chemical and allied products..	274	17,793	158.4	21	739	6.1	4.0
Clay, glass and stone products	212	9,594	86.4	6	- 474	- 4.5	- 5.0
Electric light and power.....	98	16,201	128.1	2	886	6.9	5.7
Electrical apparatus.....	126	18,754	137.9	1	- 929	- 5.3	- 3.7
Iron and steel products.....	899	129,965	99.6	32	- 6,943	- 5.8	- 5.5
Non-ferrous metal products....	180	24,673	155.9	7	- 6	1.1	0.7
Non-metallic mineral products..	109	12,789	155.5	21	742	8.6	5.9
Miscellaneous.....	110	5,701	139.9	-	241	2.4	1.7
LOGGING.....	368	41,130	142.8	17	-13,035	-46.5	-24.6
MINING.....	423	72,031	155.9	12	1,286	2.7	1.8
Coal.....	104	24,580	90.4	-	120	-	-
Metallic ores.....	218	38,903	317.8	- 1	1,832	14.5	4.8
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	101	8,548	126.3	13	- 666	- 7.3	- 5.5
COMMUNICATIONS.....	85	22,710	85.0	1	- 50	- 0.4	- 0.5
TRANSPORTATION.....	473	101,677	84.4	21	- 759	- 0.8	- 0.9
Street railways and cartage...	255	26,752	118.1	14	281	0.5	0.4
Steam railways.....	99	59,006	74.2	- 1	- 1,239	- 1.5	- 2.0
Shipping.....	119	15,919	87.1	8	199	0.3	0.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE...	1,248	125,919	105.4	92	7,639	5.9	5.9
Building.....	810	24,889	60.1	57	249	-	-
Highways.....	401	75,337	198.1	36	9,361	23.8	13.7
Railways.....	37	25,693	64.2	- 1	- 1,971	- 5.0	- 7.2
SERVICES.....	508	28,978	135.2	32	519	5.0	3.8
TRADE.....	1,490	112,113	132.6	136	4,126	0.5	0.4
ALL INDUSTRIES.....	10,719	1,069,780	111.8	509	-16,051	- 2.3	- 2.0

declined by two p.c. Of the last two comparisons, that between the index numbers should be used as a guide to the fluctuations in the employment situation, since allowance is made in the indexes for the inclusion of new enterprises, as well as for the losses in employment resulting from the cessation of businesses.

Reduced activity was recorded in three of the five economic areas in 1938 as compared with the preceding year, while only in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces was the level of employment slightly higher than in 1937. The improvement in the former was mainly due to the execution of a large programme of road work, undertaken partly for the relief of unemployment, but that in the Prairie Provinces reflected a slight betterment in business resulting from the improved agricultural situation in many sections.

Considerable variation was shown in the situation in the cities during 1938 as compared with the preceding year. An advance was indicated in Montreal and Quebec, partly as a result of an increase in work on unemployment relief projects; in the latter, the Eucharistic Congress held early in the summer also stimulated business. The remaining cities for which data are segregated showed a slackening of industrial activity from 1937; the decline in the index numbers ranged from 0.6 p.c. in Toronto, to $5\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. in Windsor.

With only a few exceptions, the various industries reported curtailment in the year under review as compared with 1937. The beverage, tobacco, chemical, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufactured product divisions were the exceptions, in the factory group, while non-metallic ore mining, highway construction and maintenance, services and trade, among the non-manufacturing classes, reported a higher level of employment than in 1937. In several of these exceptional cases, the gain in the index was fractional.

7. - EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

As already stated, employment in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia was quieter in 1938 than in the preceding year, while in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces the indexes averaged slightly higher. In Quebec, the gain was mainly due to an increase in unemployment relief works, while that in the Prairie area reflected improvement in the agricultural situation. In all five economic areas, employment generally was at a higher level than in 1936 and immediately preceding years.

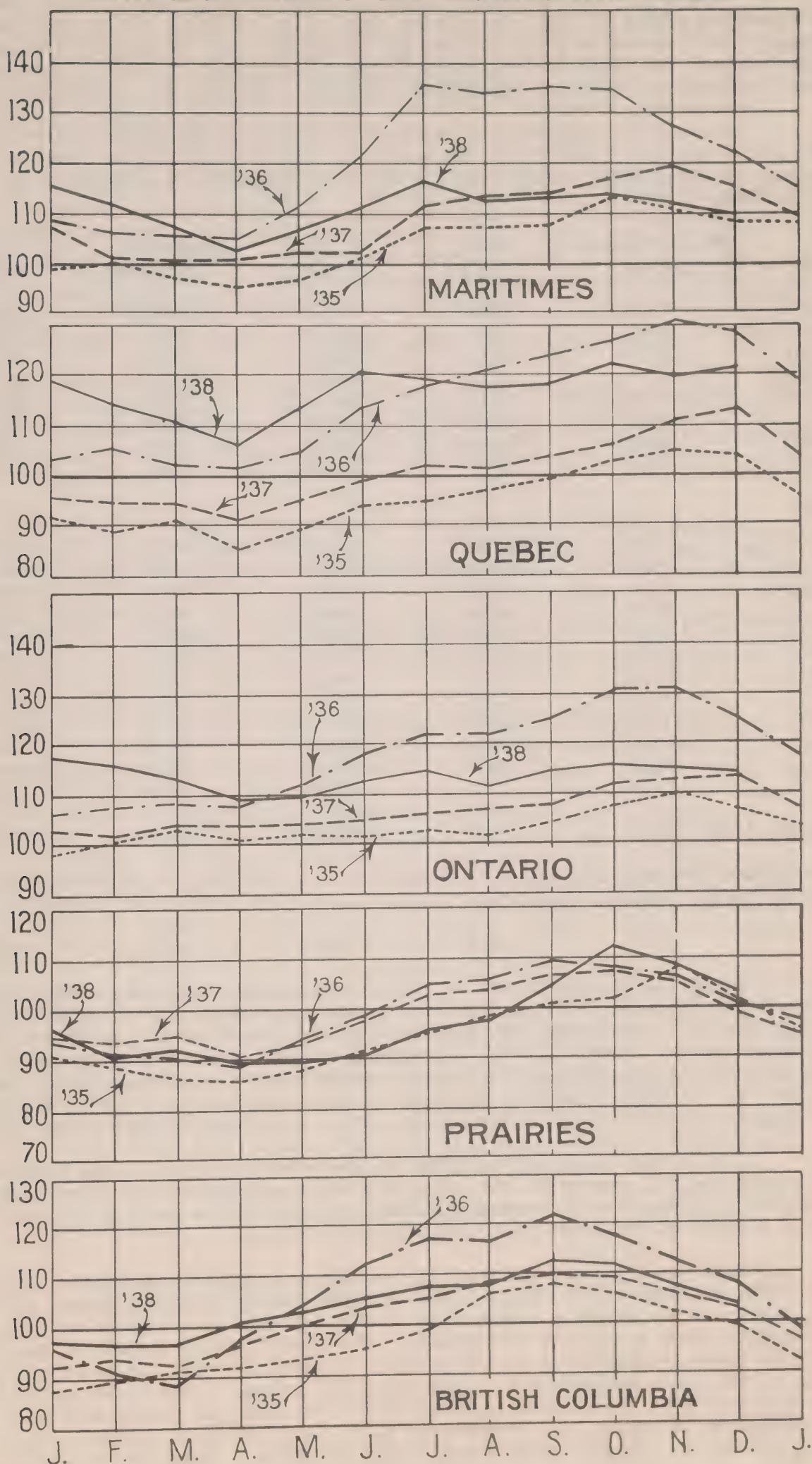
In each of the economic areas, manufacturing showed curtailment as compared with 1937, and mining was more active. Among the other industrial divisions, however, less uniformity was seen, but logging, transportation, and construction in most areas did not afford so much employment. Trade and services generally showed a slightly upward movement.

Maritime Provinces. - Firms in the Maritime Provinces had increased their staffs in only four months of 1937, as compared with five in 1938, but these advances provided work for a smaller number of persons than were added to the payrolls in the preceding year, while the declines in the remaining months exceeded those recorded during the period of curtailment in 1937. Consequently, the employment index was lower, averaging 111.5 in 1938, compared with 121.0 in 1937. However, the average for last year was higher than in 1936, or any earlier year since 1930.

The aggregate payrolls of the 768 co-operating employers in the Maritime Provinces averaged 81,232 persons in 1938; in the year before, 708 firms had reported a mean of 87,305 men and women. For 1938 and part of 1937, data were separately tabulated for each of the three Eastern provinces; in the year under review, firms in Nova Scotia reported 57.4 p.c. of the total payrolls, those in New Brunswick reported 40.5 p.c. of the aggregate, while in Prince Edward Island were employed 2.1 p.c. of the staffs covered in the surveys for the Maritime Provinces. During 1938, employment in Nova Scotia averaged higher than in New Brunswick, a reversal of the situation indicated in the eight months of 1937 for which statistics for these two provinces are available.

Manufacturing as a whole was quieter in each of the months from February than in 1937, the mean being 103.2, as compared with 114.0 in 1937, but with 102.0 in 1936. Most of the industries in this group reported a lower level of activity than in the preceding year.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS



In the non-manufacturing industries, employment generally was brisker in the first few months of 1938 than in the same period of 1937, but as the year progressed, this favourable situation was not maintained and the indexes for logging, transportation and construction averaged rather lower than in 1937. In mining, trade and services, however, employment throughout the year was slightly more active.

The following shows index numbers of employment in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the months for which statistics are available, together with those for Canada and the Maritime Provinces as a whole in the same months (1926 = 100).

<u>1937</u>	<u>Prince Edward Island</u>	<u>Nova Scotia</u>	<u>New Brunswick</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Canada</u>
May 1	79.9	122.3	98.2	110.7	106.3
June 1	82.0	124.4	121.4	122.0	114.3
July 1	79.7	138.3	136.1	135.8	119.1
Aug. 1	82.5	131.5	140.8	134.3	120.0
Sept. 1	87.9	133.5	140.5	135.4	123.2
Oct. 1	100.6	132.7	139.5	134.9	125.7
Nov. 1	83.0	124.9	132.8	127.3	125.2
Dec. 1	79.4	127.6	118.9	122.5	121.6
<u>1938</u>					
Jan. 1	73.2	118.3	115.3	115.8	113.4
Feb. 1	76.0	116.4	109.6	112.3	110.4
Mar. 1	83.6	115.0	101.6	108.3	107.8
Apr. 1	80.0	115.6	90.5	103.6	105.0
May 1	72.6	116.5	98.3	107.3	107.4
June 1	82.0	122.5	98.6	110.9	111.9
July 1	104.6	126.6	105.4	116.7	113.5
Aug. 1	99.2	118.3	106.6	112.6	112.1
Sept. 1	112.7	122.2	102.4	113.2	115.1
Oct. 1	106.6	124.4	102.8	114.5	116.7
Nov. 1	95.0	123.6	100.3	112.6	114.6
Dec. 1	85.4	121.5	97.2	109.8	114.0
Average, 1938	89.2	120.1	102.4	111.5	111.8

Proportion of employees reported in these provinces in 1938, to total employees reported in the Dominion as a whole:-

0.2	4.3	3.1	7.6	100.0
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Quebec. - The variations in employment reported in Quebec during 1938 differed from those of 1937, when uninterrupted improvement was indicated from May 1 to Nov. 1, as compared with only five general increases in payrolls in the year under review. However, until midsummer, the 1938 index was higher each month than at the same date in 1937; this position was reversed during the last five months, but the average for the year stood at 117.0, or 1.6 points above the 1937 figure. In 1936 the mean was 100.7, and in the preceding year it was 95.4.

The labour forces of the 2,623 co-operating employers varied between 299,694 and 344,421 workers at the dates of minimum and maximum activity on Apr. 1 and Dec. 1, respectively, averaging 327,950 for the twelve months; the 1937 average payroll of the 2,435 reporting firms was 321,056.

Employment in manufacturing as a whole was not quite so active in 1938 as in 1937, but was brisker than in 1936 and immediately preceding years. As in 1937, the index was slightly higher than in the Dominion as a whole, being also fractionally above the figure for Ontario. The 1938 index in Quebec averaged 113.0, as compared with 115.0 in 1937, but with 103.3 in 1936. In the first few months of the year, employment in practically all groups of manufacturing was in greater volume than in the same period of 1937, but from the spring this comparison became unfavourable. However, in most cases industrial activity continued in 1938 at a higher level than in 1936 and earlier years since 1930.

The index in communications was unchanged from 1937. Transportation, on the whole, was very slightly brisker. In the logging group, activity was substantially less in most months, the index averaging 223.7, compared with 324.0 in 1937, the highest yet recorded. The extractive industries continued

active, particularly in the metallic ore branch; the mining index averaged 246.8, as against 246.2 in the year before. Construction showed recovery, being brisker than in most other years of the record; an important programme of road construction work was undertaken in 1937 and 1938, partly in connection with the unemployment relief policy. Employment in services and trade was maintained at a higher level than in the preceding year, while these industries both reported improvement over 1936 and earlier years for which data are available.

Ontario. - An average staff of 444,140 employees was registered by the 4,700 firms furnishing data in Ontario; the mean index was 113.7 in 1938, or 4.6 points lower than in the preceding year, when the payrolls of the 4,528 co-operating establishments had averaged 460,362. Employment, on the whole, showed less fluctuation during 1938 than in the preceding twelve months, the index showing a range of about eight points, compared with that of nearly 23 points in 1937. Conditions each month until May 1 were better than in the corresponding month of 1937, after which a deterioration in that comparison was indicated, although the situation generally continued better than in 1936 and earlier years since 1930.

Manufacturers, on the whole, reported lowered activity as compared with 1937, but showed improvement over 1936. In previous years, the Ontario manufacturing index slightly exceeded that for factory employment in the second great manufacturing province - Quebec, but in 1938 the latter reported a slightly higher level than was recorded in Ontario.

Employment in the pulp and paper, lumber, textile and iron and steel divisions was quieter throughout the year than in 1937, but with the exception of textiles, these industries reported greater activity than in 1936. Iron and steel afforded more employment than in any other year since 1929, except 1937; the Ontario index for that industry was higher than in any other of the economic areas, being also above that for the Dominion as a whole. The index for iron and steel averaged 108.7, as compared with 114.8 in 1937, 94.7 in 1936, and with 58.3 at the 1933 minimum, while the maximum was 130.5 in 1929.

Operations in logging camps were quiet during most of 1938, following the unusual activity of 1937, when the average index was 147.7, compared with 119.9 in the year under review. Employment in mining was at its eighteen-year maximum, the index averaging 252.3, as compared with 246.3 in 1937, the previous high. The extraction of metallic ores, which accounts for most of the persons engaged in mining in Ontario, continued to afford an unusually large volume of employment during the year just passed. The number having work in communications and transportation was moderately smaller than in 1937. Construction was quieter than in 1937; here also the index was lower than that for all industries in the province, averaging 99.2 in 1938, when the general index was 113.7. Services reported improvement over 1937, while a slightly downward trend was shown in trade.

Prairie Provinces. - Employment in the Prairie Provinces was lower in four months, but higher in the remaining months of 1938 than in the preceding year; the index averaged 100.0, compared with 99.3 in both 1937 and 1936. The 1,520 employers furnishing data in this area had an average staff of 127,520 persons during the year, while in 1937, the 1,466 co-operating firms reported an average payroll of 126,554 workers. During 1938 and for some months of the preceding year, separate data were prepared for each of these provinces; in the year under review, the firms in Manitoba reported 45.5 p.c. of the total on the payrolls, those in Saskatchewan, 22.4 p.c. and in Alberta, 32.1 p.c. of the persons included in the surveys for the Prairie Provinces. The following are the indexes for these provinces, with data also for the Prairie area as a unit and for the Dominion. (1926 = 100).

<u>1937</u>	<u>Manitoba</u>	<u>Saskatchewan</u>	<u>Alberta</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>Canada</u>
June 1	97.4	103.9	99.4	99.3	114.3
July 1	100.3	110.2	105.7	104.0	119.1
Aug. 1	99.0	118.8	107.1	105.6	120.0
Sept. 1	100.2	128.3	111.0	109.4	123.2
Oct. 1	99.2	120.4	112.2	107.6	125.7
Nov. 1	99.3	115.9	110.5	106.2	125.2
Dec. 1	96.0	99.8	108.0	100.5	121.6

1938	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Prairie Provinces	Canada
Jan. 1	92.4	97.8	100.8	96.2	113.4
Feb. 1	91.1	89.0	94.4	91.7	110.4
Mar. 1	91.0	90.4	95.2	92.2	107.8
Apr. 1	89.2	87.4	91.0	89.4	105.0
May 1	90.3	89.2	95.0	91.5	107.4
June 1	93.7	100.2	100.1	97.0	111.9
July 1	96.5	102.9	102.9	99.8	113.5
Aug. 1	97.3	116.1	109.2	104.9	112.1
Sept. 1	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.2	115.1
Oct. 1	100.1	142.0	114.2	113.2	116.7
Nov. 1	97.6	132.2	108.1	108.1	114.6
Dec. 1	95.4	114.1	108.9	103.5	114.0
Average, 1938	94.6	108.1	102.8	100.0	111.8

Proportion of Employees reported in these provinces in 1938, to total employees reported in the Dominion as a whole:-

5.4	2.7	3.8	11.9	100.0
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Activity in logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade in the Prairie Provinces was rather greater during the year under review than in 1937 or 1936. On the other hand, manufacturing was quieter; within this group, there were advances in lumber mills; pulp and paper, including printing and publishing, showed practically no change on the whole, while textile and iron and steel plants reported curtailment.

British Columbia. - The 1,108 firms making returns in British Columbia employed an average working force of 88,938 employees, while in the preceding year a mean of 90,554 was reported by 1,074 employers; the 1938 index averaged 104.2, as compared with 106.8 in 1937. In these years, the employment level was higher than in any other year since 1930.

Manufacturing as a whole indicated lowered activity during the year under review. The lumber, pulp and paper and textile divisions showed curtailment, although some improvement was noted in iron and steel and other factories. Partly owing to conditions abroad and partly as a result of serious bush fires in the summer of 1938, logging afforded less employment than in 1937; during part of the last two years, government forestry camps were operated in British Columbia to provide work for unemployed transients. Mining continued active, employment therein attaining an unusually high level. Communications and services were slightly brisker than in 1937, when the mean index in each of these had been higher than for several years past. On the other hand, construction continued dull, and transportation and trade did not provide work for so many persons as in 1937.

Index Numbers by Economic Areas.

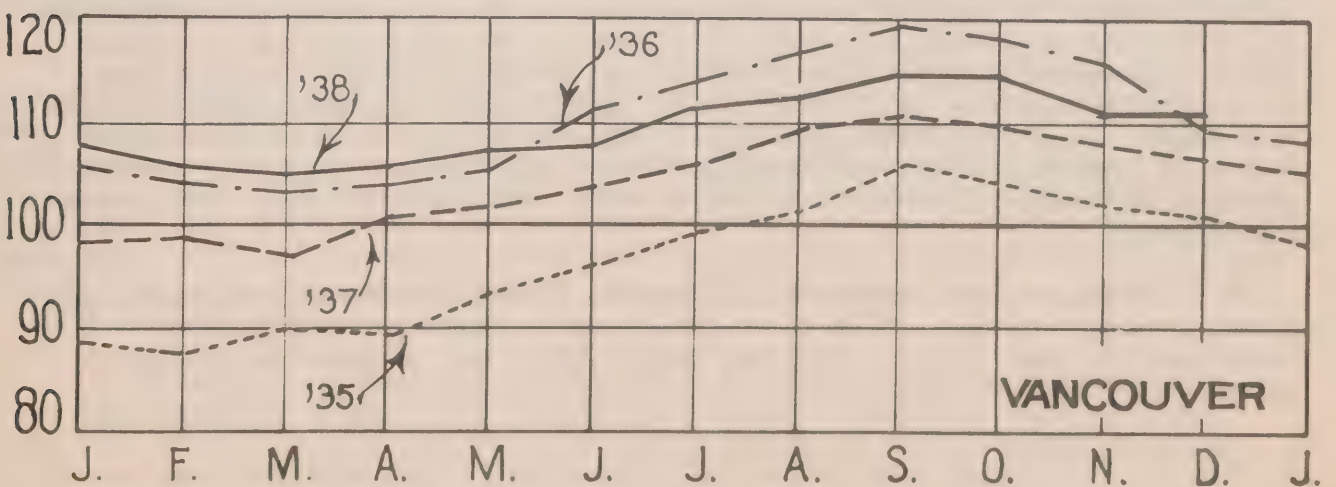
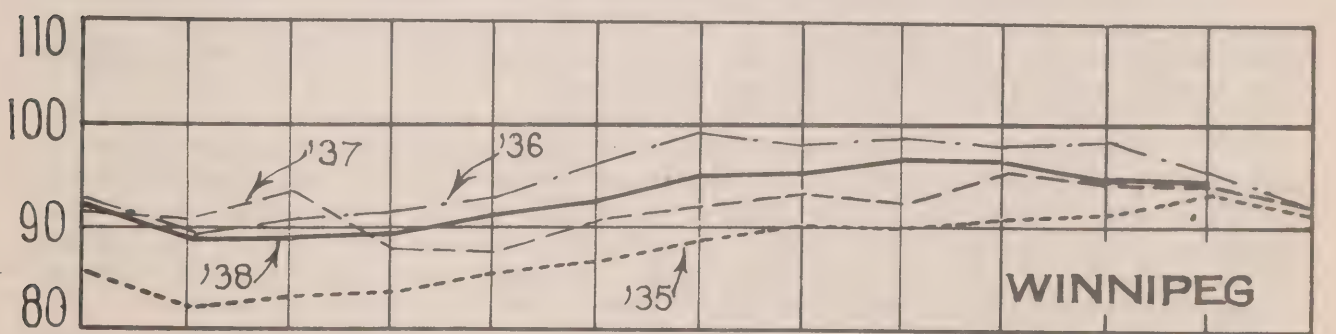
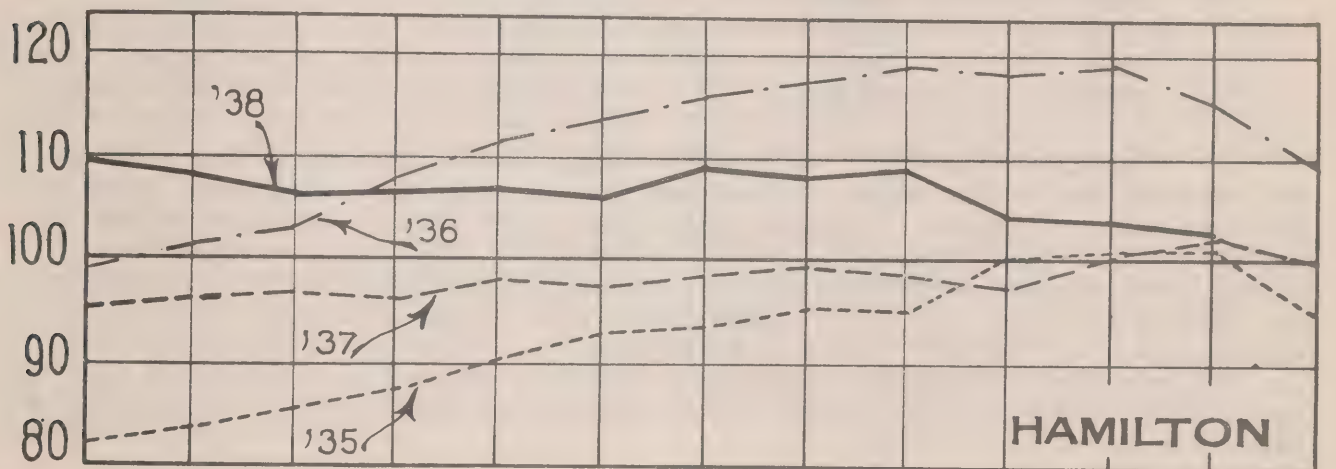
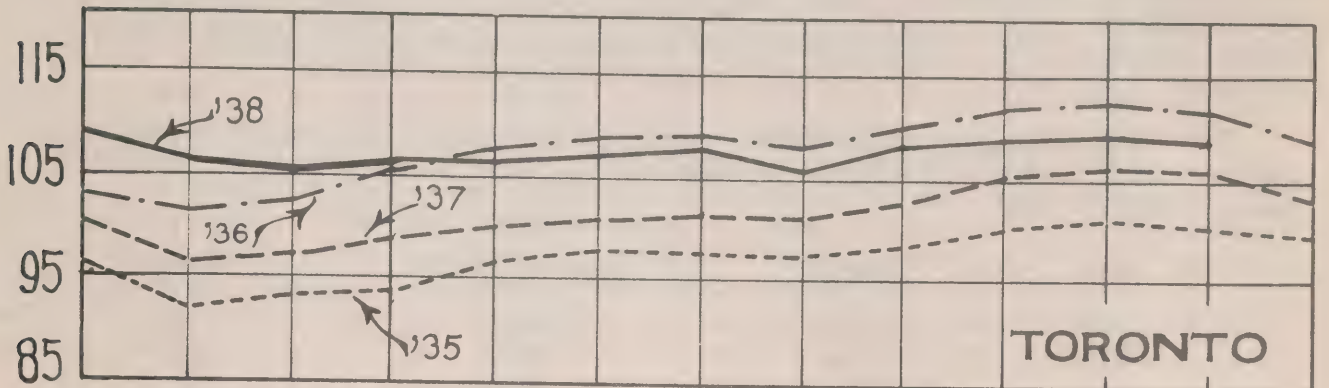
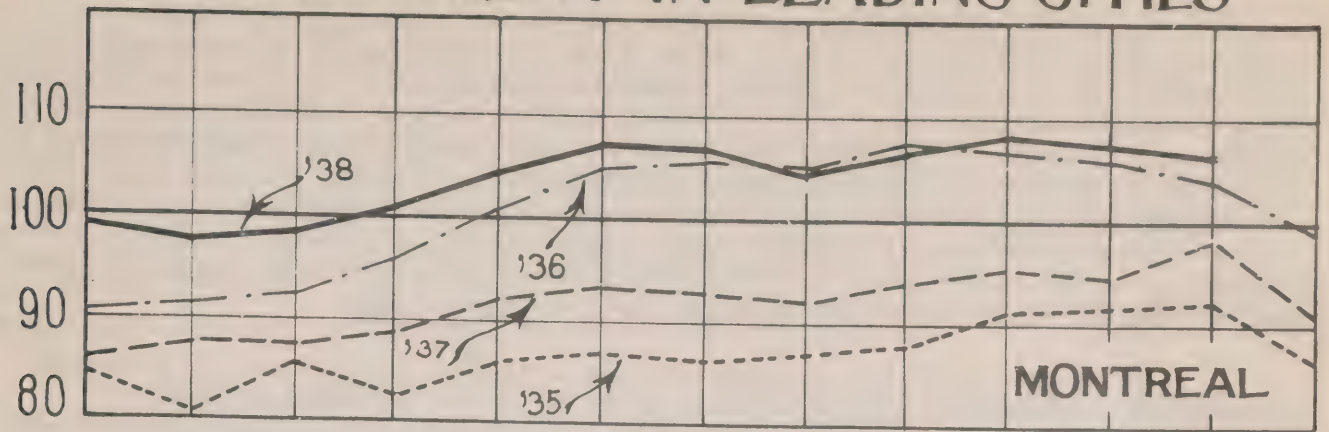
Monthly index numbers by economic areas are shown for the last three years in Table 1, which also gives annual averages since 1921. The course of employment in these areas in recent years is depicted in Chart 10, the curves being based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

8. - EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

While improvement over 1937 was reported in Montreal and Quebec City, this was due in the main to an increased programme of unemployment relief works; the activity connected with the Eucharistic Congress during the summer also helped the situation in Quebec. The remaining six centres for which data are segregated - Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver - reported curtailment; the decline in the index ranged from 0.6 p.c. in Toronto to 5.5 p.c. in Windsor. If the figures for the two Quebec Cities are eliminated from the cities' total, the percentage reduction in the other municipalities closely approximates that in the Dominion as a whole.

Despite the gains from 1937 in Montreal and Quebec City, the indexes in those centres, and in five of the others for which separate tabulations are made, were lower than the general index, Windsor being the exception.

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING CITIES



As was pointed out in the 1937 Annual Review of Employment, activity in the leading cities taken as a unit, which in the pre-depression years was at practically the same level as general industrial employment, has since 1934 lagged. Three factors probably contribute largely to this situation, the first two being of greatest importance: (1) the higher-than average level of employment existing in industries normally carried on in rural areas, notably logging, mining, food-canning and highway construction and maintenance, (2) the unemployment relief works of the various governments, which in most cases, have been carried on at a distance from the cities and (3) the movement of industry from the larger to the smaller centres where taxation and wages are frequently lower.

While the index for the eight cities continues below that for Canada as a whole, the discrepancy was rather less in 1938 than it had been in 1937, approximating that shown in 1936. The general index in 1937 had been lowered by the employment level in the cities, while in 1938 the reverse was the case, an index from which the cities' figures are eliminated showing a falling-off of 4.1 points as compared with that of 2.3 points in the general index.

The following table shows indexes of employment in Canada, in the eight leading cities and outside these centres, in the peak year, 1929, and in recent years:- (1926 = 100).

Year	Canada	Eight Leading Cities	Elsewhere
1929	119.0	119.3	118.9
1933	83.4	83.0	83.7
1934	96.0	88.2	102.1
1935	99.4	93.1	104.5
1936	103.7	97.7	108.4
1937	114.1	105.8	120.8
1938	111.8	105.7	116.7

Employment generally in manufacturing, communications, trade, services and construction in the larger cities, has not yet reached a level equal to that in other parts of Canada. The most outstanding difference in this comparison, as in 1937, was in construction, in which the index for the cities averaged 75.2 during 1938, compared with the Canada figure of 105.4; in the building division, the indexes were 52.7 and 60.1, respectively. The former, however, showed a slight gain over the 1937 figure of 50.9, while the Dominion index was the same in 1937 and 1938. The cities' employment index for transportation in each of these years, was above the Canada figure, standing in 1938 at 90.7, compared with 84.4 throughout the Dominion.

The course of employment since 1935 in the leading cities is depicted in Chart 11, while Chart 5 shows the curves for the cities plotted with the provincial curves. Table 2 gives the annual average indexes since 1921, together with the monthly figures for the last three years.

Montreal. - The staffs of the 1,507 Montreal firms making returns averaged 157,711 persons, while the 1938 mean index, at 103.9, was above that of 101.2 in 1937, being also higher than in any earlier year since 1930. Employment increased in six months of the year, during which some 20,000 persons were added to the payrolls of the reporting employers. In 1937, the upward movement had extended over seven months, and the number then obtaining work was larger. The index rose from 97.5 at Feb. 1, 1938, to 108.2 at the beginning of October, when activity was at its highest point in eight years. Manufacturing on the whole was quieter in the last seven months of 1938 than in 1937, and the index averaged 106.0, as compared with 106.9 in 1937, but with 95.8 in 1936; in each of these years, the average was lower than that for the province of Quebec, or for Canada as a whole. Slight improvement over 1937 was indicated during the year under review in textile, tobacco and beverage factories, and there were more pronounced advances in vegetable foods; on the other hand, iron and steel and other plants were slacker.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, communications and transportation showed lowered activity, while there was a small advance in trade and construction; the gain in the latter was mainly due to an increased programme of unemployment relief works.

Quebec. - Employment in Quebec City during 1938 showed rather greater fluctuation than in 1937, the variation between the minimum and the maximum index amounting to over 21 points, as compared with that of 18 points in 1937, when the average index, at 100.3, was lower than the 1938 mean of 107.5. The staffs of the 184 employers furnishing data averaged 14,550, as compared with the mean of 13,399 reported by 177 firms in 1937. The holding of the Eucharistic Congress in Quebec during the summer stimulated employment in that city. Activity in manufacturing generally was at a slightly higher level, the annual index standing at 105.7, as against 103.8 in the preceding year; leather plants, on the whole, were not so busy as in 1937, but other branches of manufacturing showed improvement. Employment in transportation and construction was also brisker.

Toronto. - Employment advanced during seven months of 1938, but there were offsetting losses in the remaining months, so that the index at the close of the year was only fractionally higher than it had been at the beginning; the annual average index was slightly lower than in 1937. However, it was higher than in 1936 and earlier years since 1931. The employees of the 1,598 firms co-operating during the year under review averaged 134,365, while in the year before the mean payroll of the 1,537 reporting employers was 134,202. The manufacturing division showed little change on the whole from 1937, the average index being 106.5, compared with 106.8 in the preceding year. The 1938 mean in Toronto was much the same as in Montreal; in each of these centres, the index of factory employment was decidedly lower than in the province in which the city is situated, being also lower than in the Dominion as a whole. In Toronto, the food, textile and printing and publishing industries were quieter; iron and steel reported practically the same level of activity, while other industries showed a slightly upward tendency.

Transportation during 1938 reported a very small falling-off from the preceding year, the index averaging 96.4, as compared with 96.8 in 1937, but with 93.4 in 1936. Communications showed practically no general change. In construction, the mean index was 61.2, compared with 66.0 in the year before. Trading establishments recorded slightly less activity; the index averaged 127.5 in 1938, or 2.4 points lower than in the preceding year. The Canada index for this division was 132.6.

Ottawa. - There were advances in Ottawa during six months of last year, as compared with seven monthly increases in 1937; the average index, at 105.0, was 2.9 points lower than in the preceding year. Manufacturing reported rather less employment in all its divisions. Trade showed a little improvement, but construction was slacker. An average payroll of 13,926 workers was employed by the 204 firms whose data were received, as compared with the 1937 average of 14,309, reported by 202 employers.

Hamilton. - Industrial activity in Hamilton showed curtailment during 1938, resulting in a lower level of employment than in 1937, although the index was higher than in any other year since 1930. The 1938 mean index was 106.8, compared with 112.1 in 1937, and with 98.3 in 1936. The 299 co-operating firms reported an average working force of 34,293 persons; in 1937, 291 establishments had 36,132 workers, on the average. Manufacturing was generally quieter than in 1937, all branches reporting lowered employment on the whole; the largest losses were in iron and steel and electrical apparatus. As in most of the cities for which data are tabulated, construction in Hamilton was quiet, although some improvement was shown over 1937, when the index averaged 50.8, compared with 56.7 in the year under review. Trade on the whole afforded rather more employment than in 1937; this was mainly due to the situation indicated in the early months of 1938, the staffs recently reported having been smaller than in the same period of the year before.

Windsor. - The index number of employment in Windsor averaged 138.3, and the recorded payrolls of the 187 co-operating firms averaged 18,906 workers in 1938, compared with the mean index of 146.4, and 19,984 employees in 177 establishments reported during the preceding year; in 1929, when employment was at its maximum for this record, the average index was 153.2. Manufacturing showed general curtailment during the year under review, the index averaging 150.3, or 7.7 points lower than in 1937. Automobile and other factories showed lowered activity in most months. Construction continued quiet, the index standing at 46.8, as compared with 62.6 in the year before.

Winnipeg. - Industrial conditions in Winnipeg showed no betterment in 1938, employment being generally duller than in 1937, while the index again was lower than in any other of the municipal areas for which separate data are compiled. As the great distributing centre of the Prairie Provinces, this city has been particularly affected by the unfavourable agricultural situation of recent

years, intensifying the ill effects of the general depression in business. During 1938, an upward movement was noted in only five months, the difference between the low and the high index of employment being seven points. The mean index for the year was 93.1, compared with 95.1 in 1937. The manufacturing division as a whole was slacker in every month of the year under review than in 1937; the largest declines occurred in iron and steel, food and textile factories. Transportation reported a smaller volume of employment, while there was little general change in trade or construction, the index for the former being insignificantly below, and for the latter insignificantly above that for 1937. An average staff of 40,078 was employed by the 493 firms whose data were received during the twelve months under review, compared with 40,803 employees in 484 establishments in 1937.

Vancouver. - Data were furnished by 466 employers in Vancouver with an average payroll of 35,443 workers, while in 1937 the means were 447 establishments and 35,753 employees. The 1938 index averaged 109.1. This was slightly lower than in 1937, but was higher than in 1936 and earlier years since 1930; there has not been in this comparison a corresponding diminution in the number of unemployed in Vancouver, where the comparative mildness of the winters attracts many transients in search of work or relief.

Manufacturing showed improvement during six months of 1938, when the index averaged 114.3, or one point higher than in 1937. During most of the year, the lumber trade was quiet, partly as a result of the war in China, and partly reflecting general business conditions. Other manufactures, on the whole, reported rather more employment; communications showed little general change; services reported a slightly higher level of employment, while curtailment was indicated in transportation, construction and trade.

Index Numbers in Eight Leading Cities.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2, and Chart 11 illustrates the fluctuations of employment in the larger industrial centres during the last few years, the curves being based upon the figures given in Table 2.

9. EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

MANUFACTURING

Employment in manufacturing showed only five general increases in 1938, compared with eight monthly advances in 1937, when factories had reported a higher level of activity than in any other year of the record except 1929. While the index averaged lower in 1938 than in the preceding year, it was higher than in 1936 and earlier years since 1929.

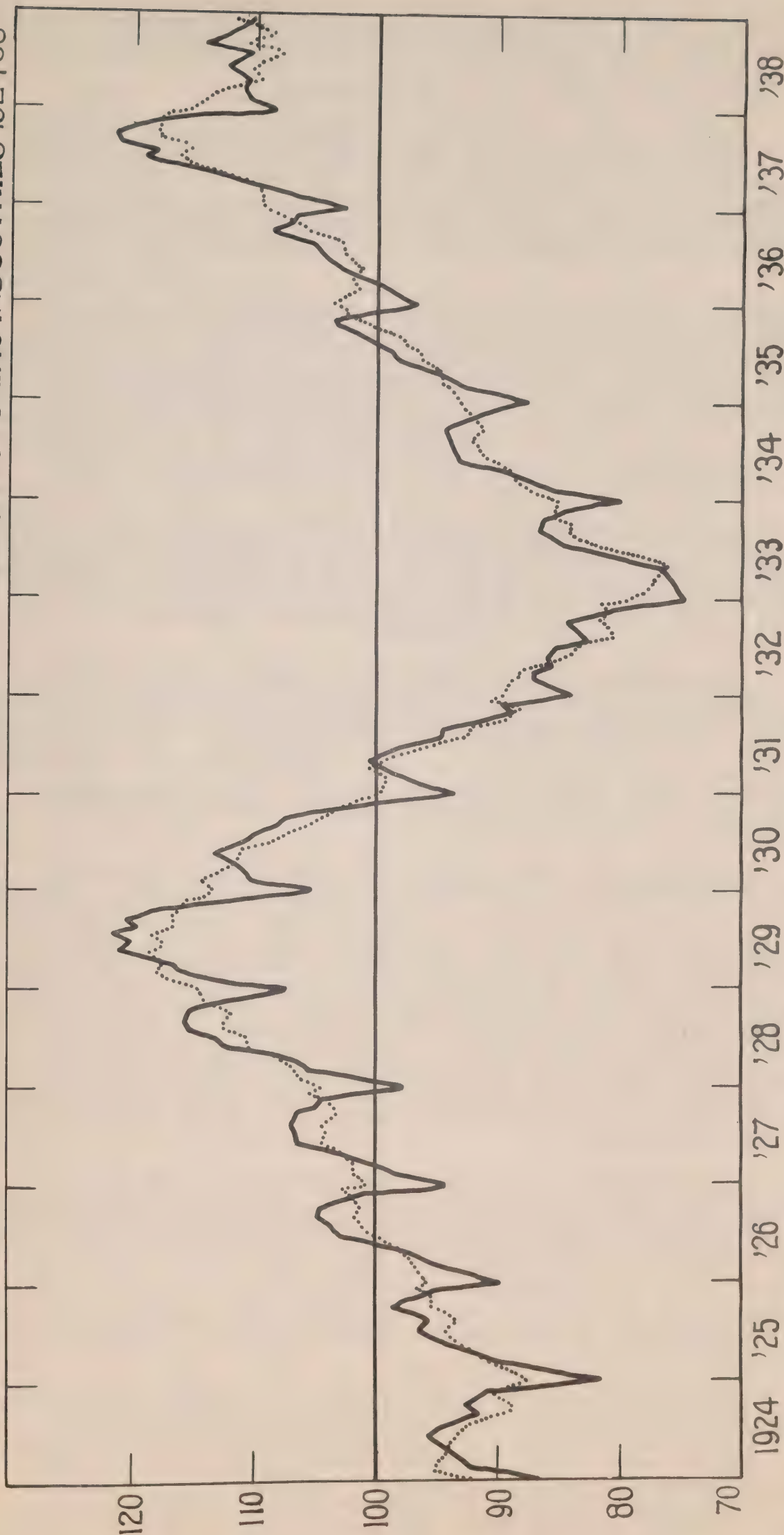
In the year under review, there was a variation of only some five points between the high and the low indexes, compared with a range of over 19 points in 1937, when employment had shown a higher maximum and a lower minimum. At the 1938 low, the index (for Jan. 1) was over six points above the Jan. 1, 1937 low, while last year's maximum index at Sept. 1 was rather more than seven points below that for the same month in the preceding year. While the average index was in 1938 three p.c. lower than the 1937 average, it was 7.4 p.c. above that for 1936.

Statistics were received from 6,124 manufacturers employing, on the average, 565,222 operatives, as compared with the mean of 580,999 reported by the 5,927 establishments making returns in 1937. The 1938 index averaged 111.0 p.c. of the 1926 payrolls of the co-operating firms, as compared with a mean of 114.4 in the preceding year, 103.4 in 1936, 97.1 in 1935, 90.2 in 1934, 80.9 in 1933, 84.4 in 1932, 95.3 in 1931, 109.0 in 1930, 117.1 in 1929 and 110.1 in 1928.

Index numbers are prepared for 45 different divisions and sub-divisions of factory employment, in most of which activity was generally lower than in 1937, but greater than in 1936 and immediately preceding years.

Animal Products - Edible. - Employment in this group showed advances during six months of 1938, the index rising from its minimum of 119.6 at Mar. 1 to 142.1 at the maximum at the beginning of August, while improvement was also shown at Dec. 1; in the preceding year, the period of expansion had extended over six consecutive months, and employment had then attained a higher level. The mean index in the animal food group averaged 131.1 in 1938, compared with 133.3...

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES 1924-38



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

in 1937, but with 123.5 in 1936. Fish preserving and meat-packing plants were not quite so active, while dairies showed some improvement. The payrolls of the 308 employers furnishing statistics averaged 25,319 workers, varying between 23,121 at Mar. 1 and 27,461 at the beginning of August; in the year before, 302 co-operating firms reported a mean working force of 25,767 persons.

Leather and Products. - Leather factories, on the whole, afforded less employment during the year under review than in 1937, and the index was also slightly lower than in 1936. An average staff of 21,922 employees was recorded by the 306 co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 107.1, as compared with 112.7 in 1937 and 108.3 in 1936. Footwear factories were not so active, and there were also employment losses in tanneries and in the production of other leather goods.

Lumber Products. - The seasonal advances indicated in the lumber trades in six months of 1938 were on a smaller scale than in 1937, while the declines in the remaining months were more pronounced. The index averaged 79.7, compared with 85.9 in 1937, but was rather higher than that of 76.9 in 1936. The payrolls of the 895 firms furnishing data, on the average, ranged between 48,277 persons at the beginning of August, and 37,010 at Jan. 1, averaging 42,402 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1937 mean of 45,314 employed in 870 establishments. Rough and dressed lumber mills, affected by declining demand for their products at home and abroad, were generally quieter than in 1937, and furniture and other lumber-using plants were also slacker.

Musical Instruments. - Employment in musical instrument factories was in slightly smaller volume than in 1937, according to statements from 35 firms whose staffs averaged 1,404. The mean index stood at 49.2 in 1938, compared with 50.6 in 1937, but with 46.2 in the preceding year. The production of wireless apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which continues to be seriously affected by the popularity of radios.

Plant Products, Edible. - Employment in vegetable food factories was, on the whole, at much the same level as in 1937, when improvement had been shown over 1936. Canneries and sugar refineries showed some falling-off, but bakeries and chocolate and confectionery factories were rather busier. An average working force of 36,529 persons was reported by the 512 reporting employers, the number of operatives ranging between 31,166 at Mar. 1, and 47,788 at the beginning of September. The mean general index was 120.5 in 1938, compared with 120.9 in the year before.

Pulp and Paper. - The pulp and paper industries were unfavourably affected by the slowing-up evident in the foreign and domestic market, employment throughout 1938 averaging lower than in 1937, although it continued higher than in 1936 and other years since 1929. Many pulp and paper mills also were obliged to reduce the normal working hours during part at least of 1938. However, the movement in this group was generally upward in five months, as compared with an expansion period of eight consecutive months in 1937. The staffs of the 620 establishments making returns averaged 64,849 employees, and the index 106.3, as compared with the mean index of 109.7 in the preceding year, when 612 plants had reported 66,886 men and women. Of the 1938 aggregate, 28,875 employees were classified in the manufacture of pulp and paper, 10,414 in paper products and 25,560 in printing and publishing establishments. Most of the slackening in 1938 was in pulp and paper mills.

Rubber Products. - Activity in rubber factories in 1938 showed a falling-off from 1937; nevertheless, the level of employment in that industry continued higher than in 1936 or any other year since 1930; the mean index stood at 101.0, as compared with 106.6 in the year before, but with 97.8 in 1936. The Dec. 1 index, at 105.6, was nearly eight points higher than at Jan. 1, 1938. The payrolls of the 53 plants supplying information during 1938 averaged 12,683, ranging between 12,144 workers at Aug. 1 and 13,254 at the beginning of November. In the preceding year, the employees had averaged 13,592, and the number of establishments, 54.

Textile Products. - Following four years of successive expansion, employment in the textile industries showed a slowing-up in 1938, when the situation was not so favourable as in 1937, although activity continued greater than in 1936 and earlier years. The index averaged 120.4 in the year under review, compared with 125.6 in 1937, and 117.7 in 1936. An average staff of 104,181 was employed by the co-operating manufacturers, who averaged 1,137; in 1937, 1,084 firms reported 108,165 employees. The cotton, woollen, silk,

hosiery and knitting, garment and other branches of this group afforded less employment than in the preceding year. All five economic areas reported lowered activity as compared with 1937, although the indexes were generally higher than in 1936.

Tobacco. - Statements were compiled from 46 firms, whose working forces averaged 9,744 persons, while the mean index was 118.0. Tobacco factories were quieter during some months and brisker in others of the year under review, on the whole, affording more employment than in 1937, when the index was 111.4.

Beverages. - According to data from 139 manufacturers, employment in the beverage industries was in much the same volume in 1938 as in 1937; their staffs averaged 8,781, while the index, at 166.3, was slightly above the figure of 165.0 in the preceding year.

Chemical and Allied Products. - The level of employment in this group was rather higher than that indicated in the preceding year, or than in any other year for which data are available; the index averaged 158.4, as compared with 152.3 in 1937, the previous maximum. An average staff of 17,793 was reported by the 274 employers whose statistics were tabulated. In 1937, the co-operating firms had employed working forces numbering 17,054 persons.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products. - These industries reported reduced activity in 1938 as compared with 1937, although they showed improvement over 1936 and other years since 1931. The average index was 86.4, while in 1937 it was 90.9, and in 1936, 79.6; in 1933, at the minimum, it was 55.6, and in 1929, the year of maximum activity, it had stood at 126.2. For the twelve months under review, 212 factories recorded an average payroll of 9,594 persons, ranging from 8,452 at Mar. 1, 1938, to 10,555 at the beginning of July. The 206 firms making returns in the preceding year had an average of 10,068 employees.

Electric Light and Power. - The number reported as engaged about electric light and power plants was between five and six p.c. greater in 1938 than in 1937, when the index averaged 121.2, as compared with 128.1 in the year under review. The aggregate staffs of the 98 co-operating producers averaged 16,201; in 1937, 96 organizations had 15,315 employees.

Electrical Apparatus. - Employment in this division, which includes a considerable proportion of the establishments producing radios and equipment, was in smaller volume in 1938 than in 1937, but was more active than in 1936 or any other year since 1930. The 126 firms making returns had, on the average, 18,754 workers, and the mean index was 137.9, as compared with 125 employers of 19,683 persons, and an annual index of 143.2 in 1937.

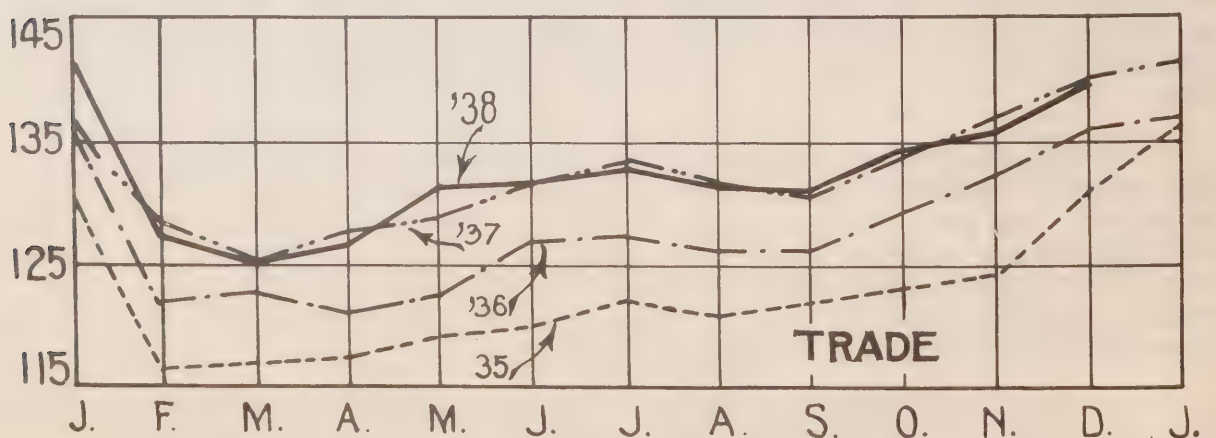
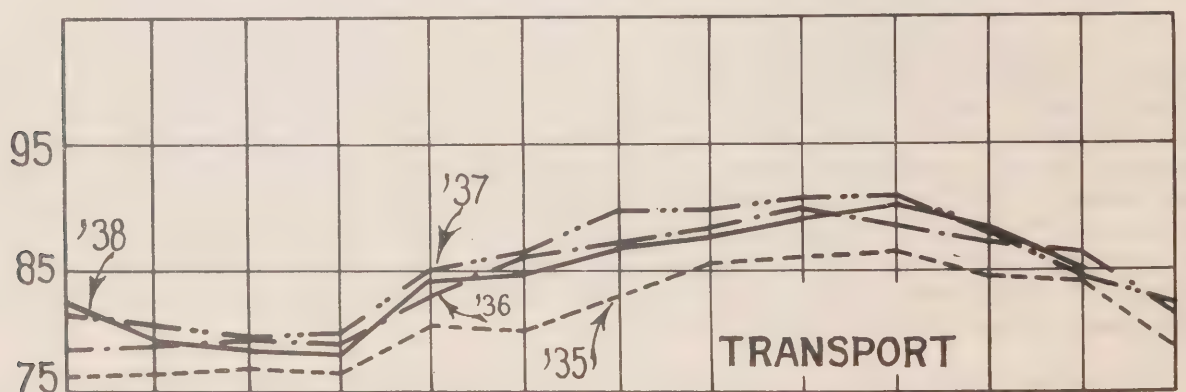
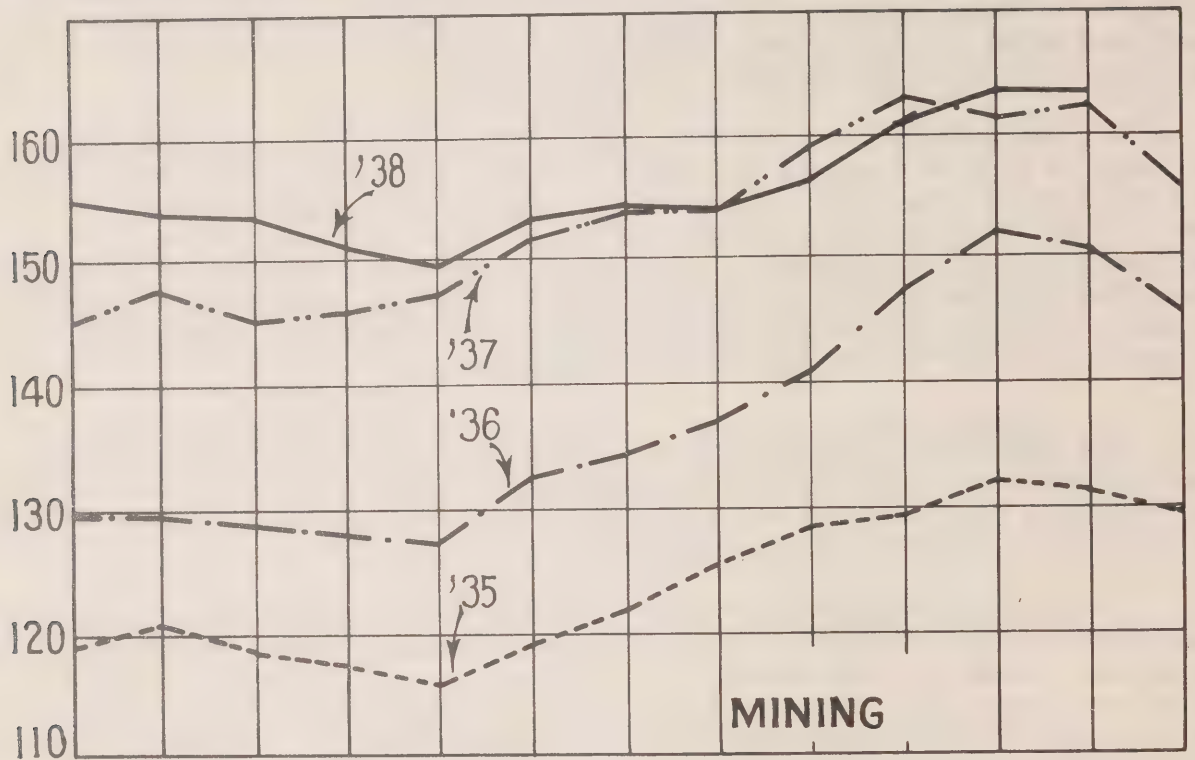
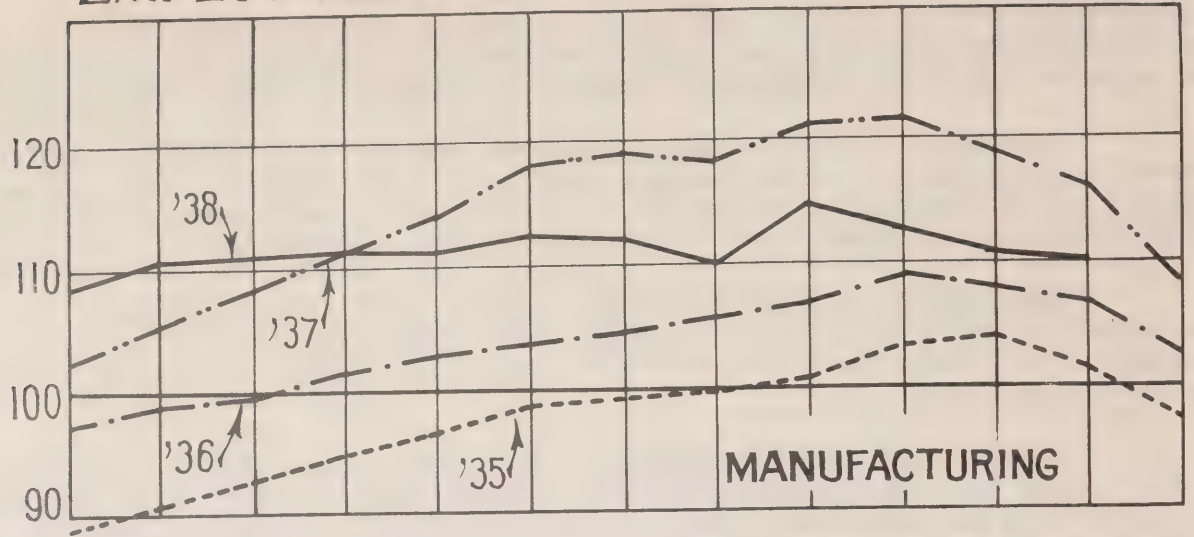
Iron and Steel Products. - The employment afforded by iron and steel works in 1938 was not equal to that of 1937, but exceeded the 1936 level, being also higher than in earlier years since 1930. A large seasonal decrease was shown at the opening of 1938, from which only partial recovery was indicated in subsequent months. At May 1 and again at the beginning of July, August and October, the trend was downward, while the improvement indicated at June 1, Sept. 1, Nov. 1 and Dec. 1 was not sufficient to restore employment to its level at the beginning of the year. The average index was 99.6, as compared with 105.4 in 1937, and 89.2 in 1936; these figures are decidedly higher than the 1933 low of 61.1, but in all cases continued much lower than the 1929 maximum of 125.2.

The aggregate working force of the 899 manufacturers of iron and steel products co-operating during 1938 averaged 129,965 persons; in 1937, the mean of the 867 reporting establishments was 136,908. The average labour force per establishment in the year under review was 144, compared with 158 in 1937 and 137 in 1936.

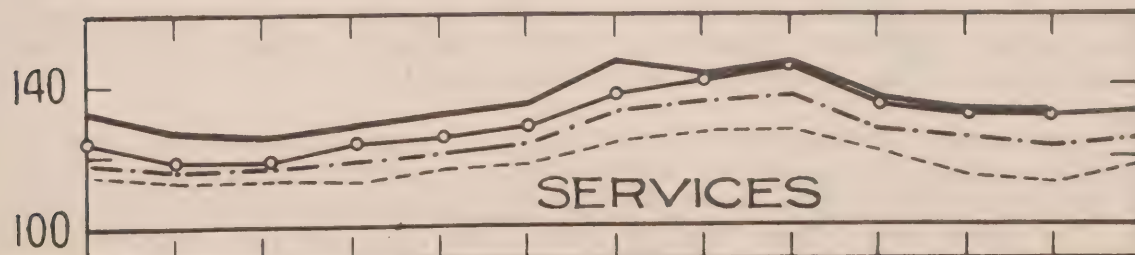
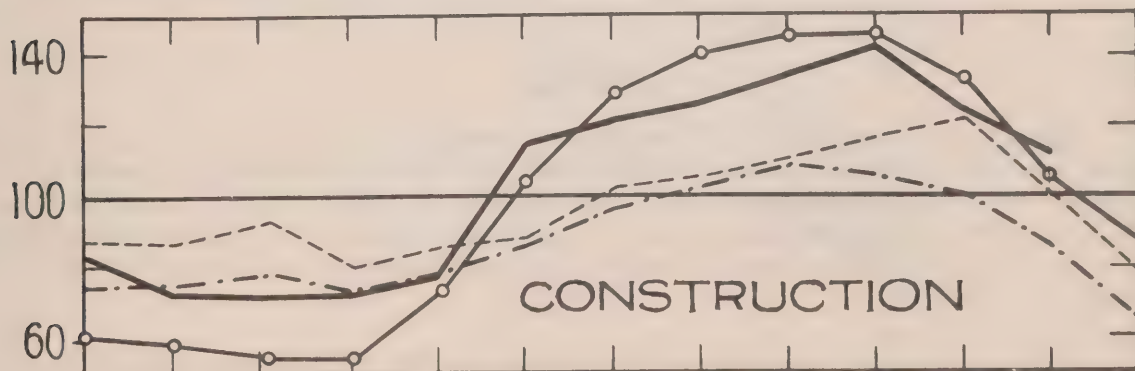
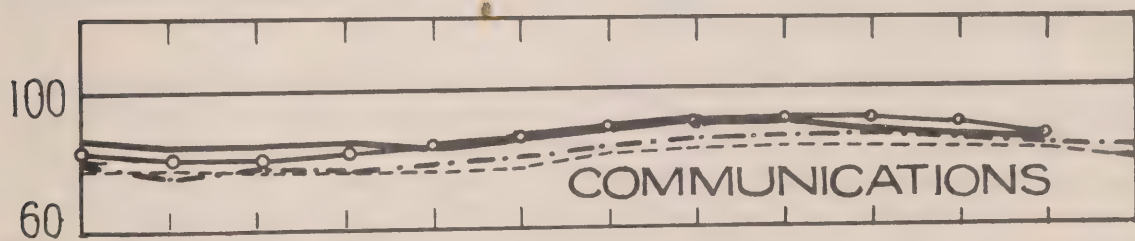
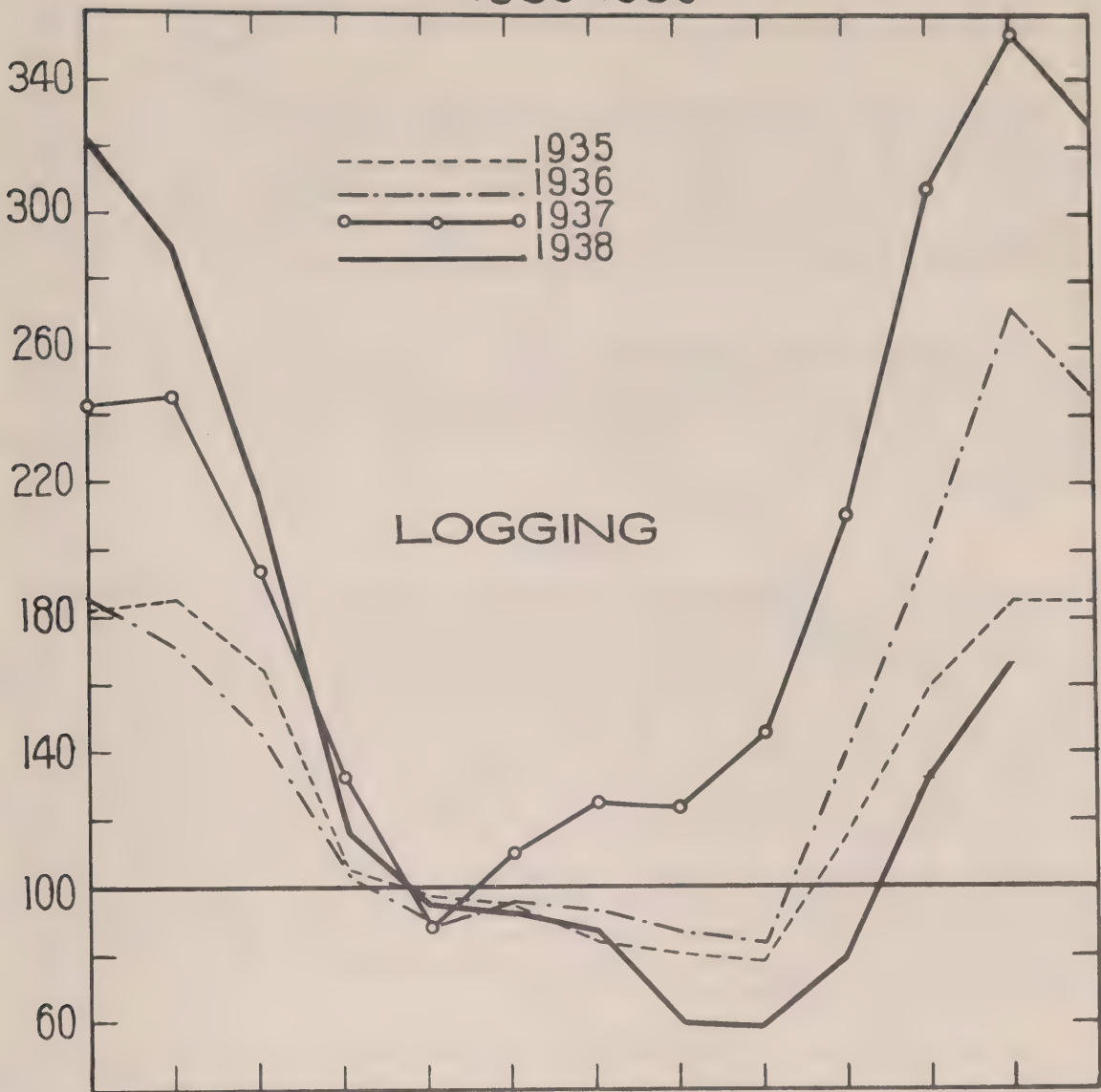
On the average, employment in the crude, rolled and forged, machinery, agricultural implement, automobile and other vehicle, heating appliance, structural iron and steel, foundry and machine shop and miscellaneous iron and steel plants was quieter than in the same period of 1937, although the comparison with 1936 continued favourable. During the earlier months of the year under review, employment was in greater volume than in the first part of 1937, but the situation deteriorated as the year advanced.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products. - Employment generally in this division was well maintained as compared with earlier years of the record; the index averaged 155.9, as compared with 154.8 in 1937. The reported employees numbered 24,673, on the average, and were engaged in 180 establishments, as compared with the 1937 mean of 24,679 workers in 173 plants. Additions to staffs were recorded...

EMPLOYMENT BY LEADING INDUSTRIES



EMPLOYMENT BY LEADING INDUSTRIES 1935-1938



JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC.

in only five months of last year, while the index showed comparatively little change from its minimum at Jan. 1 to its maximum at Sept. 1, standing at 160.3 at the latter, compared with 152.4 at the former date; in 1937, the range had been over 24 points to the high of 166.8 at Sept. 1.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products. - There were gains in five months of 1938, when the employment index averaged 155.5, as compared with 146.9 in the preceding year. Statements were received from 109 firms whose staffs included 12,789 persons, while in 1937, a mean of 88 employers had 12,047 workers on their payrolls. Oil refineries continued active during the year just closed, raising employment in the non-metallic mineral industries to a level above that of most other manufacturing divisions.

Other Manufacturing Industries. - Fur factories on the whole reported a slowing-up in employment, the 1938 index averaging 91.6, as against 94.2 in the preceding year. The production of miscellaneous manufactured products, on the other hand, showed a slight advance; the index stood at 139.9, or 2.4 points higher than in the preceding year.

LOGGING.

Employment in logging during 1937 showed unusual activity, from which there was a decided reaction in 1938, when the annual index stood at 142.8, as compared with 189.3 in 1937, the maximum for this record of eighteen years. The 1938 figure, however, was slightly higher than that of 138.7 in 1936; this was due to conditions in the winter of 1937-38. From the first of the year to Sept. 1, the trend was uniformly downward; improvement was noted during the last quarter of 1938, but this was not sufficient to restore the index to its position in the same period in any of the last few winters. A falling-off during 1938 was generally indicated except in the Prairie Provinces; to the curtailment resulting from general business conditions, was added a depressing factor in British Columbia, in the serious bush-fires during the summer when many camps were forced to close for a longer or shorter period. During the autumn, forestry camps for unemployed transients were opened in British Columbia, but employment in this province was quieter than in the same period of last year.

The working force of the 368 logging firms supplying information during 1938 averaged 41,130. The reported payrolls varied between 16,901 at Sept. 1 and 93,026 at the first of January. During 1937, the number employed by the 351 employers co-operating averaged 54,165.

In previous issues has been mentioned the difficulty of collecting statistics covering bush operations, due to the fact that many of the larger operators let their wood contracts to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement, from whom in many cases it is impossible to obtain data, at any rate in time for inclusion in the monthly surveys of employment. Nevertheless, the size of the sample in logging is probably greater than in previous years.

MINING.

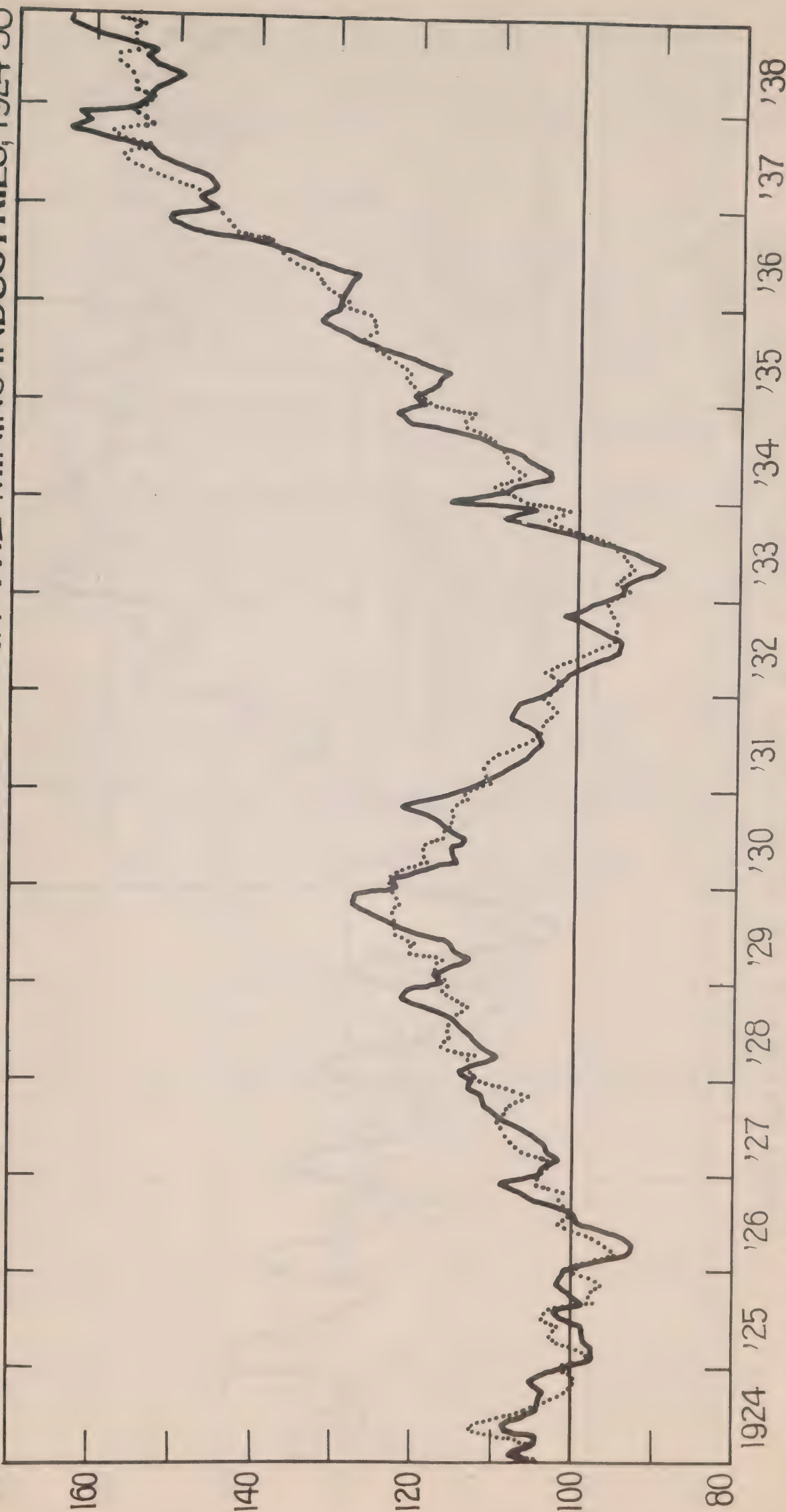
The trend in mining as a whole was upward in five months of 1938, when employment was in slightly greater volume than in 1937, the previous maximum for this record; the index averaged 155.9, compared with 153.2 in the preceding year, and 136.5 in 1936. While mining is one of the few industries showing improvement in 1938 over 1937, the gain was not equal to that reported in the preceding year over 1936.

In coal-mining, the index averaged 90.4, the same as in 1937. The labour force of the 104 co-operating operators included 24,580 workers in 1938. The working time lost in industrial disputes in this industry was decidedly less in 1938 than in 1937, but apart from this, (which does not ordinarily affect the indexes) there was little general change in the situation.

Employment in the extraction of metallic ores generally was brisker than in 1937, or any other year for which statistics are available; the annual index, at 317.8, was $14\frac{1}{2}$ points above the average of 303.3 in the preceding twelve months. The index varied from 303.6 at Jan. 1, to 335.5 at Nov. 1, showing almost uninterrupted improvement during this period. The staffs of the 218 reporting firms averaged 38,903 during the year under review, compared with 37,071 in 219 mines during 1937. World monetary conditions continued to exert a stimulating effect on activity in the metallic ore division.

Chart 15

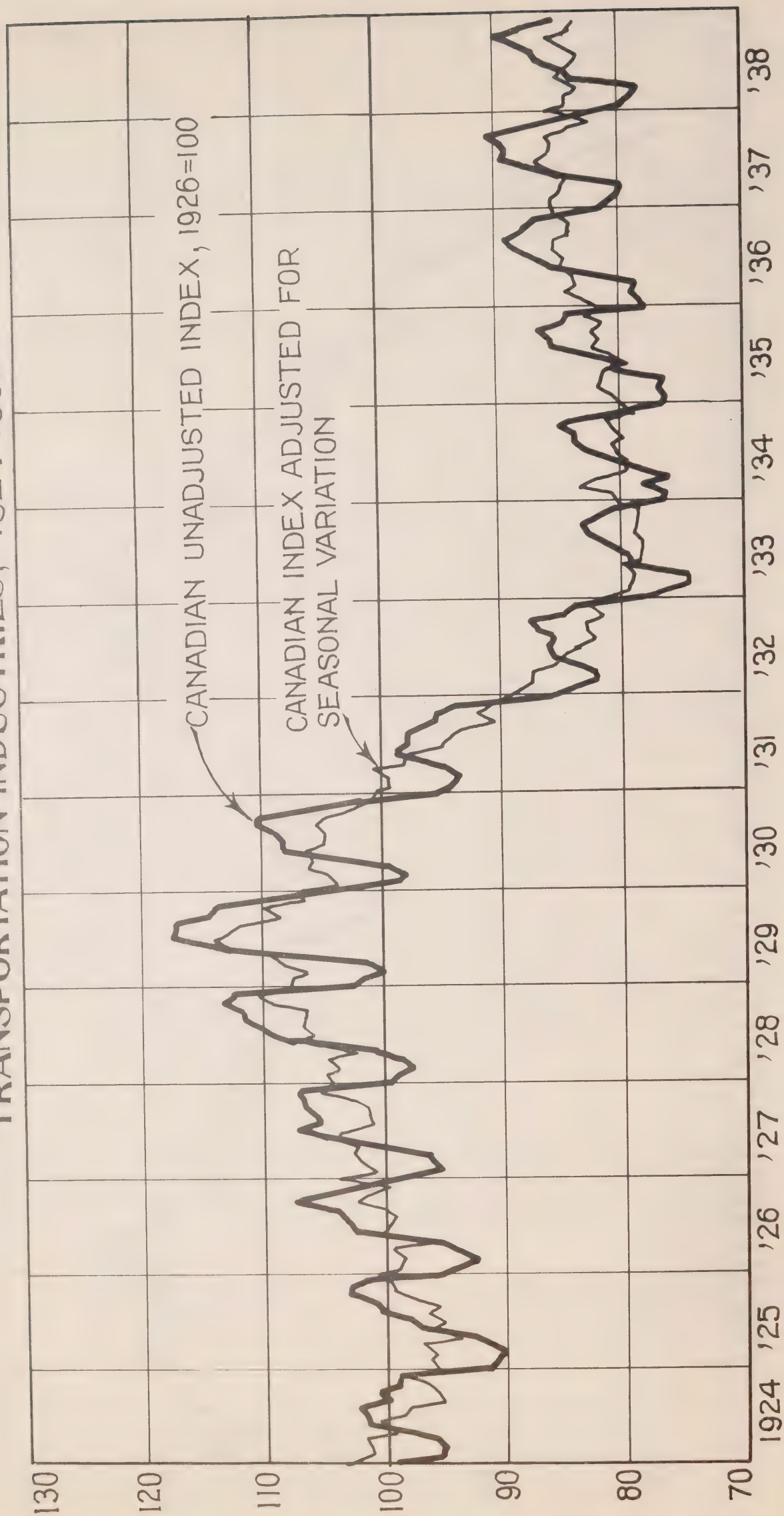
EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN THE MINING INDUSTRIES, 1924-38



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

Chart 16

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN THE TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRIES, 1924-1938



Non-metallic minerals, (other than coal), afforded less employment in 1938 than in 1937, although the situation continued better than in 1936 and immediately preceding years. The index averaged 126.3, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. lower than the 1937 figure of 133.6. An average payroll of 8,548 persons was employed during 1938 by the 101 co-operating firms, while those reporting in the preceding year had a mean of 9,214. Quarries and other divisions coming under this heading recorded rather lowered activity.

TRANSPORTATION.

The transportation index showed a fractional falling-off from 1937, but approximated the 1936 figure; the increased movement of grain brought about improvement during the season, but the transportation of many other classes of goods was quieter. The employment index averaged 84.4, as compared with 85.2 in 1937 and 84.1 in 1936. The 473 transportation and storage companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 101,677 workers, as compared with the mean of 102,436 reported by the 452 employers co-operating in the preceding year.

In the steam railway division, the index averaged 74.2, as compared with 75.7 in 1937 and 74.7 in 1936. An average working force of 59,006 employees was recorded, compared with 60,244 in the year before.

Street railways and cartage and storage companies, to the number of 255 with a mean of 26,752 workers, reported a very slightly higher level of employment, the index averaging 118.1, as compared with 117.6 in the preceding year. Shipping and stevedoring also reported little change on the whole from 1937; the mean index was 87.1, while the reported staffs averaged 15,919, varying between 11,424 persons at Mar. 1, and 18,735 at the beginning of August. In the year before, the index was 86.8.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The communications division reported about the same volume of employment as in the preceding year, the index averaging 85.0, compared with 85.4 in 1937; in 1936, the mean had been 81.0. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 22,710 employees, of whom 17,201 were engaged on telephones and 5,509 on telegraphs. In the preceding year, the average employees numbered 22,760, of whom 17,270 were engaged in telephonic communications. When employment in these industries was at the maximum in 1929, the index number averaged 120.6. The difference is, of course, partly due to the growing use of mechanical instead of manual equipment in the telephone division, in which the decline from the peak is much greater than on telegraphs.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

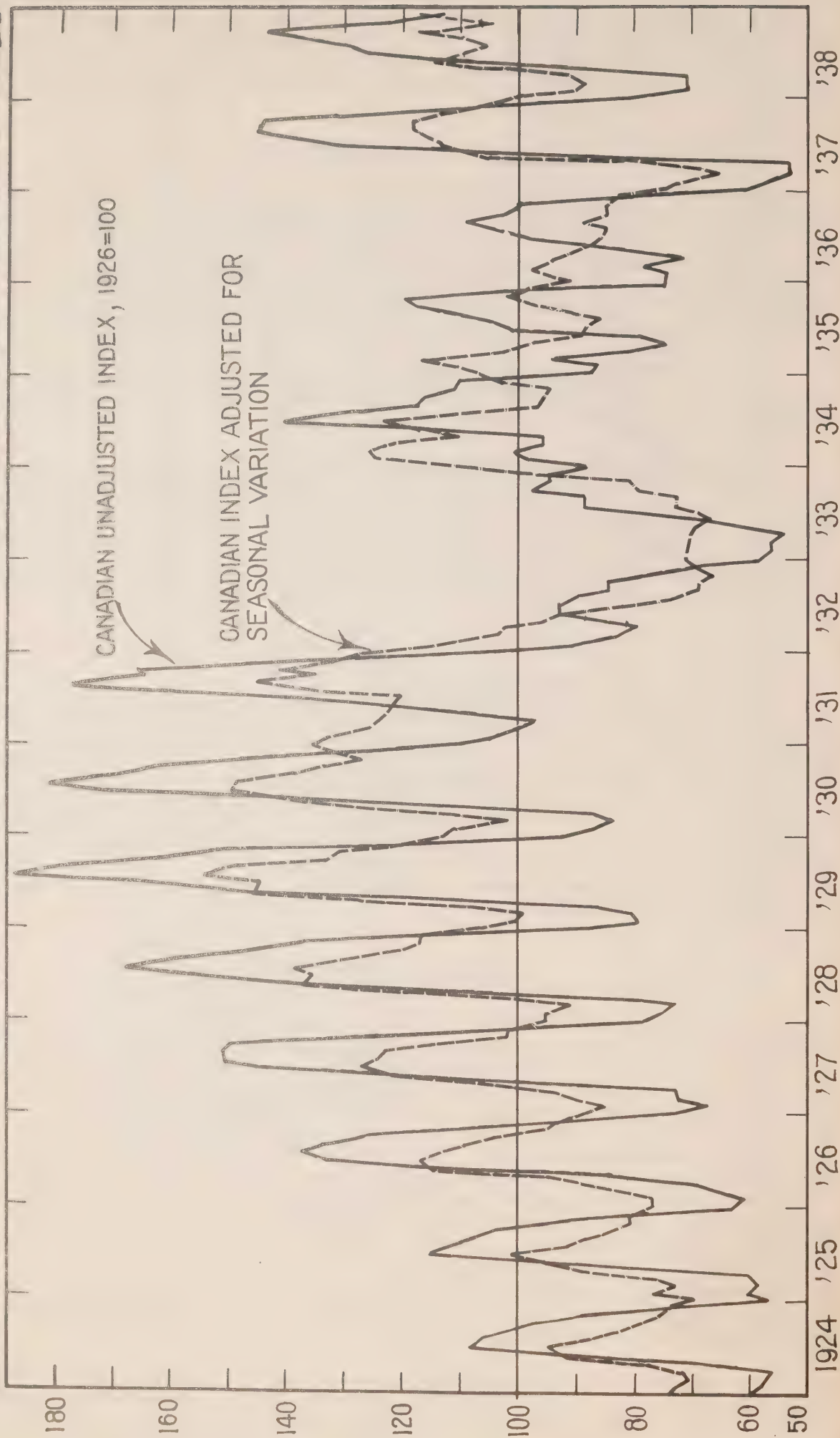
Employment in construction showed general advances in seven months of 1938, during which period approximately 86,400 workers were taken on by the co-operating contractors; in the preceding year, increases had been recorded in six months, but the persons then added to the reported payrolls numbered about 109,000. Partly because employment in the early months of 1938 was better maintained than in the same period of 1937, the index for the twelve months under review, at 105.4, was 5.9 p.c. above that for 1937. In 1938, the persons engaged on Dominion-Provincial unemployment relief projects 1/ were fewer than in 1937, but considerable work was done by the provinces themselves, and under the grants-in-aid agreements made between the Dominion and the Provincial governments; road work generally was more active than in the preceding year. Building contractors reported no general change, while there was a further decline in railway construction and maintenance work. The forces of the 1,248 co-operating construction employers aggregated 125,919 in the year under review, varying from 84,953 at Mar. 1, to 171,898 at the beginning of October.

Building construction gained in seven months in 1938, showing the same number of monthly increases as in 1937; the mean index in the latest year and in 1937, (60.1 p.c. of the 1926 average), though higher than in the period 1932-1936, was very much lower than in years of normal building activity. The average number of persons employed by the 810 reporting contractors was 24,889. In 1937, 753 contractors had reported an average of 24,640 employees.

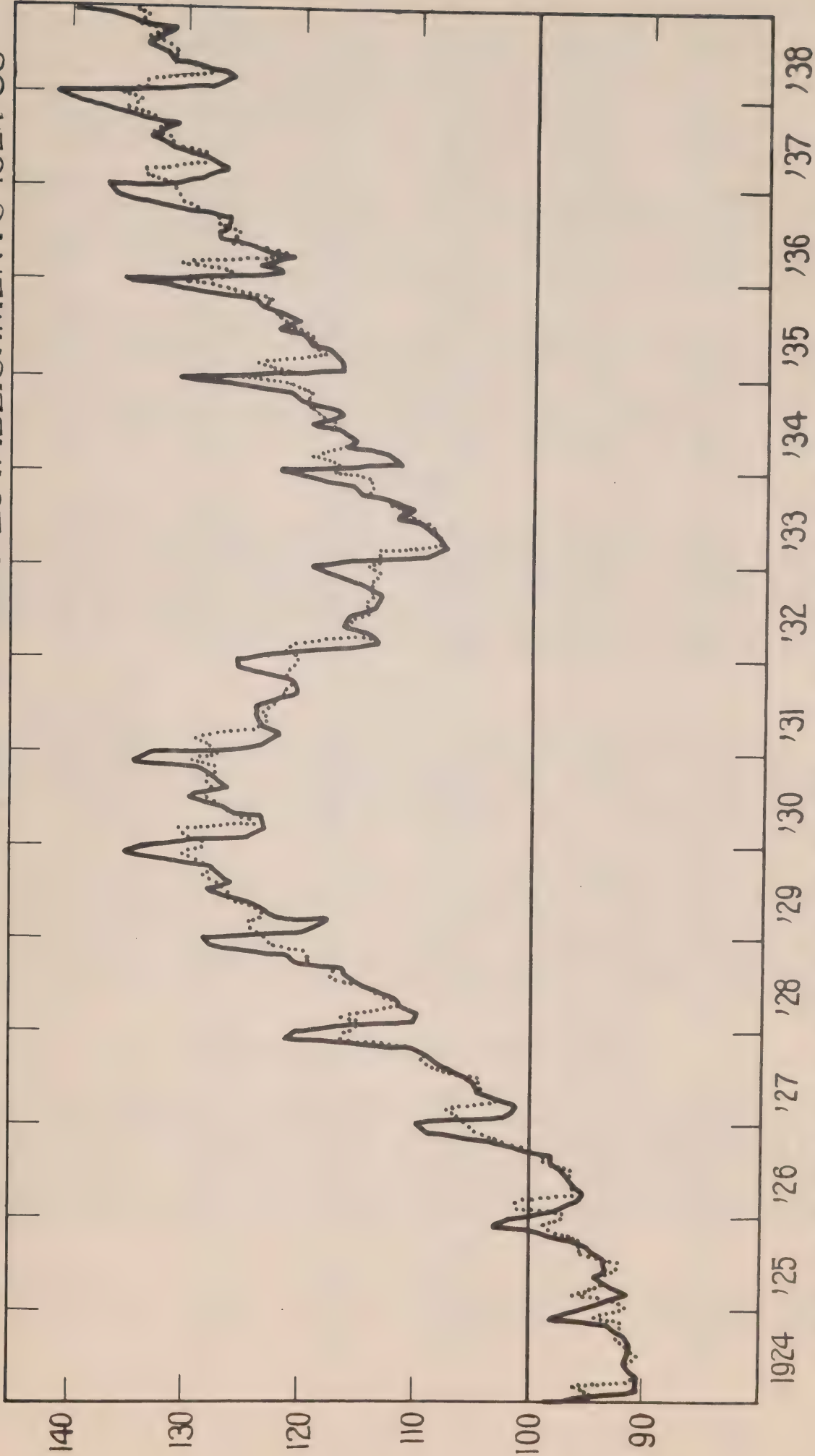
1/ See footnote on page 15.

Chart 17

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES



EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADING ESTABLISHMENTS 1924-38



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

As already stated in connection with logging, there is an increasing tendency for the larger contractors to sublet their contracts, by trades, to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have fewer than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly substantially in excess of that covered in these statistics. This is particularly true at the present time, when much of the considerable volume of work resulting from the National Housing Act and the Government Home Improvement Plan, being carried out by the smaller contractors, will not be reflected in the monthly surveys of employment.

Road construction, as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, generally afforded more employment than in 1937; the reported payrolls averaged 75,337, ranging between 40,468 at Mar. 1 and 110,263 at the beginning of October. In 1937, the average was 65,976. The 1938 indexes averaged 198.1, compared with 174.3 in 1937, 135.5 in 1936, 175.5 in 1935 and 221.3 in 1934.

As already stated, employment in railway construction generally was not so active as in the preceding year. The working forces averaged 25,693, as compared with 27,664 in 1937. The reporting employers averaged 37, one fewer than in 1937. The mean index was 64.2, while in 1937 it was 69.2, and in 1936, 77.6. In 1928, when activity was at its maximum in this record of seventeen years, an average payroll of 46,148 persons was reported, and the mean index stood at 116.7.

SERVICES.

In the service division, monthly data were furnished by 508 firms, whose employees averaged 28,978. Expansion was shown during six months of the year under review, while employment in each month was slightly greater than in the same month of 1937. The index averaged 135.2, compared with 130.2 in the preceding year. Hotels and restaurants were somewhat busier than in 1937, and laundering and dry-cleaning establishments also reported greater activity.

TRADE.

Employment in trade continued to be well maintained during 1938. There were the usual recessions in the first few months of 1938, but the trend was upward from Apr. 1 to July 1, and further improvement was indicated in the last quarter. The payrolls of the 1,490 firms co-operating in 1938 averaged 112,113 persons, and the index, 132.6, compared with 132.1 in 1937.

Of the workers reported in the trade group during 1938, 81,905 were reported by retail stores, in which activity was relatively greater than in wholesale houses. In recent years, there has been a growing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, and this change in organization has no doubt been a factor in keeping the index of employment in trade at a high level.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions in the last three years, together with annual averages since 1921, while the trend of employment in some 60 industries during the years 1936-38, is shown in Table 4. 1/ The columns headed "relative weight" give the proportion that the number of employees in the specified industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1 of the indicated years.

1/ Detailed indexes for the years 1924-1935 may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at December 1, 1938.

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
1921 - Average	102.4	82.2	90.6	94.0	81.1	88.8
1922 - Average	97.3	81.4	92.8	92.6	82.8	89.0
1923 - Average	105.7	90.7	99.5	94.8	87.4	95.8
1924 - Average	96.6	91.3	95.5	92.1	89.4	93.4
1925 - Average	97.0	91.7	94.8	92.0	93.7	93.6
1926 - Average 1/	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.5	100.2	99.6
1927 - Average	103.7	104.0	105.6	105.3	101.1	104.6
1928 - Average	106.6	108.3	113.5	117.9	106.4	111.6
1929 - Average	114.8	113.4	123.1	126.3	111.5	119.0
1930 - Average	118.3	110.3	114.6	117.1	107.9	113.4
1931 - Average	108.1	100.9	101.2	111.5	95.5	102.5
1932 - Average	92.2	85.5	88.7	90.0	80.5	87.5
1933 - Average	85.3	82.0	84.2	86.2	78.0	83.4
1934 - Average	101.0	91.7	101.3	90.0	90.4	96.0
1935 - Average	103.7	95.4	103.3	95.2	97.7	99.4
1936 - Jan. 1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4	99.1
Feb. 1	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1	98.4
Mar. 1	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4	98.9
Apr. 1	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9	97.4
May 1	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0	99.5
June 1	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2	102.0
July 1	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8	104.6
Aug. 1	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9	105.6
Sept. 1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3	107.1
Oct. 1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1	110.1
Nov. 1	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4	111.0
Dec. 1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5	110.1
Average, 1936	109.4	100.7	106.7	99.3	101.1	103.7
1937 - Jan. 1	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4	103.8
Feb. 1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3	104.1
Mar. 1	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2	102.8
Apr. 1	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5	103.0
May 1	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4	106.3
June 1	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2	114.3
July 1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1	119.1
Aug. 1	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9	120.0
Sept. 1	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2	123.2
Oct. 1	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9	125.7
Nov. 1	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5	125.2
Dec. 1	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5	121.6
Average, 1937	121.0	115.4	118.3	99.3	106.8	114.1
1938 - Jan. 1	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8	113.4
Feb. 1	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4	110.4
Mar. 1	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2	107.8
Apr. 1	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2	105.0
May 1	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8	107.4
June 1	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1	111.9
July 1	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0	113.5
Aug. 1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1	112.1
Sept. 1	113.2	118.1	115.0	112.2	112.0	115.1
Oct. 1	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3	116.7
Nov. 1	112.6	119.7	115.0	108.1	107.5	114.6
Dec. 1	109.8	121.7	114.4	103.5	105.8	114.0
Average, 1938	111.5	117.0	113.7	100.0	104.2	111.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Dec. 1, 1938.

7.4 30.8 41.3 12.2 8.3 100.0

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at December 1, 1938.

		Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922 - Average		86.0	-	96.1	-	-	-	93.9	81.5
1923 - Average		92.7	-	98.0	107.2	94.6	-	90.6	82.5
1924 - Average		93.0	99.6	94.3	102.3	86.0	-	86.5	86.2
1925 - Average		94.2	97.9	95.7	100.1	88.0	85.1	88.5	92.0
1926 - Average 1/		99.7	99.1	99.6	100.0	99.3	99.9	99.2	99.9
1927 - Average		103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
1928 - Average		108.2	119.9	112.1	115.6	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
1929 - Average		115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
1930 - Average		111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.8
1931 - Average		102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	88.3	97.1	104.5
1932 - Average		88.1	101.8	95.2	99.3	83.7	78.4	86.6	88.5
1933 - Average		81.0	95.1	87.5	90.2	74.6	75.9	80.2	83.0
1934 - Average		84.5	95.1	93.5	99.5	84.1	93.1	82.9	87.4
1935 - Average		87.3	96.9	97.5	102.2	92.6	115.0	87.8	96.6
1936 - Jan. 1		86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1		87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1		87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1		88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1		92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1		93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1		93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1		92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1		94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1		95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1		94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1		98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Average, 1936		92.1	95.2	101.5	106.3	98.3	121.3	92.3	103.7
1937 - Jan. 1		90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1		91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1		92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1		96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1		101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1		105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1		105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1		105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1		107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1		107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1		106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1		104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Average, 1937		101.2	100.3	107.9	107.9	112.1	146.4	95.1	110.7
1938 - Jan. 1		99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1		97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1		98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1		100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1		104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1		107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1		106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1		104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1		106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1		108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1		107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1		106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Average, 1938		103.9	107.5	107.3	105.0	106.8	138.3	93.1	109.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1938.

15.1 1.5 12.7 1.3 3.0 1.9 3.8 3.3

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at December 1, 1938.

		Manf.	Log.	Min.	Commun.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade	All Industries
1921 - Average		87.7	103.0	98.0	90.2	94.1	71.1	83.6	92.8	88.8
1922 - Average		88.8	85.1	99.5	86.4	97.8	76.7	81.9	90.8	89.0
1923 - Average		96.6	114.2	106.2	87.6	100.3	80.9	87.9	92.1	95.8
1924 - Average		92.4	116.7	105.3	93.7	99.1	80.3	93.8	92.5	93.4
1925 - Average		93.0	105.4	99.8	95.5	96.6	84.9	95.4	95.1	93.6
1926 - Average	1/	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.2	99.5	99.2	99.6
1927 - Average		103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Average		110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929 - Average		117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Average		109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
1931 - Average		95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5
1932 - Average		84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5
1933 - Average		80.9	66.5	97.5	83.9	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	83.4
1934 - Average		90.2	124.7	110.8	79.1	80.3	109.3	115.1	117.9	96.0
1935 - Average		97.1	126.9	123.3	79.8	81.2	97.8	118.2	122.1	99.4
1936 - Jan.	1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9	99.1
	Feb.	1	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	98.4
	Mar.	1	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	98.9
	Apr.	1	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	97.4
	May	1	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	99.5
	June	1	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	102.0
	July	1	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	104.6
	Aug.	1	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	105.6
	Sept.	1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	107.1
	Oct.	1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	110.1
	Nov.	1	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	111.0
	Dec.	1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	110.1
Average, 1936		103.4	138.7	136.5	81.0	84.1	88.2	124.5	127.5	103.7
1937 - Jan.	1	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9	103.8
	Feb.	1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	104.1
	Mar.	1	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	102.8
	Apr.	1	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	103.0
	May	1	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	106.3
	June	1	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	114.3
	July	1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	119.1
	Aug.	1	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	120.0
	Sept.	1	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	123.2
	Oct.	1	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	125.7
	Nov.	1	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	125.2
	Dec.	1	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	121.6
Average, 1937		114.4	189.3	153.2	85.4	85.2	99.5	130.2	132.1	114.1
1938 - Jan.	1	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7	113.4
	Feb.	1	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	110.4
	Mar.	1	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	107.8
	Apr.	1	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	105.0
	May	1	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	107.4
	June	1	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	111.9
	July	1	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	113.5
	Aug.	1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	112.1
	Sept.	1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	115.1
	Oct.	1	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	116.7
	Nov.	1	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	114.6
	Dec.	1	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	114.0
Average, 1938		111.0	142.8	155.9	85.0	84.4	105.4	135.2	132.6	111.8

Relative weight of employment by industries as at Dec. 1, 1938.

51.7 4.4 7.0 2.1 9.4 11.5 2.6 11.3 100.0

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 4. - INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1936-1938 (1926=100).

Note: - The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 6						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING -	96.8	98.5	99.5	101.1	102.7	103.4	54.2
Animal products - edible	110.0	108.5	107.2	109.7	115.9	127.2	2.6
Fur and products	94.5	81.3	81.3	88.6	91.4	97.2	.2
Leather and products	96.1	104.5	111.7	111.6	112.7	109.5	2.3
Boots and shoes	95.8	108.1	116.3	115.9	116.5	110.9	1.6
Lumber and products	63.3	65.9	65.9	67.6	73.2	81.1	4.4
Rough and dressed lumber	51.2	55.3	55.3	57.1	64.7	74.7	2.6
Furniture	79.8	78.7	77.6	77.1	76.6	80.4	.7
Other lumber products	88.0	88.9	89.7	93.2	97.6	102.2	1.1
Musical instruments	51.6	41.9	42.0	35.7	36.6	36.5	.1
Plant products - edible	97.6	96.4	96.7	97.1	102.2	107.4	3.2
Pulp and paper products	96.7	96.2	96.3	97.6	99.2	100.6	6.3
Pulp and paper	85.3	83.9	84.8	85.8	88.8	91.4	2.8
Paper products	110.5	112.8	114.5	117.6	119.1	117.8	1.0
Printing and publishing	106.9	106.8	105.3	106.2	106.0	106.7	2.5
Rubber products	92.0	94.0	95.5	96.1	96.0	96.5	1.3
Textile products	113.3	115.2	116.9	118.7	118.6	116.4	10.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	135.5	134.8	132.3	132.3	132.6	128.5	3.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	97.0	95.6	93.8	92.8	92.0	89.0	1.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	138.8	143.4	139.7	142.3	140.6	136.8	.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	540.6	529.1	519.0	519.8	527.9	513.2	1.0
Hosiery and knit goods	123.3	120.4	123.0	124.7	123.8	121.2	2.1
Garments and personal furnishings	93.9	100.8	105.9	108.9	108.8	106.8	3.3
Other textile products	89.6	92.3	94.8	98.2	99.0	102.0	1.1
Tobacco	137.0	135.7	138.8	124.2	108.3	92.7	1.0
Beverages	140.6	133.3	129.9	133.2	139.0	136.8	.6
Chemicals and allied products	131.1	130.2	132.5	135.7	140.1	141.9	1.2
Clay, glass and stone products	67.6	64.4	67.5	71.4	79.7	86.0	1.0
Electric light and power	111.5	110.7	111.5	112.5	113.6	113.7	1.5
Electrical apparatus	120.4	115.4	115.9	116.0	117.3	123.3	1.4
Iron and steel products	84.9	89.8	90.6	93.2	94.1	90.9	12.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	108.0	113.9	110.6	113.8	115.2	104.3	1.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	93.4	95.5	98.0	99.5	100.9	102.7	1.2
Agricultural implements	62.2	65.5	65.5	66.5	67.4	65.5	.6
Land vehicles	83.9	90.3	91.3	94.8	94.9	90.8	5.7
Automobiles and parts	119.9	138.2	135.8	149.3	154.1	139.0	2.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	47.7	59.0	63.5	63.5	63.1	61.7	.2
Heating appliances	86.2	95.1	99.6	105.6	107.0	108.3	.5
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	82.9	83.6	81.8	81.3	84.1	86.2	.5
Foundry and machine shop products	92.1	92.7	98.6	98.7	100.6	95.5	.6
Other iron and steel products	83.2	85.6	85.9	88.2	89.9	88.8	1.7
Non-ferrous metal products	122.1	123.2	127.1	131.5	126.8	130.1	2.2
Non-metallic mineral products	134.6	130.3	130.2	130.8	133.1	137.6	1.4
Miscellaneous	116.8	116.7	117.7	121.5	124.7	127.9	6.6
LOGGING	183.4	173.1	147.0	102.6	88.6	94.1	2.7
MINING	129.9	129.4	129.1	128.2	127.4	132.1	6.3
Coal	94.7	94.6	92.1	88.6	84.3	83.9	2.3
Metallic ores	226.6	228.7	234.9	237.5	243.9	252.6	3.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	99.4	93.9	89.8	92.0	93.1	109.5	.8
COMMUNICATIONS	79.3	77.2	77.7	77.7	78.4	80.0	2.2
Telegraphs	87.9	84.9	85.6	86.0	86.3	89.5	.5
Telephones	77.0	75.2	75.6	75.5	76.3	77.5	1.7
TRANSPORTATION	77.9	78.2	78.9	78.5	82.8	85.4	10.7
Street railways, cartage and storage	111.9	113.5	113.6	113.2	114.8	115.8	2.7
Steam railways	71.7	71.6	72.7	72.2	72.3	74.5	6.2
Shipping and stevedoring	63.0	63.8	63.3	63.8	89.5	95.8	1.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	74.8	74.4	78.2	71.8	79.4	87.0	10.6
Building	56.0	53.6	52.1	52.2	55.6	52.0	2.2
Highway	119.4	109.0	112.6	111.9	124.0	129.8	5.0
Railway	52.4	63.4	72.9	54.8	62.1	82.7	3.4
SERVICES	118.0	116.4	117.5	118.5	120.4	123.0	2.8
Hotels and restaurants	114.6	112.5	113.6	111.2	111.8	114.7	1.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	122.5	120.3	120.9	127.6	132.3	135.3	1.1
TRADE	135.9	121.6	123.1	121.0	123.3	127.1	10.5
Retail	147.9	128.0	130.4	127.2	129.7	134.5	7.7
Wholesale	107.8	106.8	106.3	106.7	108.8	110.0	2.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	99.1	98.4	98.9	97.4	99.5	102.0	100.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1936-1938. (1926=100)-Cont'd.
 Note:-For the relative importance in 1936 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

Industries	1 9 3 6						Aver.
	July 1	Aug.1	Sept.1	Oct.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	Jan.1- Dec.1
MANUFACTURING	104.7	104.9	105.9	109.0	107.7	107.0	103.4
Animal products - edible	134.4	142.5	136.9	129.0	132.8	128.4	123.5
Fur and products	97.1	94.0	89.2	87.3	87.6	95.5	90.4
Leather and products	106.0	108.2	112.2	112.4	109.0	106.0	108.3
Boots and shoes	106.3	110.8	114.6	114.3	107.6	103.2	110.0
Lumber and products	86.8	87.4	87.1	85.3	81.4	77.7	76.9
Rough and dressed lumber	81.3	83.8	82.0	79.2	72.5	67.2	68.7
Furniture	81.8	83.1	84.4	87.3	88.8	90.3	82.2
Other lumber products	108.2	102.2	104.9	102.9	103.7	100.8	98.5
Musical instruments	44.7	49.6	53.3	56.0	55.9	50.2	46.2
Plant products - edible	112.7	120.3	133.3	161.4	136.9	122.5	115.4
Pulp and paper products	102.4	104.3	103.6	104.7	105.8	105.5	101.1
Pulp and paper	95.0	98.3	96.3	97.6	98.3	96.7	91.8
Paper products	120.6	121.4	123.4	125.5	127.1	127.9	119.9
Printing and publishing	105.8	106.4	106.3	106.8	108.4	109.5	106.8
Rubber products	97.3	98.7	101.5	103.2	101.5	101.2	97.8
Textile products	115.9	113.7	118.8	122.0	121.5	120.8	117.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	131.1	129.1	133.5	132.7	132.7	136.2	132.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	94.5	91.1	93.9	93.7	94.7	97.8	93.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	135.4	140.5	145.3	146.6	145.3	150.0	141.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	507.8	496.8	514.4	516.2	512.0	517.2	517.8
Hosiery and knit goods	122.3	120.2	124.0	126.5	128.0	128.2	123.8
Garments and personal furnishings	104.4	101.6	110.1	115.0	113.5	109.0	106.6
Other textile products	95.7	94.2	94.3	103.1	101.3	97.7	96.9
Tobacco	93.6	100.9	95.4	91.9	91.9	119.5	110.8
Beverages	137.9	143.8	139.2	141.8	147.3	157.2	140.0
Chemicals and allied products	139.5	138.3	139.3	141.0	144.2	143.7	138.1
Clay, glass and stone products	87.9	88.4	88.9	87.5	84.0	82.3	79.6
Electric light and power	118.3	122.3	124.1	123.2	121.1	117.5	116.7
Electrical apparatus	128.4	120.8	124.4	126.3	126.3	125.0	121.6
Iron and steel products	89.3	85.5	83.1	87.2	89.8	92.1	89.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	104.6	107.3	107.4	113.7	117.8	120.9	111.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	105.6	106.9	106.5	109.0	109.4	110.4	103.2
Agricultural implements	63.1	51.6	45.5	45.3	44.9	51.8	57.9
Land vehicles	86.4	78.8	74.2	79.7	83.7	87.1	86.3
Automobiles and parts	124.2	99.5	92.0	111.5	127.4	140.5	127.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	64.1	67.4	56.6	65.8	63.7	61.0	61.4
Heating appliances	108.2	112.8	105.8	121.3	126.8	121.6	108.2
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	87.5	90.1	91.9	90.7	89.5	85.6	86.3
Foundry and machine shop products	92.2	93.2	96.7	94.8	102.1	104.7	96.8
Other iron and steel products	90.3	89.8	93.2	94.1	94.1	95.3	89.9
Non-ferrous metal products	135.1	137.3	139.3	142.7	141.1	140.4	133.1
Non-metallic mineral products	142.2	143.6	143.7	145.9	143.3	142.5	138.2
Miscellaneous	132.3	133.1	133.0	134.9	133.6	133.5	127.1
LOGGING	93.4	85.0	82.7	141.7	206.9	265.7	138.7
MINING	134.1	137.9	140.2	147.9	151.8	150.3	136.5
Coal	83.6	85.4	85.7	92.7	95.5	96.2	89.8
Metallic ores	258.0	265.6	272.7	281.3	286.7	283.7	256.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	115.1	119.0	120.5	128.5	133.9	126.7	110.1
COMMUNICATIONS	82.4	84.1	86.0	84.6	83.1	81.7	81.0
Telegraphs	94.7	97.0	99.6	97.1	94.9	92.0	91.3
Telephones	79.1	80.7	82.5	81.3	80.0	79.0	78.3
TRANSPORTATION	87.1	88.7	89.4	88.3	87.1	86.5	84.1
Street railways, cartage and storage	117.5	120.0	121.2	122.7	120.7	119.8	117.1
Steam railways	76.0	77.8	79.0	77.9	75.8	75.1	74.7
Shipping and stevedoring	98.7	98.1	96.1	91.6	94.8	95.2	84.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	97.4	102.9	109.0	103.9	99.6	80.1	88.2
Building	51.3	57.4	60.1	61.4	61.0	51.5	55.4
Highway	147.7	152.1	161.9	159.5	165.1	133.5	135.5
Railway	97.5	103.6	109.6	95.0	77.9	59.4	77.6
SERVICES	131.7	135.8	137.5	127.4	124.9	122.4	124.5
Hotels and restaurants	128.7	137.1	139.6	121.5	119.1	115.7	120.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	136.7	134.5	135.6	135.4	133.8	132.9	130.7
TRADE	127.3	126.3	126.3	129.6	132.0	136.0	127.5
Retail	134.4	132.2	132.3	136.1	139.5	145.3	134.8
Wholesale	111.0	112.9	112.9	114.8	115.0	114.9	110.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	104.6	105.6	107.1	110.1	111.0	110.1	103.7

TABLE 4.- INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1936-1938 (1926=100)-Continued

Note: - The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 7						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	102.4	105.3	107.6	110.8	113.8	117.9	55.1
Animal products - edible	121.5	118.5	117.8	119.9	125.6	137.8	2.4
Fur and products	82.6	79.4	81.2	92.5	97.9	102.5	.2
Leather and products	97.8	108.6	114.2	117.3	117.8	117.9	2.2
Boots and shoes	96.8	111.2	118.2	120.9	120.1	120.2	1.5
Lumber and products	70.7	71.3	71.6	77.0	83.5	95.2	4.7
Rough and dressed lumber	59.8	60.0	59.3	63.8	72.8	88.8	2.8
Furniture	81.8	85.3	86.0	88.3	88.3	89.2	.7
Other lumber products	96.1	95.5	98.7	109.6	113.2	120.1	1.2
Musical instruments	34.7	44.6	44.4	44.8	45.9	55.2	.1
Plant products - edible	101.4	101.2	100.4	101.8	103.7	112.5	3.0
Pulp and paper products	101.9	102.5	103.9	105.6	107.4	111.7	6.3
Pulp and paper	92.4	92.7	95.1	95.4	98.7	107.1	3.0
Paper products	120.7	123.0	127.4	133.1	133.0	133.0	1.0
Printing and publishing	107.8	108.5	107.3	109.6	110.1	110.5	2.3
Rubber products	95.8	97.5	101.1	102.1	104.6	108.9	1.3
Textile products	114.6	120.8	124.5	127.3	128.8	128.6	10.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	134.9	138.7	139.3	140.9	142.7	143.5	4.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	98.7	101.2	100.5	101.0	102.8	105.1	1.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	144.6	144.8	147.5	151.1	150.5	149.6	.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	508.0	537.4	545.5	547.4	548.9	541.4	.9
Hosiery and knit goods	118.5	121.7	124.1	125.7	128.6	127.4	1.9
Garments and personal furnishings	100.4	108.8	115.7	120.3	120.4	120.3	3.3
Other textile products	89.7	101.0	107.1	110.3	112.3	110.3	1.0
Tobacco	127.0	129.5	123.7	105.4	101.7	99.4	.8
Beverages	158.0	153.9	150.2	153.7	154.3	154.3	.7
Chemicals and allied products	141.7	140.9	145.5	149.2	154.6	155.7	1.2
Clay, glass and stone products	75.5	73.8	76.7	82.1	89.7	99.6	1.0
Electric light and power	113.5	112.2	112.3	111.3	114.3	119.4	1.4
Electrical apparatus	122.3	125.0	127.9	133.7	138.7	143.8	1.8
Iron and steel products	92.3	97.2	101.4	106.6	109.4	111.5	13.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	121.0	124.6	128.1	137.8	141.0	144.1	1.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	110.3	114.9	117.1	123.7	128.3	129.5	1.2
Agricultural implements	59.3	62.2	67.5	72.0	74.1	75.3	.6
Land vehicles	88.4	94.9	98.5	101.8	103.4	104.4	5.8
Automobiles and parts	149.0	157.1	161.8	166.8	164.9	165.4	2.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	58.3	58.2	63.8	72.8	79.2	83.5	.3
Heating appliances	100.7	106.3	116.6	121.7	127.1	130.0	.5
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	88.1	93.1	102.8	114.6	119.0	130.4	.8
Foundry and machine shop products	103.8	104.8	111.9	118.2	121.3	123.4	.6
Other iron and steel products	94.6	97.4	100.6	105.2	109.1	111.1	1.9
Non-ferrous metal products	142.6	143.4	143.8	148.9	151.9	157.1	2.3
Non-metallic mineral products	139.2	139.3	139.3	140.9	146.2	153.0	1.4
Miscellaneous	123.2	126.0	124.2	129.7	133.7	138.8	.6
LOGGING	242.1	244.4	193.3	132.5	86.7	109.1	2.9
MINING	145.6	147.6	145.8	146.0	147.4	151.9	6.4
Coal	97.1	95.3	93.8	87.8	84.1	83.4	2.1
Metallic ores	270.5	283.9	280.6	290.7	296.5	308.4	3.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	114.8	111.2	111.2	118.3	131.5	143.5	.9
COMMUNICATIONS	80.7	79.8	80.8	81.4	82.9	85.6	2.1
Telegraphs	89.5	88.8	90.3	90.0	93.9	98.5	.5
Telephones	78.3	77.5	78.3	79.1	79.9	82.1	1.6
TRANSPORTATION	81.4	80.7	79.6	79.5	85.1	86.7	9.5
Street railways, cartage and storage	116.4	115.7	115.6	116.4	117.4	118.1	2.4
Steam railways	73.1	73.1	72.5	72.6	74.9	76.3	5.6
Shipping and stevedoring	74.5	70.7	65.7	64.1	89.7	93.1	1.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	61.2	57.2	52.8	53.7	71.4	105.2	11.5
Building	39.6	33.8	32.7	36.3	45.2	58.7	2.2
Highway	93.4	83.4	67.9	69.3	106.3	180.3	6.3
Railway	53.2	56.5	59.3	56.8	65.2	81.7	3.0
SERVICES	124.8	119.1	118.9	122.7	125.2	129.0	2.6
Hotels and restaurants	119.8	110.4	110.6	114.2	116.1	121.2	1.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	133.6	131.3	130.5	134.6	139.6	142.1	1.0
TRADE	136.9	128.4	126.1	127.5	128.4	131.5	9.9
Retail	148.1	136.2	132.6	134.4	135.3	138.6	7.2
Wholesale	111.2	110.5	111.2	111.9	113.1	115.4	2.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	103.8	104.1	102.8	103.0	106.3	114.3	100.0

TABLE 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1936-1938. (1926=100)-Cont'd.

Note: - For the relative importance in 1937 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 7						Aver. Jan.1-
	July 1	Aug.1	Sept.1	Oct.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	Dec.1
MANUFACTURING	119.0	118.1	121.2	121.7	119.0	116.3	114.4
Animal products - edible	142.3	144.7	152.6	143.7	138.2	136.8	133.3
Fur and products	105.1	99.8	98.3	98.2	99.5	93.4	94.2
Leather and products	113.6	116.7	119.5	117.0	109.2	102.8	112.7
Boots and shoes	115.4	119.6	122.5	118.8	109.1	101.3	114.5
Lumber and products	99.4	98.6	98.8	96.2	89.0	79.9	85.9
Rough and dressed lumber	94.8	93.5	93.0	88.9	77.4	63.8	76.3
Furniture	89.3	90.9	93.6	94.5	93.5	92.0	89.4
Other lumber products	121.9	120.7	121.2	120.5	121.4	120.3	113.3
Musical instruments	56.4	57.8	58.9	55.5	56.8	52.2	50.6
Plant products - edible	119.4	127.3	152.7	161.1	138.0	122.3	120.9
Pulp and paper products	113.7	113.8	115.3	115.3	113.9	111.8	109.7
Pulp and paper	110.5	111.7	113.2	112.3	109.0	103.8	103.5
Paper products	135.4	133.5	137.0	138.6	139.0	138.8	132.7
Printing and publishing	110.3	109.9	110.7	111.0	111.7	113.0	110.0
Rubber products	109.2	109.1	110.9	113.9	115.1	111.6	106.6
Textile products	126.0	123.6	127.3	129.9	128.9	126.6	125.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	140.3	139.9	141.6	141.6	140.9	143.2	140.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	105.4	104.6	102.9	103.0	104.1	105.5	102.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	141.7	141.9	148.2	148.4	144.9	150.2	146.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	523.1	530.6	545.7	544.7	530.4	535.2	536.5
Hosiery and knit goods	127.6	126.6	126.8	129.1	129.2	128.7	126.2
Garments and personal furnishings	118.3	113.6	120.0	124.9	123.3	116.9	116.9
Other textile products	103.1	98.9	106.9	110.8	108.5	102.0	105.1
Tobacco	100.2	102.1	105.0	101.3	100.3	141.5	111.4
Beverages	154.1	155.7	156.9	156.6	161.3	161.6	165.0
Chemicals and allied products	154.6	151.9	157.0	159.4	159.9	157.4	152.3
Clay, glass and stone products	101.5	102.1	102.9	99.9	94.4	92.9	90.9
Electric light and power	124.0	129.2	131.0	129.5	129.6	128.4	121.2
Electrical apparatus	149.2	151.8	157.2	157.0	158.6	152.9	143.2
Iron and steel products	111.1	105.7	104.8	107.0	109.3	108.7	105.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	142.8	144.9	143.7	145.0	144.3	139.2	138.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	133.2	134.3	134.5	134.6	134.9	133.3	127.4
Agricultural implements	76.6	73.9	72.6	72.5	80.2	74.4	71.7
Land vehicles	102.6	91.8	89.2	93.5	98.0	100.0	97.2
Automobiles and parts	160.3	125.1	108.7	129.8	151.9	159.1	150.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	82.2	75.8	74.4	70.9	68.2	79.9	72.3
Heating appliances	133.0	128.2	136.2	137.6	135.0	126.8	124.9
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	130.0	134.1	136.1	133.1	130.4	123.4	119.6
Foundry and machine shop products	123.4	116.2	121.0	118.6	120.6	120.0	116.9
Other iron and steel products	111.9	111.5	111.3	113.5	113.5	112.3	107.7
Non-ferrous metal products	161.3	160.6	166.8	162.7	159.7	158.3	154.8
Non-metallic mineral products	155.5	157.3	156.6	153.6	149.5	131.4	146.9
Miscellaneous	144.8	143.3	147.2	147.5	139.8	133.2	137.5
LOGGING	125.0	124.7	143.4	208.5	306.3	355.4	189.3
MINING	153.6	153.7	159.1	163.9	161.1	162.3	153.2
Coal	83.3	82.3	89.8	96.1	93.2	98.3	90.4
Metallic ores	312.9	316.0	319.6	323.4	320.4	316.7	303.3
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	146.3	146.1	146.9	147.6	145.4	140.2	133.6
COMMUNICATIONS	88.0	89.9	90.9	90.5	88.9	85.9	85.4
Telegraphs	99.9	102.0	106.2	105.6	101.9	95.6	96.8
Telephones	84.7	86.6	86.7	86.4	85.3	83.3	82.3
TRANSPORTATION	89.4	89.1	89.7	90.4	87.2	84.1	85.2
Street railways, cartage and storage	120.1	120.4	119.5	120.8	116.8	113.5	117.6
Steam railways	78.1	77.7	79.2	78.8	77.4	75.0	75.7
Shipping and stevedoring	100.6	100.1	98.9	103.5	93.1	87.5	86.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	128.5	139.8	144.5	144.3	131.7	104.2	99.5
Building	69.6	76.9	81.6	86.3	85.3	75.4	60.1
Highway	232.7	266.2	278.1	280.3	250.8	182.5	174.3
Railway	89.9	84.5	82.4	74.8	66.2	59.4	69.2
SERVICES	137.5	141.7	146.6	135.4	131.0	130.6	130.2
Hotels and restaurants	134.6	143.2	148.7	131.1	125.0	126.1	125.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	144.3	142.8	147.4	143.6	141.1	138.7	139.1
TRADE	133.4	132.2	130.9	133.4	137.0	139.6	132.1
Retail	140.6	138.3	136.4	139.7	144.6	149.0	139.5
Wholesale	117.1	118.3	118.5	119.3	119.9	118.5	115.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	119.1	120.0	123.2	125.7	125.2	121.6	114.1

TABLE 4. - INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1936-1938 (1926=100) - Cont'd.
Note. - The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 8						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	108.6	110.3	110.5	110.8	110.6	112.3	53.5
Animal products - edible	127.6	122.5	119.6	121.1	124.4	134.8	2.4
Fur and products	76.4	76.1	82.0	91.2	94.4	103.6	.2
Leather and products	99.4	103.9	108.4	109.2	108.5	105.3	2.0
Boots and shoes	101.2	108.4	113.5	113.3	112.7	109.5	1.4
Lumber and products	70.1	72.0	74.5	74.2	77.3	86.3	4.3
Rough and dressed lumber	54.5	58.0	61.7	61.2	66.3	79.2	2.5
Furniture	82.9	85.7	84.1	82.5	80.2	79.9	.6
Other lumber products	108.3	105.2	107.4	108.9	109.9	114.2	1.2
Musical instruments	36.5	40.3	42.5	47.3	46.7	45.1	.1
Plant products - edible	103.3	104.7	103.1	105.2	107.4	111.5	3.2
Pulp and paper products	107.4	107.0	103.8	105.4	103.0	105.3	6.0
Pulp and paper	99.1	97.5	92.2	95.4	90.9	94.4	2.6
Paper products	128.6	129.2	129.6	131.0	129.5	130.8	1.0
Printing and publishing	111.0	111.8	110.1	109.8	109.8	110.7	2.4
Rubber products	97.8	100.0	98.5	100.4	100.5	100.8	1.2
Textile products	116.4	122.8	124.6	124.4	122.3	119.3	9.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	134.5	137.5	136.6	130.8	128.5	126.1	3.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	99.5	99.9	100.2	98.7	98.3	97.8	1.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	136.8	143.8	137.6	124.9	117.3	124.0	.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	521.1	533.7	530.4	498.1	487.1	432.5	.8
Hosiery and knit goods	117.3	123.1	124.4	125.5	122.4	121.2	1.8
Garments and personal furnishings	105.6	116.2	120.3	123.6	121.2	116.5	3.3
Other textile products	92.8	98.1	101.3	106.1	106.7	104.2	1.0
Tobacco	157.1	153.3	150.1	120.8	101.0	102.5	.8
Beverages	157.3	156.1	153.8	159.0	162.3	167.7	.8
Chemicals and allied products	151.0	153.8	158.3	160.9	166.4	161.2	1.7
Clay, glass and stone products	79.4	79.8	76.1	77.4	82.4	92.9	1.0
Electric light and power	123.8	117.5	116.0	119.0	121.6	128.0	1.5
Electrical apparatus	146.9	142.9	142.0	135.8	136.8	136.8	1.7
Iron and steel products	102.8	104.6	105.3	105.8	104.5	104.8	12.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	125.6	130.2	126.6	132.2	124.5	130.9	1.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	125.6	128.8	127.5	124.6	123.2	123.4	1.2
Agricultural implements	75.2	76.9	81.1	76.7	72.5	67.6	.5
Land vehicles	97.9	99.5	100.3	99.7	99.4	99.6	5.7
Automobiles and parts	156.7	160.2	161.2	155.5	151.9	152.6	2.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	68.1	76.0	77.9	85.4	82.7	84.5	.3
Heating appliances	88.9	98.8	110.1	116.1	118.5	130.3	.4
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	122.3	120.6	118.5	124.0	123.2	124.2	.7
Foundry and machine shop products	115.1	117.7	116.1	115.9	113.5	110.5	.6
Other iron and steel products	103.7	101.4	102.9	103.2	103.0	101.5	1.9
Non-ferrous metal products	152.4	154.8	153.4	155.1	156.6	156.8	2.3
Non-metallic mineral products	149.1	149.7	149.6	149.8	156.9	158.8	1.3
Miscellaneous	125.5	131.7	133.0	134.5	137.2	142.3	.5
LOGGING	323.6	290.7	212.7	115.0	97.5	93.6	2.5
MINING	155.2	154.3	153.9	151.3	149.7	153.3	6.6
Coal	97.9	95.2	94.3	89.0	85.7	85.5	2.2
Metallic ores	303.6	307.7	307.4	307.6	306.1	316.6	3.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	117.3	114.8	116.6	118.3	123.4	129.3	.8
COMMUNICATIONS	85.1	82.9	82.2	82.5	82.5	84.7	2.1
Telegraphs	94.4	91.5	90.8	90.8	90.1	97.0	.5
Telephones	82.5	80.6	79.9	80.2	80.4	81.4	1.6
TRANSPORTATION	82.0	79.6	79.0	78.5	83.9	84.9	9.6
Street railways, cartage and storage	112.6	110.6	110.4	110.9	114.0	115.6	2.5
Steam railways	75.1	74.3	73.8	72.2	72.4	73.1	5.4
Shipping and stevedoring	74.1	64.4	62.8	65.7	96.9	97.9	1.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	81.9	71.6	71.4	71.6	88.2	114.5	12.8
Building	56.9	49.1	44.9	43.9	46.8	54.5	2.1
Highway	131.3	106.7	108.8	116.6	160.9	223.2	8.0
Railway	60.7	61.5	63.2	57.5	61.9	72.9	2.7
SERVICES	132.5	128.4	127.1	129.8	131.9	135.3	2.6
Hotels and restaurants	130.1	124.5	122.5	123.0	124.1	128.5	1.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	137.9	134.3	134.3	141.4	144.2	146.1	1.1
TRADE	141.7	127.9	126.0	127.1	131.3	131.5	10.3
Retail	153.0	133.4	130.7	132.3	137.7	137.4	7.5
Wholesale	116.2	115.6	115.5	115.3	116.8	118.0	2.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	113.4	110.4	107.8	105.0	107.4	111.9	100.0

TABLE 4 - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1936-1938. (1926=100)-Concl'd.

Note: - For the relative importance in 1938 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

Industries	1 9 3 8						Aver.
	July 1	Aug.1	Sept.1	Oct.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	Jan.1- Dec.1
MANUFACTURING	111.8	110.0	113.8	112.5	110.9	110.1	111.0
Animal products - edible	139.0	142.1	140.7	134.4	133.4	133.8	131.1
Fur and products	97.7	94.5	94.6	96.5	95.1	96.5	91.6
Leather and products	103.4	109.3	113.9	113.3	106.1	105.0	107.1
Boots and shoes	106.9	115.0	118.5	115.8	104.5	103.2	110.2
Lumber and products	89.9	90.8	89.5	82.5	77.7	72.2	79.7
Rough and dressed lumber	84.6	86.4	84.6	72.9	66.5	59.5	69.6
Furniture	81.6	81.3	84.2	86.3	88.8	88.4	83.8
Other lumber products	113.6	112.9	109.4	110.0	104.8	99.8	108.7
Musical instruments	52.8	58.4	58.4	58.3	53.5	50.3	49.2
Plant products - edible	120.9	128.7	157.5	146.9	134.7	121.5	120.5
Pulp and paper products	106.7	107.3	107.1	108.2	107.5	107.2	106.3
Pulp and paper	97.5	99.1	97.7	99.2	96.9	93.6	96.1
Paper products	130.9	130.7	135.6	135.8	136.0	136.4	132.0
Printing and publishing	110.4	110.1	109.7	110.6	111.7	114.6	110.9
Rubber products	97.8	97.2	102.9	104.4	106.1	105.6	101.0
Textile products	116.0	113.7	119.5	123.0	122.6	120.0	120.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	124.1	122.3	127.8	129.9	130.4	131.2	130.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	95.4	93.0	94.6	95.9	96.7	97.2	97.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	125.9	121.6	127.2	130.7	129.9	132.0	129.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	425.5	439.7	483.7	493.1	497.1	494.8	486.4
Hosiery and knit goods	118.9	115.2	119.7	122.5	124.9	122.7	121.5
Garments and personal furnishings	112.3	108.5	116.3	121.0	118.7	112.7	116.1
Other textile products	98.6	100.9	104.0	109.1	107.1	104.3	102.8
Tobacco	97.4	99.7	100.2	96.3	96.4	141.5	118.0
Beverages	174.7	172.8	174.3	173.2	166.9	168.9	166.3
Chemicals and allied products	155.6	157.2	159.7	159.4	159.6	157.3	158.4
Clay, glass and stone products	94.9	93.8	93.5	91.7	89.3	85.0	86.4
Electric light and power	134.2	134.7	136.0	136.6	137.9	131.7	128.1
Electrical apparatus	138.0	132.2	139.2	137.5	136.0	130.8	137.9
Iron and steel products	100.0	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.9	97.2	99.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	124.8	112.2	115.4	109.4	115.4	113.5	121.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	122.1	120.0	120.9	116.4	113.7	116.9	121.9
Agricultural implements	67.4	58.8	51.0	54.2	60.7	61.6	67.0
Land vehicles	92.3	77.7	81.7	82.4	84.6	91.3	92.2
Automobiles and parts	132.7	86.4	103.5	115.9	132.5	159.0	139.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	84.4	85.8	75.9	71.8	72.0	80.5	78.7
Heating appliances	131.2	132.2	138.7	143.5	139.5	129.8	123.1
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	123.6	121.8	116.1	107.4	96.8	100.3	116.6
Foundry and machine shop products	100.4	94.3	105.5	106.1	106.3	106.7	109.0
Other iron and steel products	99.6	99.7	101.2	101.7	103.7	103.3	102.1
Non-ferrous metal products	156.2	156.4	160.3	157.4	155.6	155.3	155.9
Non-metallic mineral products	160.0	162.0	161.7	160.2	156.1	152.3	155.5
Miscellaneous	147.0	145.4	147.2	149.8	146.0	139.1	139.9
LOGGING	86.1	59.6	58.6	78.8	130.8	166.4	142.8
MINING	154.5	153.6	157.4	160.8	163.4	163.3	155.9
Coal	85.1	83.9	88.4	91.9	92.9	95.2	90.4
Metallic ores	318.4	319.3	326.9	331.8	335.5	332.3	317.8
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	137.3	134.5	128.3	128.5	135.8	131.1	126.3
COMMUNICATIONS	87.2	88.2	88.3	87.2	85.5	84.0	85.0
Telegraphs	100.9	101.8	102.7	101.2	97.0	93.8	96.0
Telephones	83.4	84.4	84.3	83.4	82.3	81.3	82.0
TRANSPORTATION	86.3	86.9	88.7	90.1	87.9	85.0	84.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	121.5	119.3	124.8	127.9	125.2	124.1	118.1
Steam railways	73.4	74.2	76.3	77.9	75.7	71.9	74.2
Shipping and stevedoring	98.6	102.4	98.3	96.1	94.6	93.6	87.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	124.9	128.0	133.8	143.5	122.5	112.8	105.4
Building	60.9	64.6	71.7	77.8	80.4	69.5	60.1
Highway	250.7	261.4	262.1	289.3	233.2	227.3	198.1
Railway	71.6	66.7	76.1	73.1	56.3	48.9	64.2
SERVICES	146.1	143.5	146.7	130.1	132.8	131.7	135.2
Hotels and restaurants	143.9	141.6	146.5	131.9	126.5	126.0	130.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	149.6	146.5	146.9	142.8	143.3	141.5	142.4
TRADE	133.3	132.1	131.0	134.5	135.6	139.7	132.6
Retail	139.4	137.3	134.9	139.4	141.3	146.0	138.7
Wholesale	118.9	119.6	121.8	122.8	122.0	113.7	118.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	113.5	112.1	115.1	116.7	114.6	114.0	111.8

